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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES.

— *(6.)* —

CALEDONIAN CANAL; CHARITY;
CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS (IRELAND);
COPYHOLD; EMIGRATION; INCLOSURE;
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND);
PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND);
TITHE; TURNPIKE ROADS (METROPOLIS);
TURNPIKE TRUSTS (ENGLAND AND WALES);
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

Session

8 *February* —— 10 *August* 1870.

VOL. XVII.

1870.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1870.

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SIXTH VOLUME.

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OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *July* 1870.

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CALEDONIAN CANAL.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

The navigation of the Caledonian Canal has suffered no interruption, either from frost or flood, throughout the year.

In their last report, the Commissioners expressed their hope that Mr. Fowler's report upon the causes of floods in the River Ness would avert further controversies upon that subject. The Town Council of Inverness have, however, since consulted Mr. Bateman, C.E., and have received from him a report recommending alterations in the works of the Commissioners, at Dochgarroch Lock. The Provost, at a recent interview with the Commissioners, proposed that they should accept Mr. Bateman's recommendations, and proceed to execute the works suggested by that gentleman, at the cost of the Commissioners, or at the public expense. As Mr. Fowler had undertaken the investigation, at the request of the Provost and Town Council themselves, and had conducted it, as an arbiter enjoying the confidence of both parties, while Mr. Bateman was consulted by the Town Council, as their own professional adviser, without the concurrence or cognizance of the Commissioners, the proposal of the Provost could not be entertained.

The Commissioners are able to report favourably of the financial condition of the Caledonian Canal, during the last year. The receipts, indeed, fell somewhat below those of the previous year, but by reduced expenditure, a fair surplus was maintained. In the year ending 30th April 1869, the receipts were 7,004 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.*; in the year ending 30th April 1870, they amounted to 6,943 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.*; thus showing a decrease in the latter period of 61 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* The Commissioners, however, regret that these receipts were not due to ordinary sources of income, which suffered a diminution as compared with the preceding year, to the extent of 586 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* But this deficiency was nearly made good by the sale of timber on the banks of the Canal, which would have deteriorated in value if not felled at the proper time, and which realised 528 *l.* 2 *s.* The expenditure of the former year amounted to 6,634 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.*; in the latter year, to 6,306 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d*; thus showing a decrease of 327 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* In the former year, the receipts were in excess of the expenditure by 370 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.*; in the latter year, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by 637 *l.* 5 *s.* 1 *d.* The balance of the Commissioners at the Bank of Scotland, as at the 30th April 1870, was 1,684 *l.* 18 *s.*

The decrease of the ordinary sources of income has been confined to the tonnage dues on shipping, a slight increase having been obtained in the shore and anchorage dues. In the linseed trade, there was a falling off as compared with the previous year, of 180 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, which may be ascribed to former importations having been in excess of the demand. There has also been a diminution of the dues on salt, foreign grain, timber, and Scotch slates. On the other hand, there has been an increase of revenue from Welsh slates, amounting to 113 *l.*, which may be attributed to the reduction of tonnage dues from 1 *s.* 3 *d.* to 9 *d.*, which commenced on the 1st of September last. The reduction of dues has not yet secured any increased traffic in coals and salt; but the Commissioners think it right to continue the experiment of charging exceptionally low rates upon merchandise of great weight and small comparative value.

The success of the fisheries at Barra, South Uist, and Stornaway, in May and June 1869, caused great activity among the fishermen of the Moray Frith during the present season. The closing of the Canal, for the annual repairs, had been

announced for the 9th May, before which time it was expected that all the fishing boats would have passed to the Western Sea. But on the eve of their departure, they were detained by stormy weather in the eastern ports ; and on the receipt of this intelligence by telegraph, from the Fishery Board in Edinburgh, the closing of the Canal was deferred for a few days, which enabled a fleet of 512 fishing boats to sail, in an almost unbroken line, through the inland navigation from the eastern to the western shores of Scotland. The Commissioners have since learned, with satisfaction, that these fisheries were unusually successful.

The Commissioners are glad to be able to report that the traffic of the months of May and June, in the present year, shows a considerable improvement, as compared with that of the same months of the preceding year.

CRINAN CANAL.

THE navigation of the Crinan Canal was unfortunately interrupted during the months of August and September last, by a failure of the water supplies, caused by a long-continued drought. As these are the busiest and most productive months of the year, for every description of traffic, this interruption necessarily had an unfavourable effect upon the revenue. Advantage, however, was taken of this opportunity for effecting a thorough repair of the lock-gates, and stopping leaks in the embankments.

In the year ending 30th April 1869, the receipts of the Canal and harbour amounted to 4,315 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.*; in the year ending 30th April 1870, to 4,032 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.*, thus showing a decrease of 283 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.*, as compared with the preceding year,—a decrease far less than might have been anticipated from the entire suspension of traffic for two months. The payments during the financial year have also been unusually heavy, by reason of arrears and outstanding claims, as well as extensive repairs and improvements. In the year ending 30th April 1869, the expenditure was 4,394 *l.* 2 *s.*; and in the year ending 30th April 1870, amounted to 5,152 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.*; being an increase of no less than 758 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* Included in this amount is the payment of the balance of the old Crinan Canal Account, amounting to 414 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*, which is now finally discharged. For some years it has been in course of payment, at the rate of 250 *l.* a year ; and last year the remaining balance was cleared off. Within the same financial year, no less than 522 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* was also paid, in satisfaction of unsettled accounts. In consequence of these heavy demands, the balance due by the Commissioners to the Bank of Scotland, as at the 30th April 1870, had risen to 1,335 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* But as the outstanding accounts were nearly all paid during the last year, the Commissioners have every confidence that this balance will soon be met by a surplus revenue.

No pains have been spared to improve the arrangements for the traffic of this Canal, and especially to promote the comfort of passengers at Ardrishaig ; and the experience of the present season affords grounds for expecting a year of more than average prosperity.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CALEDONIAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1870.

THE through navigation of the Canal has met with no impediment, during the last 12 months.

The winter was long, continuing into March, with constant frost, but not so severe as to block up the passage or cause any detention to vessels navigating.

At the same time there were no floods in the lakes or rivers worthy of notice.

In the east district, viz., from the sea to Lochness, the works are in a complete state.

The embankments and clay linings along the face of Torvaine Hill, are in a much improved condition; and very few leakages have appeared since the date of last Report.

At Dochgarroch Regulating Loch, the gates and foot bridges had a thorough repair in July last, and are now in an efficient state.

At this lock, the Salmon Fry, or Smolt Escape, as sanctioned by the Commissioners at their meeting on the 10th May 1869, has been fitted in by the Fishery Board in a most substantial and satisfactory manner, and brought into use during the past months of April, May, and June.

The retaining and waste weirs at the lower end of Loch Dochfour, are in a perfect state, the repairs occasionally required having been very slight and inexpensive.

It may not be out of place here to observe, that these weir works during high floods have really nothing to do: their action ceases to exist, the water levels above and below being exactly the same.

Hence it is only during times when small quantities of water are passing over them, that any slight damage occurs.

In the middle district, viz., from Lochness to Loch Lochy, the several works are all in a satisfactory condition.

The swing bridges at Laggan have been newly planked, and that at the east end of Loch Oich is about to have a similar repair.

During the long drought of June 1869, Loch Oich fell lower than it has done since 1859, yet no serious inconvenience resulted, while it afforded an opportunity for the removal of a shoal opposite the mouth of the River Garry which had been accumulating for several years past.

This was done by the steam dredger, occupying only about two weeks.

In the west district, viz., from Loch Lochy to Lochiel, the works are all in good order.

This section, owing to the many mountain streams which pass under and into the Canal, through culverts and over forebays, is more exposed to danger than any of the others.

It is very satisfactory, however, to be able to report that no damage whatever has occurred during the past year.

At the usual annual repairs in May 1869, the locks with all their under-water machinery were carefully examined along the whole line of navigation, and all such repairs executed as the limited period would permit.

The two tug steamers are in good working order.

According to instructions, all the timber on the Canal banks betwixt Bannavie and Gairlochy has been sold.

The thick belting at Corpach is reserved, as it affords great shelter to wind-bound vessels in stormy weather, and protection to the lock-keepers during their frequent night work attending to the passenger steamers.

James Davidson.

Appendix, No. 2.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CRINAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1870.

Traffic.

THE navigation of the Canal has been unfortunately interrupted (for two months, August and September, the two best of the year) in consequence of a deficient supply of water, all the reservoirs having been dry, and the different Reaches. There was for the most of that time a total suspension of the through traffic, and advantage was then taken to have the sills, lock-gates, and leaks, thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Various accidents occurred to the works during the year, the most serious being the damage done to the sea lock-gates at Ardrishaig, by the screw steamer "Chrysolite" running into the gates and smashing one entirely: all these damages were duly charged and paid for.

None of these accidents caused delay to the traffic.

The winter for about three weeks in December was considered severe, and we had ice four inches thick; still the navigation was kept open by means of the ice-breakers, and other steamers plying.

Considering the stoppage stated, the traffic has been fairly maintained during the past year, as the various statements will show.

On commencing this financial year, I find that the expenditure for May and June exceeded the revenue by 202 *l.* 15 *l.* 11 *d.*

Of the outstanding accounts, I have paid up to 30th April, 522 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*, and now there is only some 17 *l.* of these accounts to pay, besides 52 *l.* of disputed claims, which I think may be settled for about 20 *l.* Of course I have excluded all the unpaid poor, assessed taxes, and road trustees assessments, as not being considered legally due.

I may mention that the revenue from 1st July (time of my appointment) to 30th April, ten months, is 3,397 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*, and the expenditure for the same period 3,110 *l.* 7 *s.*, thus showing a small balance of revenue over expenditure of 287 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.*; this sum is small, but shows a correct balance, as I have no outstanding accounts; and when the works which have been done are taken into consideration, may be viewed favourably, in connection with the Canal being shut two months.

Although a good deal has been done, there still remains much to do, as I found the Canal works in a very unsatisfactory state, and it will take a considerable time to put all in good working order, and I am using every means to arrive gradually and economically at that desired result.

Reservoirs.

All the reservoirs have been examined, and the necessary repairs completed. There is now a good supply of water, and a fair promise of having abundance for this season.

Ardrishaig Breakwater and Pier.

The breakwater sustained slight damages during the past winter, although we have had several gales.

The pier has had an entire coating of broken stones and fine gravel; the old entrance gates removed and new ones placed near the County-road, as also the steam packet office, by which arrangement more quay accommodation for passengers is obtained; there is also a new gate placed in the south wall for the convenience of herring buyers to convey their boxes by, to ground cleared on the south side; by this arrangement these boxes are now to be placed there, instead of on the north approach to the waiting rooms.

There is also ground cleared for the sheep and cattle, above the public road, where they will remain until the passengers have left the quay, and sufficiently near to facilitate their ready embarkation.

Advantage has also been taken to facilitate the ingress and egress of passengers by two additional toll entrances, one of which is solely for transit passengers, and luggage.

A chain has been placed across the middle of the quay, by which we hope to have less confusion, by giving more room to the passengers landing.

There are also a number of porters appointed under our supervision, which I hope will work satisfactorily.

Crinan Pier.

This pier has had the pitching replaced, gravelled, and put in good order.

There has also been a toll-gate erected at the entrance through which all passengers and luggage require to pass.

Banks.

The banks have had a good repair, more particularly at Crinan, where the sea washed away the foot of the slopes for a considerable length; this has been strengthened and pitched. The bank opposite Bellanoch has been raised two feet and pitched.

In the time of severe floods, the water used to overflow and endanger it.

The towing-paths have been repaired and are in good order.

Several important leaks have been repaired.

There is much to do in pitching the inner slopes to protect the banks from the wash caused by the steamers, which has an injurious effect on their present condition.

The waste weirs have been repaired, and the one at Crinan has been quarried to a proper level, and thus affords ample outlet to the water in time of floods, and prevents the water rising in the Reach.

Fence or Boundary Walls.

A good deal has been done in several places between Ardrishaig and Cairnbaan, but it will take a considerable time to complete all, by having been entirely neglected for many years.

Dredging Reaches and Entrance to Canal, at Ardrishaig.

The steam dredger has cleared to the proper level, and for a certain length, the entrance to the Ardrishaig sea lock, the basin, and about three-quarters of a mile of the Reach near Cairnbaan, besides some of the basins at Dunardry.

There still remains a great deal of dredging to be done in various parts, but principally in Cairnbaan Reach and the entrance of the Ardrishaig Harbour.

Bridges.

The approach and retaining walls leading to Oakfield Bridge and wharf have been repaired and metalled.

The bridge is in ordinary working order, but I have been unable to do more than get materials ready for the intended new bridge, which I hope to accomplish this season.

Cairnbaan Bridge is in excellent repair and will last for years, having been newly planked.

All the other bridges are in excellent repair, except the Crinan Bridge, which requires new planking, and is now in hand.

Lock Gates.

The lock gates are in fair repair, as also the sills, except those of the sea lock-gates at Ardrishaig and Crinan, which are in a bad and leaky state. Several gates require replacing, and we are now engaged in constructing new ones, and hope to have two or three pairs replaced this summer, and several of the others put in better order.

Crinan Canal Office,
Ardrishaig, 1 May 1870.

Wm. Rhodes,
Superintendent.

Appendix, No. 3.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of the CALEDONIAN CANAL for the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 30th April 1869 to 30th April 1870.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
I. Canal dues, &c., collected by Mr. Davidson and Mr. Clark, including steam towages	5,671	1	4
II. Transit tolls on passengers	512	14	10
III. Rents of property	190	5	–
IV. Petty Customs from town of Inverness	41	9	9
V. Price received for timber sold	528	2	–
AMOUNT of RECEIPTS £.	6,943	12	11

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Pay bills	4,935	15	10			
II. Ditto - for steam tug-boats	725	7	2			
III. Shore and anchorage dues to Inverness Harbour Trustees	249	2	1			
IV. Remitted to John Fowler, Esq., C.E., for report on floods in River Ness	105	–	–			
V. Secretary's salary and disbursements	214	13	6			
VI. Mr. James Hope, jun., Account of Business during 1868 (whereof Disbursements, 1 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.*)	6	9	3			
VII. Mr. James Hope, jun., allowance as cashier for 1869	70	–	–			
AMOUNT of PAYMENTS £.				6,306	7	10
EXCESS of RECEIPTS £.				637	5	1

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The balance due by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1869, was	1,053	17	8			
Add interest due by the Bank of Scotland	9	15	1			
	1,063	12	9			
Deduct commission charged by Bank	15	19	10			
				1,047	12	11
Balance due to the Commissioners by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1870, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date				1,684	18	–

Edinburgh, 18 June 1870.

James Hope, W. S.

Appendix, No. 4.

ABSTRACT of Account of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal for the Crinan Canal, from 30th April 1869 to 30th April 1870.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
I. Canal and Harbour, &c. dues	3,523	9	4
II. Transit tolls on passengers	390	3	3
III. Rents of property	72	13	–
IV. For raising vessel sunk in canal	3	19	2
V. For damages done by vessels to canal works	42	1	–
Amount of Receipts £.	4,032	5	9

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Pay bills	4,551	8	–			
II. Dr. John Hunter, in full of claim for damage from bursting of canal in 1859	90	17	–			
III. Mr. James Davidson, Clachnaharry, his expenses, Crinan Canal Inquiry	24	13	6			
IV. Mr. James Hope, jun., W. S., account of business during 1868 (whereof Disbursements 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*)	41	6	3			
V. Mr. James Hope, jun., W.S., allowance as cashier for 1869	30	–	–			
VI. Balance due on Old Crinan Canal account	414	4	4			
Amount of Payments £.				5,152	9	1
Excess of Payments £.				1,120	3	4
The balance due to the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1869, was	181	5	1			
Add interest due to the Bank of Scotland during year to 30th April 1870 £. 21 – 10						
Commission charged by Bank 12 13 10						
	33	14	8			
				214	19	9
Balance due by the Commissioners to the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1870, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date				1,335	3	1

Edinburgh, 18 June 1870.

James Hope, W.S.

Appendix, No. 5.

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of Vessels Navigating the Caledonian Canal, from 1st May 1869 to 1st May 1870.

DATE.	Number of Passages through the Canal. East to West Sea.	Number of Passages through the Canal. West to East Sea.	Number of Passages on Parts of Canal.	Number of Passages by Steamers.	Total of Passages made on Canal.	Amount of Tonnages. £.	s.	d.
1869:								
May	180	5	21	21	227	253	3	6
June	11	255	28	63	357	436	1	6
July	16	80	41	120	257	503	12	1
August	48	16	18	118	200	431	13	2
September	75	24	26	116	241	523	3	3
October	26	23	3	53	105	291	17	9
November	22	26	7	18	73	328	18	10
December	39	13	16	17	85	479	5	11
1870:								
January	43	22	8	18	91	318	2	2
February	31	26	21	16	94	314	18	7
March	26	38	38	18	120	321	5	4
April	72	27	38	17	154	362	15	8
Totals	589	555	265	595	2,004	4,564	17	9

James Davidson.

Appendix, No. 6.

TABLE of Comparative Number of Passages and Amount of REVENUE on the CRINAN CANAL, for the Years ending 30th April 1869 and 30th April 1870.

Year ending 30th April 1869.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues.	Vessels and Boats' Dues.	Transit Toll.	TOTAL.
1868:					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May	33	94	161	288	56 8 10½	198 6 9	13 17 10	268 13 5½
June	59	120	63	242	78 12 9	184 4 6½	37 18 8	300 15 11½
July	69	125	81	275	88 16 –	201 16 11	106 1 6	396 14 5
August	71	113	21	205	95 – 9	180 2 10	149 1 –	424 4 7
September	65	138	17	220	82 6 6	211 4 2	87 14 10	381 5 6
October	49	114	7	170	70 16 3	170 3 1	28 16 8	269 16 –
November	9	89	11	109	19 7 9	156 – 4	1 10 2	176 18 3
December	16	123	18	157	40 11 –	186 17 –½	2 1 –	229 9 –½
1869:								
January	18	81	4	103	41 17 9	141 10 6½	2 1 8	185 9 11½
February	14	83	–	97	32 11 –	147 5 7	1 13 6	181 10 1
March	17	101	7	125	38 12 3	157 1 5	1 13 8	197 7 4
April	18	80	75	173	41 8 6	150 15 9½	1 19 –	194 3 3½
	438	1,261	465	2,164	686 9 4½	2,085 9 –	434 9 6	3,296 7 10½

Year ending 30th April 1870.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues.	Vessels and Boats' Dues.	Transit Toll.	TOTAL.
1869:					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May	31	91	68	190	53 5 9	160 10 –	9 10 10	223 6 7
June	68	105	103	276	110 13 6	194 11 4½	41 9 8	346 14 6½
July	81	125	37	243	91 13 6	197 11 1½	127 5 8	416 10 3½
August	104	4	–	108	36 3 8	1 5 7	126 2 –	163 11 3
September	32	28	–	60	22 14 3	38 11 6	36 19 8	98 5 5
October	45	121	15	181	66 14 3	205 14 8½	31 11 1	304 – –½
November	23	106	34	163	51 15 –	188 1 8	4 3 8	244 – 4
December	14	120	33	167	30 18 9	203 2 –½	2 9 10	236 10 7½
1870:								
January	12	77	5	94	27 17 3	141 14 8½	2 – 4	171 12 3½
February	18	104	4	126	39 – –	172 17 2½	2 19 10	214 17 –½
March	14	135	4	153	28 19 –	199 1 1½	2 17 8	230 17 9½
April	11	117	32	160	26 – 9	187 5 7½	2 13 –	215 19 4½
	453	1,133	335	1,921	585 15 8	1,890 6 8	390 3 3	2,866 5 7

Appendix, No. 7.

RETURN of Receipts of the Crinan Canal, Classified under different Descriptions of Goods, in the Year ending 30th April 1870.

——	Slates.	Coals.	Fishing.	Boats.	General Goods.	Ballast.	Steamers.	Transit Toll.	Total.
1869:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - -	17 6 3	56 4 10	19 18 -	1 14 -	53 13 11	11 13 -	53 5 9	9 10 10	223 6 7
June - -	28 2 3	57 - 2½	53 12 6	- 9 -	43 10 -	11 17 5	110 13 6	41 9 8	346 14 6½
July - -	20 7 9	60 19 -½	10 11 -	1 - -	67 - 5	37 12 11	91 13 6	127 5 8	416 10 3½
August - -	- - -	- 18 4	- - -	- -	- 4 3	- 3 -	36 3 8	126 2 -	163 11 3
September -	12 16 9	11 15 5	- 18 -	- -	8 7 7	4 13 9	22 14 3	36 19 8	98 5 5
October - -	55 14 9	50 16 -	6 8 6	1 - -	64 9 1½	27 6 4	66 14 3	31 11 1	304 - -½
November -	47 18 5	73 15 1	14 - 9	- -	40 13 -	11 14 5	51 15 -	4 3 8	244 - 4
December -	59 3 6	68 17 7	15 18 -	- 9 -	44 13 9½	14 - 2	30 18 9	2 9 10	236 10 7½
1870:									
January - -	30 - 6	67 10 -½	1 9 -	- -	38 18 5½	3 16 8½	27 17 3	2 - 4	171 12 3½
February -	45 6 3	58 5 6	1 3 -	- -	56 17 2½	11 5 3	39 - -	2 19 10	214 17 -½
March - -	51 6 8	68 14 -½	- 10 -	- -	72 5 7	6 4 10	28 19 -	2 17 8	230 17 9½
April - -	35 17 6	67 17 9½	8 3 -	- 9 -	65 1 2	9 17 2	26 - 9	2 13 -	215 19 4½
£.	404 - 7	642 13 10½	132 11 9	5 1 -	555 14 6	150 4 11½	585 15 8	390 3 3	2,866 5 7

SIXTY-FIFTH

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *July* 1870.

376.

Under 2 oz.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

1869.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report of our proceedings during the year 1869.

We subjoin, as on former occasions, a classified statement of the number and principal objects of the formal Orders which we have issued during the past and preceding years. It is, however, to be repeated that these statements very imperfectly represent the business and operations of our Commission, as they necessarily exclude the much larger number of cases which in the course of our proceedings (for the most part divested of all technicality) can be disposed of without any formal orders, by correspondence only, or in personal conference with interested parties, though frequently of equal importance, and requiring the like investigation and consideration.

Objects of Orders.	Number. During the year 1869.	Number. During the year 1868.
Authorizing applications to the Court of Chancery	36	17
„ „ County Courts	8	2
„ „ Courts of Common Law	7	3
Appointing and removing trustees, and establishing schemes, or for some of those purposes	301	359
Certifying cases to the Attorney General, with a view to the institution by him of ex-officio proceedings	3	7
Conveying advice to trustees for their protection and indemnity on questions involving their personal responsibility	61	46
Authorizing sales of Charity estates	218	203
„ exchanges*	6	8
„ building, mining, or other special leases	168	209
„ improvements of charity estates, and the raising or appropriation of the necessary funds	45	57
„ the compromise of claims	21	33
„ transfers of stock or money to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds"	805	817
For various purposes not comprised under any of the foregoing heads	317	286
Total	1,996	2,047

Department of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The aggregate amount of stocks in the public funds, and of other stocks, and securities transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" during the past year, has been 547,967*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, being the largest amount hitherto so transferred in any one year, but an amount of 44,965*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* of such funds has been retransferred or sold by the Official Trustees in pursuance of Orders of our Board during the year, principally for the purpose of being re-invested in land, or of being expended in repairs or improvements of properties, for the benefit of the Charities interested in them.

* The powers of the Inclosure Commissioners to make exchanges of charity lands being more summary and beneficial than the powers vested in our Board for the same purpose, such transactions are most generally referred to their cognizance.

At the close of the year 1869, the total amount of the various stocks and shares held by the Official Trustees was 3,946,031*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* held upon 5,382 separate accounts.

We subjoin a summary statement, in continuation of those in our former Reports, showing the amounts of stocks transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," and retransferred or sold by them in each year, from 1854 to the close of the last year, both inclusive:—

	Amount of Stock transferred.	Amount re-transferred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the year 1854	6,360 16 11	—
„ 1855	21,158 17 3	—
„ 1856	118,115 4 2	32 2 6
„ 1857	159,735 11 1	4,023 11 8
„ 1858	110,417 12 1	5,650 16 8
„ 1859	189,084 10 10	1,436 1 9
„ 1860	202,816 17 2	1,780 17 7
„ 1861	293,786 17 0	7,530 9 6
„ 1862	330,131 10 2	31,926 16 11
„ 1863	269,488 18 11	14,670 1 4
„ 1864	459,162 10 8	7,927 4 9
„ 1865	319,820 14 7	14,454 17 9
„ 1866	316,476 0 11	20,558 18 5
„ 1867	348,617 18 2	14,786 8 0
„ 1868	458,092 10 0	35,458 16 11
„ 1869	547,967 10 10	44,965 14 8
Total	£4,151,234 0 9	205,202 18 5
Deduct amount re-transferred	205,202 18 5	
Total amount of stocks standing in name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," 31st December 1869	£3,946,031 2 4	

We have also inserted in an Appendix the particulars of the stocks transferred to the Official Trustees during the past year, distinguishing the several Charities for whose benefit they are respectively held, and the amount belonging to each Charity.

Observations upon the Department of Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The management of these funds and of the numerous accounts connected with them has been conducted with complete regularity, and, as we believe, to the full satisfaction of the Trustees and others interested in their administration, and though this department of our office has attained a degree of importance and magnitude which was wholly unlooked for at the time of its original constitution, we have been hitherto enabled to secure the effective discharge of its extended duties. But the management of so large and increasing funds is matter of anxiety proportioned to its importance. And if the revision of this part of our establishment should be considered desirable, the examination will be necessarily acceptable to ourselves, and we shall be prepared to suggest provisions for its improvement, though of too great detail to be conveniently embodied in our Report.

Register of new Charities.

During the past year the particulars of 289 Charities, either newly created, or unnoticed in any former public record, have been ascertained, and entered in the register kept for that purpose in our office. Although we are without any certain means of obtaining a knowledge of these cases, we are enabled to make annually a large addition to their number, and the register of them is gradually assuming proportions of considerable magnitude. The number of such Charities registered up to the close of the past year was 5,966.

Returns of Annual Accounts.

16,586 returns of the annual accounts of Charities have been received at our office during the past year. The number of such returns in the year 1868 was 15,583, and in the preceding year 17,256. We have explained on previous occasions the difficulty of securing any approximately complete observance by the Trustees of Charities of the duty of making these returns, as well as our reasons for considering that no serious mischief need be apprehended from the want of complete regularity in this particular. Our views upon these points, and also upon the functions of our Board with reference to these returns, are expressed with greater particularity in our 14th Report (that for the year 1866) to which we crave permission to refer.

General Digest of Charities.

The General Digest of the Endowed Charities which has been compiled under our direction, as mentioned in previous Reports, has been printed, in compliance with the Order of the House of Commons, so far as it has been hitherto completed, and comprises

(besides the Parochial Charities of the Cities of London and Westminster previously printed under the Order of the House of Lords) the Charities under the management of the several City companies, and the various local endowments of the following counties, viz.:—

Bedfordshire;	Middlesex;
Berkshire;	Norfolk;
Buckinghamshire;	Shropshire;
Cheshire;	Surrey;
Cornwall;	Cambridgeshire;
Dorsetshire;	Cumberland;
Essex;	Gloucestershire;
Hertfordshire;	Rutland;
Huntingdonshire;	Sussex; and
Kent;	Westmoreland.
Leicestershire;	

These Digests, having been printed and published separately for each county, are now generally accessible at a trifling cost to all persons interested in their contents. Believing that this work, if extended to the remaining counties, will be found to be of much practical utility and interest, we propose to have it completed under our direction with as much expedition as the magnitude of the work, and the pressure of our more immediate duties may permit.

Amendments of the Charitable Trusts Acts.

In former Reports we have adverted to certain provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts which in our judgment detracted more or less seriously from the beneficial efficacy of those laws for their designed objects, and have instanced particularly two of the most important of those provisions. The first, creating an uncontrolled right of appeal from our most important Orders if affecting any but minor endowments, exposed the Charities to a liability of becoming involved in ill advised and costly litigation, contrary to their true interests. The second restricts us from making Orders for the reconstitution of any considerable Charities, except upon the application of their actual administrators, who may be opposed to all reformation of their management.

The Charitable Trusts Act, 1869, passed during the last Session of Parliament, besides removing several minor imperfections, and improving the effect in other respects of the previous Charitable Trusts Acts, has provided an effectual remedy for the first of the defects to which we have referred. Requiring that all appeals from our Orders shall be made with the approval of the Attorney General, it has at the same time preserved the right of the public to have those Orders revised in all proper cases, and has placed as substantial a safeguard on appeals as the Act of 1853 placed on all litigation affecting Charities, but which the Act of 1860 (probably without foreseeing the consequences) removed in the case of such appeals only. This enactment has had the effect of facilitating our proceedings, and relieving us from a very prejudicial constraint in the discharge of our duties.

We should look for a yet larger amount of public benefit, if the Legislature, for remedying also the second defect to which we have referred of the existing Acts, should think fit to enable us to act upon all endowments alike, upon other applications than of their existing Managers only, if not also to act upon our own knowledge alone of the existence of sufficient occasion for our intervention.

The Act of 1869, s. 9, received a modification in the course of its progress through Parliament which appears to us to deserve regret. It has been our duty to prevent rigidly the charge on the public purse of all expenses within our control connected with the administration of particular Charities. The practice of requiring, upon all applications for our warrants for the disposal of Charity properties, that the surveys and other information required for our guidance shall at the outset be provided by the Trustees from the funds in their hands, exemplifies this principle, to which we are able to adhere in many other cases. The Act as originally framed proposed that the Commissioners should have a larger power of requiring the Trustees of Charities to provide from the funds at their disposal certain classes of expenses incurred at the instance and for the necessary information of our Board, but the limitation of that provision to expenses only incurred on the application of the Trustees or other applicants has greatly lessened its beneficial operation.

Amendment of the general law of Charities.

The general law of Charities, as distinguished from the provisions made by the Charitable Trusts Acts for its administration, is matter for wider consideration. We have ventured in our former Reports to suggest that an expansion of that law is greatly needed in the public interest, for authorizing a larger latitude than is now permitted in the re-appropriation of endowments of distant date to new uses, and our whole

experience impresses on us that conviction. We think that such re-appropriations might be made with great advantage in very numerous cases, and that they might be accounted to be in furtherance rather than to the disappointment of the general designs which it is just to attribute to the founders of the endowments. Our authority to propose Legislative schemes for particular Charities may be considered as of no effect for the preceding general purpose.

Legislative Schemes.

Practical failure of the system.

We desire to call attention to our former observations, particularly in our last Report, on the insufficiency of the means which we can use of seeking through the action of the Legislature remedies beyond the powers of the ordinary tribunals for the re-settlement of any endowments.

The process of maturing and establishing a Legislative scheme (by which alone such a remedy can now be applied) involves a great consumption of time and labour, and its proposal, if encountered by opposition, nearly always fails of effective result. The conclusion has been forced on us, after many earnest endeavours to give effect to this important part of the Charitable Trusts Acts, that the attempts to obtain the establishment of such Legislative Schemes, in the face of opposition, involve a waste of public time, and that we employ ourselves more usefully in advancing the other pressing business of our office than in attempting to promote any such contested schemes.

Three such schemes approved during the past year.

During the past year we have, at the instance of the parties most directly interested, undertaken the prosecution of three such schemes which we believe to be free from opposition.* These schemes have been provisionally approved by our Board, after the observance of the formalities prescribed by the Charitable Trusts Acts, and are set forth in the Appendix to this Report, with an explanatory statement of the circumstances of each.

Inquiries into the Charities of Chester and Rochester.

Amongst the duties imposed on the Inspectors during the past year, inquiries have been made, under our direction, by Mr. Martin, into the Charities of the Cities of Chester and Rochester, and we have recently received from him very full and able Reports of the result of both those inquiries.

From these Reports we have selected two cases for special observation, not so much for the magnitude of their endowments as for the somewhat striking illustration which they supply of the effect of the present law, which enforces upon the judicial tribunals, as well as upon the administrators of Charities, the continued observance of antiquated trusts under new circumstances to which they are inapplicable.

A statement of the two cases referred to, viz., "Owen Jones's Charity" at Chester, and "Watts' Charity" at Rochester, is given in the first part of the Appendix to the present Report.

Case of Owen Jones's Charity, Chester.

In the case of Owen Jones's Charity, an endowment producing at the present time upwards of 600*l.* per annum is held for the benefit of the poor of the several City companies in Chester.

These companies are 23 in number, and whatever may have been the importance of their functions at the time of the foundation of this Charity, they have, with the single exception of the Company of Goldsmiths, long wholly ceased to have any duties to perform for the public benefit, and with that exception they continue to exist apparently for no other object than to be enabled to divide amongst their members the income of this endowment. They exhibit, as is forcibly observed by Mr. Martin, the anomaly of a body of recipients being continued for the sake of the Charity, instead of the Charity for the sake of the recipients. The moral working of this so-called Charity is sufficiently illustrated by the statement of the case given in the Appendix; but, mischievous as its effects undoubtedly are, the evil in the present state of the law is virtually irremediable, for so long as these companies, who are the declared objects of the foundation, shall continue to exist, no scheme can be established, either by the Court of Chancery or by our Board, which shall have the effect of compulsorily depriving them of its benefits, and of transferring the endowment to really useful objects; nor should we expect (with the experience we possess) that any Legislative Scheme proposed by our Board for a similar object would succeed, in the face of opposition from persons interested to maintain the existing state of things.

The result is, that an endowment, which, if placed under effective regulation, might furnish largely the means of advancing the welfare of the industrial classes in the important town for whose benefit it was designed, will, unless some new legislative remedy shall be applied, continue to operate to the degradation only of its recipients.

Watts' Charity, Rochester.

These observations apply with equal force to the case of Watts' Charity at Rochester, so far as regards the portion of the endowment devoted by the present

* See, however, the P.S. to our statement of the case of Kelly College.

Scheme to the support of "The Lodging House" contemplated by the Founder. The waste or mischief of preserving this object was limited by the judge who settled the scheme, and who considered that the exigencies of the law were sufficiently satisfied by the retention of the original number of recipients of this branch of the Charity, but the necessity which was felt of retaining that branch at all illustrates strongly the stringency of the legal rule which forces upon the judges in these cases the observance of the letter of the trust, irrespectively of their estimate of its expediency, and even the stated limitation of the trust seems to have been considered by the judge of appeal, when the case was before him for another purpose, to have been unauthorized by the law.

Endowed Schools Act, 1869.

The present Report would be incomplete without some reference to the Endowed Schools Act passed during the last session of Parliament.

By the effect of that Act the power of appointing Trustees and establishing schemes for educational Charities, for the greater benefit of the objects of such foundations, has, with some exceptions, been transferred to a new jurisdiction, emancipated from the legal impediments and restrictions which have embarrassed and often effectually obstructed the action for these purposes of our Board and of the judicial Courts. We have observed with satisfaction this large relaxation by the Legislature, for the general benefit, of rules of law which have hitherto cramped the administration and reformation of such Charities; and in a preceding part of our Report, and on former occasions, we have ventured to express our conviction that the same principle (under whatever limitations and safeguards may be considered expedient by the Legislature) may be advantageously extended to very numerous charitable endowments of other classes also. There must necessarily be many points of contact between the functions of the new Commission and of this Board, and our co-operation will be readily afforded in furtherance of the new objects of the Legislature, upon all needful occasions.

In consequence of the appointment of one of the members of our Board to be a Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Act withdrawing him most generally from the duties of this office, the other Commissioners are deprived of most valuable aid in the performance of their duties; but it is an important advantage that he is still a member also of this Board, qualified to attend its meetings on sufficient occasions, and to influence or ascertain its views on cases in which any more or less combined action of the two departments may be required. The benefit of this arrangement, and its convenience to both offices, has already been experienced.

Although the pressure of work in our office has been diminished to some extent by the transfer of a very large number of educational endowments, for most important, though by no means for all purposes, from our immediate jurisdiction, this relief has not hitherto proved to be such as we had in the first instance anticipated; and since the reduction to which we have referred of the effective strength of our commission, our utmost exertions, seconded with much cheerfulness and devotion by the members of our establishment, have barely enabled us to meet satisfactorily the amount of labour daily imposed upon us.

All which we humbly report to Your Majesty.

In witness whereof, we have directed our official seal to be hereto affixed, this twenty-sixth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(L.S.)

APPENDIX.

PART I.

I.—The Case of Owen Jones's Charity.

This charity was founded by Owen Jones of Soughton, Flintshire, who, by will, dated 14th February 1658, gave to the poor of every company in the city of Chester, in rotation as they used to be ranked at Michaelmas (the Tanners first), the rents and profits of his lands at Minera, and other property.

The income of the charity having greatly increased, and it being found difficult to determine exactly who were "poor," a practice grew up of dividing the income among all the members of the company indiscriminately. Many were admitted members for the mere purpose of sharing in the charity, while other persons were kept out by the demand of excessive fines.

Scheme established July 1808.

To this abuse opposition was offered, and in the year 1803 the case found its way into Chancery; and ultimately, by a decree of the Court, dated 7th July 1808, a scheme was established, by which the charity is still governed. This scheme, after allowing such sums, not exceeding in any one year 20*l.*, as the trustees might think proper to advance for or towards enabling poor brothers to "bear and draw" with their respective companies, directed that the annual income of the charity should be distributed amongst the poor brothers of the several companies in the rotation pointed out by the will, and in such sums and proportions as the trustees should think proper, according to their several necessities, and having regard to the circumstances of each poor brother and his family, but no poor brother was to receive more than 40*l.* in any one year.

Endowment and Income.

The present annual income of the charity, arising from land and house property, and from money invested in the public funds and on mortgage security, amounts to about 600*l.* The charity is also possessed of some valuable lead mines, the royalties from which amounted in the year 1868 to 1,557*l.* The sums received for royalties are invested in augmentation of the principal endowment, which is thus receiving a progressive increase.

The City Companies in Chester.

The companies of Chester, whose poor are entitled to the benefit of this foundation, were, in the year 1837, 24 in number. One has since become extinct. A list of the remaining 23 is given in the subjoined table :—

	I. Total Number of Freemen.	II. Year of receiving the Charity.	III. Amount received. £ s. d.	IV. Number of Recipients.
1. Cordwainers	29	1863	165 0 0	23
		1864	28 10 0	5
2. Bakers	29	1864	181 0 0	27
3. Coopers, Bowyers, and Fletchers	16	1864	150 0 0	20
4. Grocers, Mercers, and Ironmongers	21	1864	96 0 0	14
5. Innholders, Cooks, and Victuallers	27	1865	185 10 0	24
6. Feltmakers and Skinners	14	1865	115 0 0	13
7. Saddlers and Curriers	6	1865	26 0 0	4
8. Tailors	20	1865	172 0 0	21
9. Clothworkers, Walkers, and Masons	23	1866	164 10 0	22
10. Weavers and Fringeweavers	9	1866	119 10 0	13
11. Turners	13	1866	111 0 0	15
12. Brewers	7	1866	18 0 0	2
13. Barbers, Surgeons, and Tallow Chandlers	10	1866	65 0 0	10
14. Merchants, Drapers, and Hosiers	10	1866	40 0 0	2
15. Cappers, Pinners, and Wiredrawers	7	1867	10 0 0	1
16. Bricklayers	12	1867	89 0 0	12
17. Wrights and Slaters	16	1867	107 0 0	16
18. Joiners, Carvers, and Turners	53	1867	146 10 0	17
		1868	216 0 0	35
19. Stationers, Painters, Glaziers, and Embroiderers	33	1868	104 10 0	9
		1869	143 10 0	22
20. Goldsmiths and Clockmakers	10	1869	30 0 0	4
21. Smiths, Cutlers, and Plumbers	15	1869	108 10 0	15
22. Butchers	7	1869	48 10 0	7
23. Glovers	16	1869	125 10 0	16

It will be observed that trades of most heterogeneous descriptions are associated together in one company.

Column I. in the foregoing table shows the number of freemen in each company at the time of the inspection. Column II., the year of the last distribution of the charity to each company. Column III., the amount received by each company. And column IV., the number of freemen sharing in the distribution.

Freedom Companies how acquired

The freedom of the companies is acquired either by birth or apprenticeship. Every son born when the father is free is entitled to the privilege. There have been instances of claims admitted through a grandfather. In other cases such claims have been rejected. Out of 112 admissions in ten years, 76 were in respect of birthright.

To obtain the freedom by apprenticeship, seven years' service to a freeman of the company is required. This service need not be connected with any trade from which the company takes its name. A case was mentioned of a boy bound to a stationer. The master was appointed to an office at the City Waterworks, and the apprentice went with him. His service, such as it was, was sufficient to secure to him the freedom.

It was formerly the practice for full-grown men, 30 or 40 years of age, to be bound apprentices to get the freedom. A case was mentioned of one who took a public-house just before the expiration of his indentures.

Paupers endeavour to get their children bound into the companies.

In the Merchant Drapers and in some other companies, freemen of the city have sometimes been admitted on payment of a fine, in other words, by purchase. This, however, is objected to as tending to widen the scope of the gift.

Charac and ob of the Compa

The companies have each an alderman and two stewards. They hold meetings usually at public houses; have a supper on the occasion. The cost of this they "bear" among themselves. A fee to the company is paid on each admission, which is divided or "drawn" by the members; this, it seems, is the meaning of the "bearing and drawing," for the continuance of which the Court of Chancery thought it necessary to provide in the settlement of the scheme for this charity. The only business transacted at these supper parties is the admission and swearing in of members and the election of officers.

Until the year 1829 none but freemen of companies could exercise trades in Chester. In that year this right was tried by the tanners, who failed to establish

it, and the trade of the city has since been open.

The Goldsmiths' Company have a hall and office, at which articles of gold and silver, chiefly from Liverpool and Coventry, are assayed. The business transacted is considerable, and their hallmark, it is said, is much esteemed in some markets, especially in America.

sation of ir origi- funs- ns and ies.

With this exception, none of the companies have any duty, right, or privilege, nor, with the exception of the Grocers, (who, it is said, have 200*l.* stock,) have they any property, real or personal. It was publicly stated at the inquiry, by an active and leading member of one of the companies, without contradiction or remark, and it is indeed well known and certain, that the sole object in belonging to them is to obtain a share of Owen Jones's Gift.

The relations of the companies and charity are thus inverted. The charity no longer exists for the companies. The companies (the Goldsmiths excepted) exist for the charity.

ssent le of dis- uting gifts.

The distribution of the gifts is made by the trustees. The companies are taken in rotation; the turn of each comes round about once in six years.

The recipients are required to be free both of the city and company; residence in the city is not required. The money is sent to all parts of England and Ireland to those who regularly "bear and draw;" it has been sent to soldiers in Gibraltar and in Australia.

It is said that regard is paid to character; but, in the year 1864, a man, who had been convicted of felony, received 6*l.* The case, it was said, "stood over," which shows that the money was given with deliberation. This person attended, at the Inspector's inquiry, and complained that this sum of 6*l.* was all that he had received in 17 years, while the son of a clergyman had 15*l.* the first time.

In answer to an inquiry why different amounts were given to different persons, it was said that a drunken man would not get as much as a good father, good husband, and steady man. He might get half as much. A good man would get 10*l.*; the drunkard, therefore, to whom it would do more harm than good, and who would probably spend it all at once, might get 5*l.*

In one case the charity money was the cause that a man got drunk, lost his place, and committed a felony.

In the case of a large family, and a drunken husband, the trustees sometimes order the money to be paid to the wife, but bad effects have been found to result from that arrangement, as the husband, having found it out, has beaten his wife, and taken the money and spent it. The payment is sometimes made by instalments, as if given in one sum it would be soon spent.

Several members of one family are admitted at the same time to the gift.

In the Smiths' Company—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A father and three sons received	24	10	0
Three brothers - -	25	0	0
Two brothers - - - -	14	0	0

Similar instances occur in other companies.

Some of the recipients are on the parish; some in the union; but it is believed that the parish deduct the money.

One man, at a recent distribution, observed that the first gift he got enabled him to marry, the last to bury, his wife.

The average gift has been 7*l.* 10*s.*, nearly.

Of 412 persons who were members of the companies when the gifts were last distributed, 43 only did not receive them. In eight companies every member had them. In seven companies all but one.

Result of actual administration of the Charity.

In the result, the intentions of the donor appear to be frustrated alike both in letter and spirit. His gift was for "poor" persons being artizans of Chester, all of whom were then enrolled in companies as a necessary condition to the exercise of their calling.

At the present time the gifts in some companies actually, and in nearly all virtually, are distributed to all the members. The companies themselves, with a single exception, exist in name only. From trading corporations they have degenerated into societies, which, with their aldermen, officers and stewards, have apparently but one object, viz., to secure and limit to themselves the right of receiving this charity, the moral working of which is sufficiently illustrated by foregoing statements.

II.—The Case of Watts' Charity, Rochester.

Watts' Charity, in the city of Rochester, is in the possession of an endowment producing more than 3,800*l.* per annum. It has recently been the subject of a Chancery scheme.

Although the past history of this charity affords much instruction as to the tendency of such foundations to be administered for other than useful purposes, and as to the necessary uncertainty and imperfection in the action of the Court of Chancery upon them, there is not a great deal in its present working that is noteworthy for the purposes of the present report.

The sum of 1,000*l.* per annum is handed over to a sick hospital in Chatham, where there is every reason to believe that it is well administered.

Upwards of 1,000*l.* more is spent partly in apprenticing, but mainly in supporting an almshouse for 20 persons, of whom five are to be nurses, a combination of character which appears to produce a very poor result. With the exception of this specialty, the almshouse presents no features which are not presented by many other such establishments throughout the country. The buildings are ostentatious, and excessively costly, and the expenditure appears to be out of all proportion to the benefit conferred on the poor of the locality.

House for wayfarers.

The only part of the foundation which calls for any detailed remarks is that which is retained by the present scheme as representing the founder's original plan. The expenditure on this, which varies from year to year, amounts on an average to about 200*l.* per annum. The following statements will indicate the results of this expenditure, from which the court in settling the scheme had no power to escape.

Original foundation.

The foundation was created in the year 1579 by the will of Richard Watts. It was for providing a house, "with six several rooms, with chimneys, and six good "mattrasses or flock beds, and other sufficient furni- "ture to lodge poor travellers or wayfaring men being "no common rogues or proctors." These persons were to lodge there a single night, and to receive 4*d.* Richard Watts devised his property to the corporation of Rochester for the maintenance of this house, and for a provision for flax, hemp, &c., to set the poor of the city to work, according to the statute of 18 Elizabeth.

This seems to have been one of those numerous foundations which were established after the want of some fixed provision for the destitute had been felt, and which the various poor laws passed down to the 43rd Elizabeth, were apparently designed to supplement and work in with. They have, accordingly, been very usually taken as applicable to the same purposes with the poor rate, a practice which the Court of Chancery has held to be illegal, on the ground that the funds were given for the poor, and that to unite them with the poor rate relieved not the poor but the rich.

Usage.

So it has fared with this charity. Probably from the date of its foundation, certainly from the reign of Charles the Second down to 1850, the income was administered with the poor rate, and there have been two Chancery suits arising out of quarrels between the several parishes over the distribution of the in-

come, in which decrees have been made apparently on this footing.

Scheme of 1855.

In the year 1850 an ex officio information was filed by the Attorney General, and a decree obtained affirming the principle that the charity funds ought not to be mixed up with the poor rate. The Lord Justice Knight Bruce, in his judgment, made very severe observations on the conduct of the trustees in not augmenting the number of needy wayfarers and the donations to them. Nevertheless, the present Master of the Rolls, to whom the case was remitted for the settlement of the new scheme, did not, in this matter, go beyond the terms of Watts' will (by which, doubtless, he considered the court was bound), except in providing a supper for the lodgers; and Mr. Martin's inquiries certainly justify the Master of the Rolls' refusal to extend this part of the foundation, and illustrate, strongly, the expediency of freeing the Court of Chancery from the fetters imposed on it in applying to a modern state of society arrangements made centuries ago.

Working of the institution.

Mr. Martin has been at great pains to trace and analyse the streams of vagrant poor in this locality, and he has satisfied himself that a substantial number of these undesirable visitors are attracted towards Rochester by the existence of this house. We subjoin a few passages from his report, which bear on the working of the charity, premising only that the admission of lodgers appears to be of a most hap-hazard character, made hastily and without investigation.

Opinion on effects of the Charity.

Mr. Martin states that the mayor and corporation, in their observations on the proposals for a scheme, deprecated any addition to this branch of the charity. They observed that having for many years seen and being well acquainted with the operation of it they were satisfied that harm instead of good would be fostered and encouraged by its extension; that the persons who had theretofore resorted to the house were generally of the lowest and worst description, such as harvesters, tramps, beggars, and common vagrants; and that the knowledge of an increase of the allowances at the house would soon spread far and wide, and would have the inevitable effect of drawing to Rochester a class of beggars, impostors, and vagrants, or even worse characters, for the sake of the temporary comforts and emoluments afforded by it.

A gentleman, who for 25 years had filled the office of relieving officer, stated that this branch of the charity is the cause of a great influx of vagrants; he had seen 20 loitering about the place. Many of those who are rejected have at once applied to him to be taken to the house. Occasionally some have fallen sick, and have become a charge to the union. Many make it a regular practice to come at certain periods, and have admitted to him that they had been there before.

It was said by the matron, who, no doubt, derived her information from the unexceptionable testimony of her visitors, that the charity (if such it must be called) is well known throughout England and Ireland, and even in America.

Among the scores attracted by it, if a deserving person presents himself as an applicant for admission, he must take his chance with the rest; and, unless his appearance takes the fancy of the matron or policeman, he will be rejected in favour of others, who are picked out without examination or inquiry, those often being preferred whose experience has taught them the precaution of getting a ticket of recommendation, which, it would seem, may be had in the town for asking; indeed, they sometimes write their own letter of recommendation.

After showing the amount of vagrancy in the neighbourhood, Mr. Martin draws this conclusion:—

> "It may be too much to assume that this concentration of vagabonds has been solely caused by Watts' charity, but it can scarcely be doubted that the tendency of it is to attract vagrants.
>
> "Should the Commissioners be of this opinion, it is to be hoped that, notwithstanding the high legal authority by which the nuisance has been recently sanctioned and confirmed, an Act of Parliament may be obtained to abate it."

Change required in the law.

We, however, can do no more than exhibit the case as one more instance to be added to those which are found, wherever inquiry is made, of the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to the administration of charities, and of the necessity of giving larger powers to some of the ordinary tribunals.

PART II.

Particulars of Stocks transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" during the Year ending the 31st December 1869.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Cons. - Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities.
Red. - Reduced £3 per Cent. Annuities.
New - New £3 per Cent. Annuities.
N. 2½ - New £2 10*s.* per Cent. Annuities.
N. 3½ - New £3. 10*s.* per Cent. Annuities.
E. I. Stk. East India £5 per Cent. Stock.
Bk. S. - Bank Stock.
Deb. S. - Debenture Stock.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ *s.* *d.*	Description.
Aberystwith - - Cardigan:		
Richard Jones' Charity -	1,068 1 10	Cons.
Abingdon - - - Berks:		
Christ's Hospital - -	11,491 1 10	Cons.
Adel - - - York:		
Kirk's Charity otherwise the Poor's Estate - -	107 13 5	Cons.
Allostock in Great Budworth - - - Chester:		
Mary Antrobus' Charity -	15 14 11	New.
Almondbury - - - York:		
Poor Charity - - -	438 10 1	Cons.
Altrincham in Bowdon - Chester:		
John Barratt's Charity -	3 2 3	New.
Ambleside. *See* Undermilbeck.		
Ampleforth - - - York:		
George Smith's Charity (Housekeepers) - - -	20 16 1	New.
Do. (National School Master)	20 16 1	New.
Andover - - Southampton:		
Rev. William Stanley Goddard's Charity. Repair of Church -	192 5 2	Cons.
Applethwaite. *See* Undermilbeck.		
Arkesden - - - Essex:		
Sophia Birch Wolfe's Charity -	88 15 6	Bk. S.
Asfordby - - Leicester:		
Catherine Clarke Burnaby's Charity, Poor - -	216 16 0	Cons.
Do. Church School -	216 16 0	Cons.
Mary Wooton Lockinge's Charity for Church School and Poor -	216 16 0	Cons.
Morris Cam's Charity -	179 16 3	Cons.
Ashburton - - - Devon:		
John Bounde's Charity -	33 12 6	Cons.
Ashford - - - Derby:		
Thomas Roose's, otherwise Goodwin's Charity - - -	58 2 4	Cons.
Ashhurst Wood. *See* Forest Row.		
Aske's, (Robert,) Charity - -	5,954 6 11	Red.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ *s.* *d.*	Description.
Astley-in-Leigh - Lancaster:		
Charities of Adam Mort and Thomas Mort - - -	224 17 0	Cons.
Aston Abbots - Buckingham:		
Church Land and Houses -	6 6 11	Cons.
Aston, Saint Clement Nechells - - Warwick:		
The Howell James' Charity -	322 11 7	Cons.
Babworth - - Nottingham:		
George Creswell's Charity -	209 19 6	Cons.
Lindley Simpson's Charity :	100 0 0	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway Deb. Stock.
Banbury - - - Oxford:		
Bridge Estate Charity -	108 8 0	Cons.
Bridge and Highways Estate -	107 13 5	Cons.
Elizabeth Countess of Arran's Charity - - -	161 10 2	Cons.
Barkisland-in-Halifax - York:		
Sarah Gledhill's Endowed School	26 16 9	Cons.
Barmston - - - York:		
Rev. John Holme's Charity -	80 8 7	New.
Barnstaple - - Devon:		
John Penrose's Charity -	854 9 6	Cons.
Frances Barford's Charity -	35 10 6	Cons.
Mary Tucker's Charity -	448 11 11	Cons.
Thomas Palmer Acland's Charity	100 0 0	Cons.
Barrington - - Somerset:		
Elizabeth Eason's Bequest -	1,403 10 7	Cons.
Barrow-on-Soar - Leicester:		
Joseph Clarke's Charity -	145 2 9	Cons.
Bayton - - - Worcester:		
James Griffith's Charity -	100 5 4	Cons.
Bedford - - - -		
Hospital of St. John Baptist -	29 9 6	Cons.
Bedwas. *See* Eglwysilan.		
Beer - - - Devon:		
Judith Maria Baroness Rolles' Charity - - -	607 10 3	Red.
	7,000 0 0	Cons.
Beetham - - Westmoreland:		
Rev. Edward Yeate's Benefaction to Grammar School - -	204 5 0	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Berkhampstead - - Hertford:		
Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. - - -	123 2 8	Cons.
Berman's (William) Trust for Benefit of Poor Ministers and other Charitable Purposes -	2,814 12 4	Cons.
Beverley, (St. Mary,) - - York:		
Church Estate - -	340 0 0	Cons.
Bideford - - - Devon:		
The Grammar School - -	246 8 0	Cons.
Bierton - - Buckingham:		
Mrs. Allen's Charity - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Bingley - - - York:		
Grammar School (Building Fund)	12 17 2	Cons.
Bingley School and Charity Estate	611 0 11	Cons.
Birmingham - - Warwick:		
George Hill's Charity - -	47 19 2	New.
Bishop Burton - - York:		
Ralph Hansby's Charity -	1,086 14 7	Cons.
Bishop's Nympton - - Devon:		
Betsy Spencer's Charity -	107 13 5	Cons.
Bishop's Waltham - Southampton:		
Bishop's Palace Charity - -	0 16 6	Cons.
Bishop Wearmouth - Durham:		
Jane Gibson's Almshouses -	215 1 1	Cons.
Blackburn - - Lancaster:		
Sarah Livesey's Charity -	288 1 3	Red.
Blackfordby - - Leicester:		
Mary Joyce Ross' Charity -	214 18 6	Cons.
Blandford - - - Dorset:		
James William Stuart's Charity -	1,200 0 0	New.
Bledlow - - Buckingham:		
Edmund Slaughter's Charity -	119 8 1	Red.
Bletchingley - - Surrey:		
The Church Lands - -	1,075 5 4	Cons.
Bloxwich (Great) in Walsall - - } Stafford:		
Robert Parker's Charity -	367 2 11	Cons.
Bodewyddan. *See* Faenol.		
Bodhewlog. *See* Cynwydd Terseity.		
Bolton-le-Sands - Lancaster:		
Richard Sparling Berry's Charity	381 18 1	Cons.
Bolton-upon-Dearne - York:		
Mary Haigh's Charity - -	54 1 1	Cons.
Borden - - - Kent:		
William Barrow's Charity -	1,329 13 5	Cons.
Boston - - - Lincoln:		
Blue Coat Schools (Mr. Welby's Gift) - - -	53 15 1	Cons.
Laughton's Charity (Mr. Welby's Gift) - - -	53 15 1	Cons.
Bow, (St. Mary Stratford) - - } Middlesex:		
Margaretta Brown's Charity -	1,400 0 0	Cons.
Elizabeth Summer's Charity -	211 15 5	Cons.
Poor's or Poole's Land -	36 17 10	New.
Bradford - - - York:		
Free Grammar School of King Charles II. - - -	2,600 7 4	Cons.
Brampton - - - Derby:		
James Shawe's Charity -	671 5 0	Cons.
Braughing - - Hertford:		
Edward Younge's Charity -	67 0 0	Red.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Brentford, (West or New) Middlesex:		
Baron Ossulton's Charity -	200 0 0	Cons.
James Parker's Charity for School	500 0 0	Cons.
Bretton (West) in Silkstone - York:		
Poor's Land - - - -	5 12 4	Bk. S.
Bridgnorth - - - Salop:		
Blue Coat School - -	408 15 8	Cons.
„ (St. Leonard) William Nicholl's Charity - - -	143 17 10	Cons.
Bridgwater - - Somerset:		
King James's Free School (James Hartnall's Bequest) - -	21 3 6	Cons.
Bridlington - - - York		
Charities of Thomas and Mary Dale	75 17 7	Cons.
Bristol (City):		
Alderman Robert Kitchin's Charity - - -	42 17 7	Cons.
Richard Reynold's Charity -	53 9 4	Cons.
Trinity Hospital - -	4,336 0 10	Cons.
„ (All Saints):		
Ann Aldworth's Charity -	255 19 3	Cons.
Church Lands - - -	50 7 5	Cons.
„ (Christchurch,) Church Lands -	69 9 9	Cons.
„ St. Mary Redcliff, Church Lands	29 15 0	Cons.
Bromley - - - Kent:		
Sarah Waller's Charity -	106 7 8	Cons.
Broughton - - Southampton:		
Elizabeth Russell's Bequest -	21 9 10	Cons.
Broughton Sulney - Nottingham:		
Mrs. Marsden's Charity -	120 0 0	Cons.
Bruton - - - Somerset:		
Hugh Sexey's Hospital - -	17 13 0	Cons.
Buckerell - - - Devon:		
Rev. Thomas How's Charity -	272 10 10	New.
Budeaux (St.) - - Devon:		
Harriet Byard's Charity -	57 9 5	New.
Bugbrooke - - Northampton:		
Whitfield Charity Estate -	134 3 2	Red.
Bungay - - - Suffolk:		
Henry Williams' Charity for Master of Grammar School -	14 9 4	Cons.
Burford - - - Oxford:		
The Church Estate, the Town Estate, and the Poor's Fund Charity - - -	67 0 0	Cons.
Great Almshouse Charity -	107 4 9	Cons.
Burnham - - Buckingham:		
John Popple's Charity (School) -	300 0 0	Cons.
Elizabeth Coxe's Charity (School)	588 1 5	Cons.
Do. (Clothing) -	2,666 13 4	Cons.
Burton-upon-Trent - Stafford:		
Town Lands - - -	88 2 2	Cons.
Lady Paulett's Almshouses -	2,394 9 8	Cons.
Bushey - - - Hertford:		
Arthur Ashfield's Charity -	4,888 9 4	Cons.
Byfield - - Northampton:		
Rev. Sir John Knightley's Charity	128 19 6	Cons.
Bywell, (St. Andrew,) Northumberland:		
Charities of John Fenwick, John Kepple, and unknown Donor -	36 19 4	Cons.
„ (St. Peter:)		
Dame Elizabeth Radcliffe's Charity - - -	133 12 8	Cons.
Joseph Teasdale's Charity	33 12 8	Cons.
John Fenwick's Charity -	16 19 4	Cons.
Caerleon - - Monmouth:		
Charity School - -	42 19 9	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Calne - - - Wilts:		
Charity of Henry 3rd Marquis of Lansdowne for Girls' Training School - - -	124 7 9	Cons.
Camberwell - - Surrey:		
Free Grammar School - -	276 4 11	Cons.
Cambridge (Town):		
Storey's Almshouses - -	679 4 2	Cons.
" (St. Giles and St. Peter:)		
Ann Markham's Charity -	598 0 3	Cons.
Cameley - - - Somerset:		
Joyce Mogg's Charity - -	119 2 6	Cons.
Ann Mogg's Charity - -	178 10 9	Cons.
Thomas Williams' Charity -	400 0 0	New.
Canterbury - - - City:		
Thomas Ovyngton's Charity -	805 14 8	Cons.
Dorothy Nixon's Charity -	1,362 18 3	Cons.
Carlisle (St. Mary) - Cumberland:		
The Wreay School - -	567 19 4	Cons.
Carlton-cum-Willingham - - } Cambridge:		
William Wright's Charity -	105 0 0	New.
Carshalton - - Surrey:		
Henry Byne's Charity - -	233 13 4	Cons.
Carthorpe-in-Burneston - York:		
John Gale's Charity - -	92 0 0	Cons.
Catwick - - - York:		
Rev. James Young's Charity -	53 15 1	Cons.
Hannah Smith's Charity -	21 9 1	Cons.
Cerrig-y-druidion - Denbigh:		
Hon. Robert Price's Charity -	23 5 0	Red.
Chadlington. *See* Orsett.		
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - Derby:		
William Walker's Charity -	329 9 6	Cons.
Charlwood - - Surrey:		
Michael Earle's Charity -	77 15 6	New.
Charterhouse - - -		
Sutton's Hospital - -	705 14 6	Cons.
Chatham - - - Kent:		
St. Bartholomew's Hospital -	50 10 6	Cons.
Friend Hoare's Charity -	350 0 0	E. I. Stk.
Chatham and Gillingham - Kent:		
Anne Philipps' Charity -	339 3 0	New.
Cheddar - - - Somerset:		
Charity of Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D. - -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Thomas Wintle's Charity -	300 0 0	Cons.
Chertsey - - - Surrey:		
Ann Holden's Charity - -	6 12 1	Cons.
Sir William Perkins' School -	500 0 0	Cons.
Chester (City):		
Owen Jones' Charity - -	901 18 8	Cons.
Chesterfield - - Derby:		
Benedicta Cam's and John Cawson's Charity for repair and maintenance of Church -	270 19 4	Cons.
Unknown Donor's Charity for do.	107 10 7	Cons.
Chetwynd - - - Salop:		
School Charities - -	10 12 1	Cons.
Chichester - - Sussex:		
St. Mary's Hospital - -	4,757 7 6	Cons.
Chipping Norton - - Oxford:		
Thomas West's Charity -	125 0 0	Red.
William Busby's Charity -	112 7 2	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Chipping Ongar - - Essex:		
Joseph King's Charity - -	32 4 5	Cons.
Chipping Wycombe - Buckingham:		
John Lane's Charity - -	313 7 1	Cons.
Chislehurst - - - Kent:		
Rev. George Wilson's Charity -	536 3 10	Cons.
Chorley - - - Lancaster:		
William Hodgson's Charity -	4,184 16 9	Cons.
Christchurch - - Surrey:		
Mrs. Vaughan's Almshouse Repairing Fund - -	2,500 0 0	Cons.
Cirencester - - Gloucester:		
John Jones' Charity - -	218 8 9	Cons.
Clapham - - York:		
Sunday School Fund - -	267 13 4	Red.
Clayhill-in-Enfield - Middlesex:		
St. John Baptist Chapel -	4 3 3	Cons.
Clent - - - Worcester:		
Church Lands - - -	57 15 7	Cons.
Clifton with Norwood - York:		
School and Poor Charities -	108 1 2	Cons.
Codsall - - - Stafford:		
Walter Wrottesley's Charity -	241 18 9	Cons.
Cogges - - Oxford.		
William Wright's Charities -	144 5 3	N. 2½.
	28 17 0	N. 2½.
Colebrook - - - Devon:		
Ann Mills' Charity - -	174 1 5	Cons.
Collingbourne Ducis - - Wilts:		
Rev. Charles Francis's Charity -	127 8 6	Cons.
Cottesbrook - - Northampton:		
Elizabeth Ives' Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
Miss Langham's Charity -	103 1 3	New.
Coulsdon - - - Surrey:		
Wood's Charity - -	1 10 4	Cons.
Covenham (St. Mary) - Lincoln:		
The Church Charity - -	915 0 6	Cons.
Coventry (City):		
The Butcher Freeman's Charity -	648 2 6	Cons.
Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital - - -	826 16 11	Cons.
Cowbridge, Llanblethian, and Welch St. Donatts } Glamorgan:		
John Fraunceis Gwyn's Charity -	234 16 1	Cons.
Cranmore (East) - Somerset:		
Mary Jones' Charity - -	212 19 10	Cons.
Crediton - - - Devon:		
Sir John Hayward's Charity -	746 4 10	Cons.
Humphrey Spurway's Almshouses	905 10 0	Cons.
Crosscrake-in-Stainton Westmoreland:		
John Threlfall's Bequest to School - - - -	188 14 10	Cons.
Croydon - - - Surrey:		
"Trinity Hospital" - -	28,709 7 10	Cons.
Cublington - - Buckingham		
John Westcar's Charity - -	506 6 7	Cons.
Cudworth - - - York:		
Joseph Ramsden's Bequest to School - - - -	53 18 0	Cons.
Culcheth - - - Lancaster:		
Henry Johnson's Charity -	182 14 8	Cons.
	739 15 8	Red.
Twiss Green School - -	21 9 0	Cons.
Thomas Shaw's Charity -	85 15 9	

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £	s.	d.	Description.
Curry (North) - - - Somerset: William Spearing's Bequest for benefit of travelling preacher of Wesleyan Chapel - - -	133	6	8	Cons.
Cynwydd Terseity and Bodhewlog in Gwyddelwern and Llangar } Merioneth: Hugh Robert's Charity - -	214	9	7	Cons.
Darenth - - - Kent: Henry Chapman's Charity -	300	1	1	Cons.
Darlington - - Durham: Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth - - -	703	14	10	Cons.
Datchet - - Buckingham: Edward Mason's Charity - -	164	10	0	New.
Mary Arnold's Charity - -	100	0	0	Red.
James Randall's Charities - -	380	7	0	Cons.
Charities of Rosamond Marshall and Francis Marshall - -	200	0	0	Cons.
"Poor's Money known as Pocock's Gift" - -	50	0	0	Cons.
Rev. Isaac Gosset's Charity -	100	0	0	Cons.
Dauntsey - - - Wilts: Henry Earl of Danby's Almshouses and School - -	10	11	5	Cons.
Daventry - - Northampton: Sheaf Street Chapel Charity -	0	17	9	Cons.
Sir John Knightley's Charity (Collyns' Augmentation) -	20	5	5	Cons.
English Charity School -	1,800	0	0	Red.
Deerhurst - - - Gloucester: Charities of John Bell and Edward Hawker - -	117	19	3	Cons.
Denbigh - - - Town: Mrs. Jones Bateman's Charity for Infirmary - - -	300	0	0	Cons.
Denby - - - Derby: Free School - - -	90	1	4	Cons.
Deptford, (St. Nicholas) - Kent: Sir John Evelyn's Charity -	48	4	4	Red.
Derby - - - Boro: Grammar School - - -	430	13	8	Cons.
„ (All Saints): Samuel Ward and Isabel More's Charities - - -	638	19	9	Cons.
Dereham (East) - - Norfolk: Church Estate - - -	139	8	2	Cons.
Dinsdale - - - Durham: Charity of Mary Wyvill, established by Thomas Wyvill by deed, dated 21st December 1675	214	4	6	Cons.
Doncaster - - - York: St. Thomas's Hospital - -	1,715	16	4	Cons.
Dorchester (Town:) - - Strangway's and Pitt's Charity -	3,023	1	2	Cons.
Dronfield - - - Derby: Free Grammar School of Henry Fanshawe, Esq. - -	353	2	2	Cons.
Dudley - - - Worcester: Baylie's Charity Schools -	534	15	1	Cons.
Joseph Guest's Gift to Female School of Industry - -	438	0	2	Cons.
Dulwich - - - Surrey: Alleyn's College of God's Gift -	153	4	2	Cons.
Dunchurch - - Warwick: Francis Boughton's Charity -	5,672	3	10	Cons.
Dunkeswell - - - Devon: Col. Black's Charity - -	4	10	1	Cons.
Dunsforth, (Upper,) with Branton, and Lower Dunsforth - - - } York: William Abbay's Charity -	193	0	7	Cons.
Eatington - - - Warwick: Jeffery Bevington Lowe's Charity	1,076	14	4	Cons.
Eccleston-in-Prescot - Lancaster: Charity of Priscilla Pyke or Peter Moss - - -	108	11	0	New.
Eckington - - - Derby: Henry Inman's Charity -	128	7	2	Cons.
Edithweston - - - Rutland: Mary Dorothy Lucas's Charity - } "Memorial Window" -	107	7	8	Cons.
Do. Coal - -	161	1	6	Cons.
Edlesborough - Buckingham: Thomas Ginger's Charity -	100	6	0	Cons.
Egham - - - Surrey: Poor's Allotment Charity -	151	3	8	Cons.
Henry Strode's Charity - -	3,163	19	3	Cons.
Eglwysilan - - Glamorgan: Bedwas - - - Monmouth: Anne Aldworth's Charity -	99	2	10	Cons.
Ellesborough - - Buckingham: Dame Isabella Dodd's Almshouses - - -	930	13	8	Cons.
Elmswell - - - Suffolk: Almshouse Charity of Sir Robert Gardiner - - -	333	12	6	Cons.
Elston - - - Lancaster: John Farington's Charity -	618	1	6	Cons.
Eltham - - - Kent: Dame Hester Welch's Charity -	73	10	11	Cons.
Enfield - - - Middlesex: The Aleconner's Fund - -	3	4	5	Cons.
Epping and Thoydon Garnon - Essex: John Baker's otherwise Stonard's Charity - - - -	145	9	1	Cons.
Evesham and Bengeworth - Worcester: Edward Rudge's Charity - -	21	7	6	Cons.
Evesham, All Saints - Worcester: Philip Gardner's Charity -	239	1	6	Cons.
Ewelme - - - Oxford: The Almshouse - -	75	1	4	Cons.
Exeter City: Episcopal Charity School -	7	7	5	Cons.
Flayes, Lethbridges, and Davyes Almshouses - - -	32	1	0	Cons.
„ (Holy Trinity): Charities of Thomas and James Clutterbuck and others -	2,255	0	8	Cons.
Exeter and Halberton - Devon: Nicholas Spicer's Charity - -	71	17	3	Cons.
Faenol, Bodewyddan, and Pengwern in St. Asaph - } Flint: Charity of Rev. John Marsden, D.D. - - - - -	106	19	1	Cons.
Fairford - - Gloucester: Lady Jane Mico's Charity -	64	8	7	Cons.
Farnborough - - Berks: Rev. George Price's Charity -	103	2	0	Cons.
Felton (West) - - Salop: Sarah Owen's Charity - -	220	18	10	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Fenton - - - Lincoln:		
Mary Dorothy Lucas' Charity -	161 1 6	Cons.
Fifehead Neville - - Dorset:		
Roger Goodfellow's Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
Flitton - - - - Bedford:		
H. Sharp's Charity - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Rev. John Robinson's Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
Earls of Kent Charity -	82 15 6	N. 3½.
W. Daniel's Charity - - -	48 13 10	N. 3½.
Mr. Cox's Charity - -	9 14 10	N. 3½.
Flockton-in-Thornhill - York:		
Rev. Richard Carter's Charity -	106 19 1	Cons.
Forster's, (Robert,) Charity under management of Durham Quarterly Meeting - - - - -	475 0 0	New.
Forest Row and Ashhurst Wood in East Grinstead } Sussex:		
Henrietta Louisa Hoper's Charities - - -	1,077 9 8	Cons.
Frith Bank in Sibsey - Lincoln:		
Dame Letitia Monson's Charity for Schools - - -	86 17 0	Red.
Frome Selwood - Somerset:		
Samuel Gregory's Charity for Poor of Zion Chapel - -	150 0 0	Cons.
Frowlesworth - - Leicester:		
Chief Baron John Smith's Almshouses - - - -	3,023 11 10	Cons.
	14,269 9 0	Red.
Gainford - - - Durham:		
Charles Smith's Charity -	96 15 6	New.
Garsdale - - - York:		
William Hodgson's Charity -	21 6 10	Cons.
Gawcott - - Buckingham:		
John West's Charity - -	630 0 0	New.
Gelly Gare - - Glamorgan:		
"Gelly Gare Charity" - -	322 11 7	Cons.
Germans, (St.) - - Cornwall:		
Nicholas Honey's Charity School	31 15 6	Cons.
Gillingham, Kent. *See* Chatham.		
Gilston - - - Hertford:		
Charities of Thos. Gore, Sir J. Gore, and Lady Tyrell (Education)	100 6 0	Cons.
Do. Do. (Poor)	86 19 0	Cons.
Gladestry - - - Radnor:		
The Rector's Gift - -	53 3 8	Cons.
Unknown Donor's Charity -	53 12 3	Cons.
Gloucester (City): - - -		
Hospital of St. Bartholomew -	2,394 0 5	Cons.
Goldington - - - Bedford:		
John Sanderson Hawkins' Charity	314 11 4	New.
Gosport - - Southampton:		
Richard Pilford's Charity - -	96 10 4	Cons.
Greasley - - - Nottingham:		
Rev. John Mansell's Charity -	1,000 0 0	Cons.
Grittleton - - - Wilts:		
Poor's Money - - -	281 15 2	Cons.
Guildford - - - Surrey:		
Henry Smith's or the Poyle Charity - - -	52 5 9	Cons.
Guisborough - - - York:		
Hospital and School of Jesus -	433 0 4	Cons.
Providence School - -	936 10 8	Cons.
Guiting Power. *See* Nether Guiting.		

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Hackney - - - Middlesex:		
Orchard Street Schools - -	16 4 0	New.
„ (St. John) - Middlesex:		
Maria Powell's Augmentation to Jeremiah Marlow's Charity -	39 16 8	Cons.
Hadleigh - - - Suffolk:		
Grand Feoffment Charity -	562 5 0	Cons.
Hailey - - - Oxford:		
William Wright's Charity -	144 5 3	N. 2½
Halberton. *See* Exeter.		
Hamble-en-le-Rice - Southampton:		
Margaret Lind Henville's Clothing Charity - - - -	166 7 6	Cons.
Hambledon - - Southampton:		
The Binstead and Betsworth Charity - - - -	834 4 6	Cons.
Hambleton-in-Brayton - York:		
Mrs. Richardson's Charity -	106 7 8	Cons.
Hammersmith - - Middlesex:		
Waste Lands Almshouse Charity	866 7 0	Cons.
	1,982 17 7	New.
Hampstead, (St. John) - Middlesex:		
Esther Blondell's Charity - -	56 6 9	Cons.
The Wells' Charity - -	1,224 11 4	Cons.
Hampton - - Middlesex:		
Parochial Quit Rents - -	205 6 0	Cons.
Hanley Castle - - Worcester:		
The Free School - - -	26 13 2	Cons.
Harleys (Frances) Charity for Widows of Clergymen - - - -	2,852 6 5	Cons.
Harlington - - Middlesex:		
Lord Ossulton's Charity -	171 2 6	Cons.
The Alms Orchard - -	524 1 4	Cons.
Harptree (East) - - Somerset:		
William Plumley's Charity -	3,636 11 9	Cons.
Joseph Wollen's Charity -	1,368 15 1	Cons.
Harrow-on-the-Hill - Middlesex:		
Catherine Clarke's Charity -	200 0 0	Cons.
Haslingfield - - Cambridge:		
Wm. Skelman's Charity -	4 14 4	Cons.
Hartest - - - Suffolk:		
Wright's Almshouses -	21 6 11	Cons.
Haughley - - - Suffolk:		
Rev. Wm. Henry Crawford's Charity - - -	3,000 0 0	Cons.
Haverfordwest - - Pembroke:		
Mary Howard's otherwise Mary Tasker's Charity - -	13 17 4	New.
Hawstead - - - Suffolk:		
Charities of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. - - -	568 3 7	Cons.
	166 13 4	Cons.
Hayes - - - Middlesex:		
Elizabeth Parker's Charity -	79 0 4	Cons.
Heacham - - - Norfolk:		
Mrs. Rolfe's Charity - -	96 10 4	Cons.
Heath Charnock in Adlington - - } Lancaster:		
Charities of Thomas Holsworth and Mr. Haydock - -	32 1 10	Cons.
Hele's, (Elize,) Charities for St. John's Hospital - - - -	12,010 15 4	Cons.
Henllan - - - Cardigan:		
Colonel Thomas Lloyd's Bequest to Trinity Chapel - -	932 0 7	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Henlow - - - Bedford:		
James Wilson's Charity -	157 10 0	New.
Hepworth - - - Suffolk:		
The Town Lands - -	249 6 6	Cons.
Hereford (City):		
Lord Scudamore's Charity -	1,500 0 0	Cons.
Hesket - - - Cumberland:		
High Hesket School, and Charities of John Brown, Robert Parker, and others - - -	107 4 9	Cons.
Heytesbury - - - Wilts:		
Almshouse of Walter and Robert Lords of Hungerford and Heytesbury - - -	4 0 3	Cons.
Hickson's (Alderman James) Charity	1,554 16 3	Cons.
Higham-on-the-Hill - Leicester:		
Mary Harrington Kempson's Charity - - -	107 10 7	Cons.
Hinton-in-Steeple Ashton - Wilts:		
Poor's Money - - -	135 14 6	Cons.
Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse - York:		
Grammar School of Matthew Broadley - - -	48 4 2	Cons.
Holyhead - - - Anglesey:		
Church Lands - - -	29 3 6	Cons.
Honington and Caythorpe - Lincoln:		
John Hussey's Charity - -	455 5 8	Red.
Hormead (Little) - - Hertford:		
John Walls Porter's Charity -	1,932 18 11	Cons.
Hornsey: - - Middlesex:		
Poor's Allotment Charity -	107 4 9	Cons.
Horsham - - - Sussex:		
Thomas Summer's Charity -	105 0 0	New.
Edward Jenden's Charity - -	490 0 4	New.
Huddersfield - - York:		
Thomas Armytage's Charity or the Huddersfield Dole -	55 11 5	Cons.
Hunmanby. *See* Mitford.		
Hurley - - - Berks:		
Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt's Charity - - -	450 0 0	Cons.
Ilfracombe - - - Devon:		
Charity of Elizabeth Fosse -	500 6 0	Red.
Do. Ann Fosse - -	500 6 0	Red.
Ilkeston - - - Derby:		
William Gregg's Charity -	107 9 5	Cons.
Ipswich, (St. Mary Stoke) - Suffolk:		
Joseph Burch Smith's Charity -	300 11 6	Cons.
Isleworth - - - Middlesex:		
Thomas Stamford's Charity -	268 16 4	Cons.
Jackfield in Broseley - - Salop:		
Pritchard's Educational Gifts -	500 0 0	Cons.
Kempston - - - Bedford:		
Charity of Cater and others, known as "The Charity Lands" -	78 16 6	Cons.
Kennington - - Surrey:		
Robert Forest's Charity for	143 6 8	Cons.
Kennington Oval National Schools - - - -	454 14 2	Cons.
Kersley in Farnworth - Lancaster:		
Anne Crosse's Charity - -	193 0 7	New.
Kessingland - - - Suffolk:		
John Morse's Charity - -	89 18 10	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Kidderminster - - Worcester:		
Free Grammar School - -	15 3 0	Cons.
King's Cliffe - - Northampton:		
Rev. John Law's Charity -	674 9 9	New.
King's Lynn, (St. John) - Norfolk:		
Church Repair Fund - -	287 7 2	Cons.
Kingston-upon-Hull - - York:		
God's House Hospital, otherwise The Charterhouse - -	113 18 7	Cons.
Kingston-upon-Thames - Surrey:		
Bridge Estate Charity - -	2,117 13 0	Cons.
John Tilsley's Charity - -	1,000 0 0	Red.
Thomas Tiffin's Charity - -	139 10 7	Cons.
Charities of Thomas Tiffin, Smith, and Edward Belitha - -	700 0 0	Cons.
Kinson - - - Dorset:		
Sarah Way's Charity - -	59 13 6	Cons.
Kinver - - - Stafford:		
Free Grammar School - -	21 3 9	Cons.
Kirby Wiske. *See* Otterington.		
Kirk Andrews on Esk - Cumberland:		
David Lockhart's Charity - -	83 5 10	Cons.
Lamberhurst - Kent and Sussex:		
John Woodgate's Charity -	67 0 0	Cons.
Lambeth - - - Surrey:		
Robert Forest's Charities for Pensioners - - -	1,333 6 8	Cons.
Langley Marish - Buckingham:		
Colnbrook Town House Charity-	585 17 9	Cons.
"Kederminsters" otherwise Old Almshouses - - -	994 8 9	Cons.
Ledbury - - - Hereford:		
Charities of Joseph and William Baylis and Hester Parsons -	413 2 9	New.
Leeds - - - York:		
John Harrison's Charity for Minister and Church of St. John the Evangelist - - -	953 2 10	Cons.
Leicester (Town):		
Wyggeston's Hospital - -	363 17 4	Cons.
Trinity Hospital - -	978 19 11	Cons.
Alderman Gabriel Newton's General Chartiy - -	150 0 0	New.
Leyland - - - Lancaster:		
John Beatson's bequest to the Moss Side School - -	143 15 9	Cons.
Leyton (Low) - - Essex:		
Charles Smith's Charity - -	96 15 6	New.
Lichfield (City):		
Conduit Lands - - -	847 11 3	Cons.
(St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Chad, and St. John Baptist,)		
Phœbe Simpson's Charity -	589 5 9	New.
Llanblethian - -		
William Gibbon's Charities -	249 17 5	Cons.
See also Cowbridge - - -	120 0 0	India Bonds.
Llandulas - - Denbigh:		
The Almshouses or Lloyd's Charity - - -	96 5 2	Cons.
Llanegryn - - Merioneth:		
Free School - - - -	1,039 1 10	Cons.
Llanferres - - - Denbigh:		
Charles Potts' Charity - -	70 9 10	Cons.
Llangunllo - - - Radnor:		
John Blashfield's Charity -	32 2 8	Red.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Llangunnock and Llanllwch - - Carmarthen:		
John Vaughan's Charity - -	164 3 2	Cons.
Llanharan - - Glamorgan:		
William Gibbon's Charities -	249 17 5	Cons.
	120 0 0	India Bonds.
Llanhary - - Glamorgan:		
William Gibbon's Charities -	499 14 11	Cons.
	240 0 0	India Bonds.
Llanwrst - - Denbigh:		
Jesus Hospital - -	1,228 0 10	Cons.
	284 8 6	Red.
Llantrissant - - Glamorgan:		
William Gibbon's Charities -	249 17 5	Cons.
	120 0 0	India Bonds.
London (Allhallows Staining):		
John Dorrien's Charity - -	175 0 0	Cons.
Wm. Winter's Charity - -	2,150 0 0	Cons.
James Hayes' Charity - -	97 8 7	New.
Thomas Bewly's Charity - -	330 14 0	New.
Joseph Barker's Charity - -	296 11 6	Cons.
„ (St. Andrew Undershaft):		
Robt. and Clare Buck's Charity	1,440 0 0	Cons.
„ (St. Botolph without Aldersgate):		
National, Packington and Infant Schools, Charterhouse Square -	2,092 11 4	Cons.
„ (St. George-in-the-East):		
William Game's Charity -	11 12 8	New.
„ St. Mary Woolnoth:		
Sir Thomas Vyner's Charity -	322 3 0	Cons.
Looe (East and West) - Cornwall:		
Charity of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester -	395 10 5	Cons.
Loughborough - - Leicester:		
Thomas Burton's Charity -	214 15 4	Cons.
Ludlow - - - Salop:		
Grammar School, Hosyer's Almshouses, Preacher of the Town of Ludlow, and the Assistant to the Rector - -	10,781 9 11	Cons.
Thomas Knight's Charity -	105 0 0	New.
Henry Davies' Charity for the Blue Coat School - -	110 0 0	N. 2½
Thomas Botfield's Charity - -	151 10 5	Cons.
Margaret Phillips' Charity for Hosyer's Almshouses - -	998 15 0	Cons.
Ditto Foxe's Charity -	498 2 6	Cons.
Eleanor Handford's Charity -	30 0 0	Cons.
Alderman Richard Davies' Charity	180 0 0	Cons.
Thomas Meyrick's Charity -	42 9 0	Cons.
Mrs. Robinson's Charity -	121 12 9	Cons.
John Long's Charity - -	25 0 0	Cons.
Lympstone - - - Devon:		
Wakeling Welch's Charity - -	270 0 0	Cons.
John Denning's Charity - -	282 11 7	Cons.
Madeley - - - Salop:		
Brooke's and Beddoe's Charity -	221 2 2	Cons.
Maidstone - - - Kent:		
Edward Hunter's Almshouses -	100 0 0	Cons.
Manchester - - Lancaster:		
Free Grammar School, "Shakespeare Memorial" - -	100 0 0	London and N. W. Ry. Cmpy. 5*l.* per cent. Pref. Stock
Mansfield - - Nottingham:		
Ann Grose's Charity - -	643 8 7	Cons.
Market Harborough - Leicester:		
Sarah Goodwin's Charity -	102 2 6	Cons.
Martock - - Somerset:		
Free Grammar School - -	2 10 5	Cons.
Meon (East) - - Southampton:		
The Forbes' Almshouses - -	10 17 8	New.
Merthyr Dovan - Glamorgan:		
Rev. Edward Powell's Charity -	54 12 0	New.
Middleton Cheney - Northampton:		
Horton Almshouses - -	7 10 8	Red.
Milton-next-Sittingbourne - Kent:		
Eleanor Hinde's Bequest for Infant School - -	400 0 0	Cons.
Minster (Isle of Thanet) - Kent:		
John Swinford's Charity -	400 0 0	Red.
Mirfield - - - York:		
Endowed School, with its Subsidiary Endowments - -	531 18 3	Cons.
Missenden (Little) - Buckingham:		
Penelope Hunt's Bequest - -	109 0 0	New.
Mitford - - Northumberland: and Hunmanby - - York:		
Frances Osbaldeston Mitford's Charities - - -	666 13 4	New.
Molton (South) - - Devon:		
Hugh Squier's Charity - -	858 15 5	Cons.
Rashleigh's Charity - -	107 7 8	Cons.
Thomas Brown's Charity -	48 8 9	Cons.
Moreton - - - - Essex:		
Church Lands - - -	3 8 2	Cons.
Morley - - - Derby:		
Jacinth Sacheverell's Charity -	213 12 4	Cons.
Mountnessing - - Essex:		
Endymion Canning's Charity -	202 4 5	Cons.
Mount Sorrell - - Leicester: (Christ Church Repair Fund)		
Sarah Brinton's Charity -	23 1 8	Red.
Neot, (St.) - - Cornwall:		
Richard Carey Dangar's Charity	666 13 4	New.
William Dangar's Charity -	632 8 2	Cons.
Nether Guiting, otherwise Guiting Power Gloucester:		
Thos. Compere's Charity -	200 0 0	Cons.
Mary Snell's Charity - -	200 0 0	Cons.
Newark-on-Trent - Nottingham:		
James Dyson's Bequest - -	907 8 2	New.
Newbury - - - Berks:		
Raymond's Charity - -	1,500 0 0	Cons.
Cowslad's Charity - - -	596 0 8	Cons.
John Child's Charity - -	122 4 11	Cons.
Newby Wiske - - York:		
William Crank's Charity -	53 9 4	Cons.
Newcastle-on-Tyne (St. Nicholas and St. John):		
Dame Eleanor Allen's Charity -	13,553 5 0	Cons.
Newdigate - - - Surrey:		
Endowed School and subsidiary endowments - - -	3,093 5 3	Cons.
New England Company, Dr. Williams' Trust - - - -	29,056 6 10	New.
Ditto Charter Trust -	98,318 9 0	Cons.
Newton and the Mumbles in Oystermouth - - - Glamorgan:		
Rev. Wm. Hammerton's Charity	1,346 11 3	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Norham - { Durham and Northumberland : Free School - - -	43 14 6	Cons.
Northampton : Matthew Sillesby's Charity -	715 11 10	Cons.
„ (All Saints) : Juliana Lady Langham's gift for poor inmates of Sir John Langham's Almshouses - -	300 0 0	New.
Ann Waffarne's Benefaction to do. Sir John Langham's Almshouse	170 0 0	Cons.
Norton - - - Durham : Grammar School - -	5 5 8	Cons.
Norton, St. Philip - Somerset : Marshall Memorial Charity -	106 17 2	New.
Norwich (City) : Great Hospital - - -	48 13 6	Cons.
Boys' Hospital - -	1,075 5 4	Cons.
„ (St. Clement) : Charities of Henry Fawcett and others - - -	450 0 0	Red.
„ (St. Peter, Mancroft) : John Blackhead's Charity -	3,550 8 7	Cons.
Nottingham (County:) - - Rebecca Hussey's Charity for Poor Prisoners - -	162 16 5	Red.
„ (Town) : "The Nottingham Female House of Refuge" - - -	53 12 3	Cons.
„ (St. Mary:) Wm. Bilby's Charity - -	21 9 11	Cons.
Odiham - - Southampton : Daniel Wyeth's Almshouse -	607 4 6	Cons.
Ogden in Butterworth - Lancaster : John Hill's Charity - -	53 13 8	Cons.
Oldham - - - Lancaster : Samuel Schole's Charity - -	118 2 5	Cons.
Tetlow's Charity - -	426 2 0	Cons.
Orsett - - - Essex : and Chadlington - - Oxford : Alice Hemming's Charity -	1,424 14 7	Cons.
Otterington (North and South) : and Kirby Wiske - - York : William Hutton's Charity -	245 0 0	Cons.
Ottery, (St. Mary) - - Devon : John Read Taylor's Charity -	289 10 11	New.
Ouseburn (Great) - - York : William Abbay's Charity -	48 4 10	Cons.
Outwell - Cambridge and Norfolk : Church Lands Charity - -	125 15 7	Cons.
Over Norton - - - Oxford : William Wright's Charity -	144 5 3	N. 2½
Over Peover - - - Chester : Mary Barnes' Charity - -	107 10 7	Cons.
Overton - - Southampton : George Lamb's Gift for Prizes at the National Schools - -	120 0 0	Cons.
Padbury - - Buckingham : Penelope Hunt's Bequest -	109 17 9	Red.
Paddock-with-Marsh in Huddersfield - - - } York : John Mortimer's Charity - -	376 17 0	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Painswick - - Gloucester : The Advowson Fund - -	1,964 12 3	Cons.
Pelsall in Wolverhampton - Stafford : Dame Dorothy Bridgman's Charity - - -	342 0 0	Cons.
Pembroke (Town) : Mrs. Meare's Charity - -	166 0 0	Cons.
Pengwern. *See* Bodewyddan.		
Peover (Lower) - - Chester : Davenport Miers' Charity -	12 17 6	Cons.
Pershore, St. Andrew and Holy Cross - - } Worcester : Susannah Tovey's Charity -	97 19 2	Cons.
Pertenhall - - - Bedford : Jonathan Tebb's Charity - -	316 4 1	Red.
Peter, (St.,) near St. Alban's, Hertford : Colney Heath School - -	200 5 8	Red.
Peterborough - - Northampton : "Town Estates" - -	172 0 10	Cons.
Petersfield - - Southampton : The Church Estate - -	181 16 7	Cons.
Pilton - - - Devon : Poor's Land - - -	64 8 7	Cons.
Pilton - - - Somerset : James Bethell's Charity - -	94 2 4	Cons.
Philly Hole's Charity - -	104 8 8	Cons.
Joseph Dunkerton's Charity -	108 16 11	New.
Pilton - - - Northampton : John Bazeley Selby's Charity -	48 7 3	Cons.
Pinner - - - Middlesex : Christian Snow's Charity - -	53 12 3	Cons.
Plumley - - - Chester : Thomas Jennings' Charity -	107 16 4	Cons.
Plymouth - - - Devon : Joan Bennett's Charity - -	43 11 7	Cons.
John and Thomas Bounde's Gifts	67 0 0	Cons.
Charity for Education of Youth for Dissenting Ministry among Independents and The Western College - - -	1,934 17 4	Cons.
Plymstock - - - Devon : John Burrow's Charity - -	26 16 11	New.
Ponton (Great) - - Lincoln : William Archer's School -	2,659 11 6	Cons.
Poulton Bare and Torrisholme - - } Lancaster : Francis Bowe's School - -	32 3 7	Cons.
Prestbury - - - Chester : Charities of Ann Whittaker and Thomas Venables, senior and junior - - -	64 6 10	New.
Preston (Long) - - York . Hospital of James Knowles -	85 9 0	Cons.
Queenborough - - Kent : Charities of Joseph Shield, George Evan Baker, and Shipwrecked Gentlemen - - -	2 6 10	Cons.
Rawden in Guiseley - - York : Baptist Chapel Estate - -	321 14 4	Cons.
Reading - - - Berks : Grammar School - -	41 13 8	Cons.
Richard Aldworth's Charity -	53 5 1	Cons.
„ { St. Giles - - St. Mary - - St. Lawrence - - } Mary Kendrick's Charity -	14 14 1	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Redditch - - Worcester:		
Mary Aston's Charity - -	95 14 11	Cons.
Reigate - - - Surrey:		
John Parker's Charity School -	3,631 13 4	Cons.
Retford (West) - Nottingham:		
Church and Poor's Charity -	13 7 7	Cons.
Ribbleton - - Lancaster:		
John Farington's Charity -	642 18 5	Cons.
Wallacy's Tenement - -	307 13 0	Cons.
Ripon - - - York:		
Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen -	213 18 1	Cons.
Rochdale - - Lancaster:		
James Holt's Charity for Master of Grammar School - -	16 8 6	Cons.
Rochester (City):		
Sir Joseph Williamson's Free Mathematical School - -	3,143 15 1	Cons.
Rochester Diocesan Charity - -	72 16 11	Red.
Ross - - - - Hereford:		
James Baker's Charities -	18,973 15 9	Cons.
Rotherham - - - - York:		
Feoffees' Charity School -	756 0 8	Cons.
Great Dole Charity - -	1,891 8 2	Cons.
Rowe's, (Sir Thomas) Gift, under management of the Merchant Taylors Company - -	2,899 6 7	Cons.
Ruthin - - - Denbigh:		
Hospital, Grammar School, and Exhibition Charities - -	287 4 8	Cons.
Saffron Walden - - Essex:		
Richard Walker's Bequest -	106 2 8	N. 2½
Thomas Turner's Charity -	1,713 10 5	Cons.
Saint. *See* next Word.		
Salcombe Regis - - Devon:		
Charles Webb Smith's Charity, Poor - - - -	97 3 4	Cons.
Ditto, Education - -	97 3 4	Cons.
Salford (Boro'):		
Charities of Humphrey Booth the younger - - -	481 5 8	Cons.
Sandbach - - - Chester:		
Margaret Goodfellow's Charity -	167 0 0	Cons.
Boughey's Charity - -	2,821 19 2	Cons.
Sandwich - - - Kent:		
St. Thomas's Hospital - -	158 16 10	Cons.
John Spratt's Bequest to Charity Schools - - - -	146 15 8	Cons.
„ (St. Mary the Virgin) - Kent:		
John Dekewer's Charities -	536 18 3	Cons.
John Spratt's Charity - -	165 14 6	Cons.
Edward Slaughter's Charity -	94 19 0	Cons.
Admiral Peter Rainer's Charity -	594 15 11	Cons.
Sapcote - - - - Leicester:		
John Frewen Turner's Charity -	52 13 6	Cons.
Thomas Goodacre's Charity -	51 0 9	Cons.
Sarsden - - - Oxford:		
Poor's Stock - - -	125 0 0	New.
Sedgford - - - Norfolk:		
Mrs. Rolfe's Charity - -	96 10 4	Cons.
Sevenoaks - - - Kent:		
Free Grammar School and Almshouses of Queen Elizabeth -	25 12 0	Cons.
Shaftesbury - - - Wilts:		
Free Grammar School - -	16 0 6	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Sheepwash - - - Devon:		
Thomas Hooper's Charity -	290 6 6	Cons.
Sheffield - - - York:		
Boys' Charity School	196 6 8	Cons.
Church Burgesses Trust -	101 2 5	Cons.
Sherborne - - - Dorset:		
William Thorne's Charity -	215 18 6	Cons.
Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. - -	1,951 8 4	Cons.
Sherburn Hospital - - -	21 13 4	Cons.
Shinfield - - - Berks:		
Wm. Edward Francis Fielde's Bequest in aid of Richard Piggatt's Charity Schools - -	749 14 8	New.
Shoreditch, (St. Leonard,) Middlesex:		
Lawrence Wood's Bequest to Parochial Schools - -	215 4 4	Cons.
Ashford and Moore Charity -	618 9 4	Cons.
Silsoe - - - Bedford:		
Earls of Kent Charity - -	124 3 4	N. 3½.
W. Daniel's Charity - -	73 0 10	N. 3½.
Mrs. Cox's Charity - -	14 12 2	N. 3½.
Skelmersdale in Ormskirk - - - } Lancaster:		
Evan Swift's Charity - -	41 12 3	Cons.
Skelton - - Cumberland:		
Rev. Joseph Nelson's Charity for Schoolmaster - - -	1,078 5 5	Cons.
Skipton-in-Craven - - York:		
Free Grammar School - -	53 13 8	Cons.
Slaley - - Northumberland:		
Dame Elizabeth Radcliffe's Charity - - - -	67 0 0	Cons.
Smith's (Henry) Charity - -	194 12 6	Cons.
Snodland, Halling, and Birling - - - } Kent:		
John May's School Charity -	28 10 3	Cons.
Souldern - - - Oxford:		
John Westcar's Charity - -	506 6 7	Cons.
Southcoates alias Sudcoates - York:		
Eleanor Scott's Charity - -	110 4 10	Cons.
Southill and Old Warden - Bedford:		
Francis Smyth's Charity - -	214 15 3	Cons.
Southleigh - - - Devon:		
Rev. Thomas How's Charity -	181 14 8	New.
Southwark - - - Surrey:		
St. Thomas Hospital - -	179 17 5	Cons.
„ (St. George the Martyr):		
William Cowper's Charity -	376 6 10	Cons.
„ (St. Saviour):		
Mrs. Newcommen's Charity and College of Poor - -	161 10 2	Cons.
Southwick - - Southampton:		
John Soaper's Charity - -	390 8 1	New.
Speen - - - Berks:		
Anna Maria Michell's Charity -	195 2 5	Cons.
Stamford - - - Lincoln:		
Hospital of William Browne -	1,411 17 9	Cons.
Hospital of Richard Snowdon -	411 6 2	Cons.
„ (St. George) - - Lincoln:		
Captain Humphrey Orme's Charity - - -	1,008 16 8	Cons.
Stanton Lacy - - Salop:		
Poor's Stock - - -	9 11 5	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Stapleford Tawney - - Essex:		
Thomas Luther's Charity -	83 12 8	Cons.
Staunton, Long - - Salop:		
"Tasker's" or "Unknown Donor's Charity" - -	21 15 1	Cons.
Stebbing - - - Essex:		
Charles Smith's Charity - -	96 15 6	New.
Stockton-on-Tees - - Durham:		
Mary Raisbeck's Charity -	100 0 0	Cons.
Stoke Poges - - Buckingham:		
Fuel Allotment Charity on Stoke Common - -	535 9 6	Cons.
Sutton Coldfield - - Warwick:		
Free Grammar School - -	50 10 2	Cons.
Swaffham - - - Norfolk:		
Charities of Wm. and Susan Bedingfield - - -	58 18 0	Cons.
Swinford (Old) - - Worcester:		
Francis Hill's Bequest to Lye Schools - - -	333 6 8	Cons.
Thomas Hill's Bequest to do. -	200 0 0	Cons.
Mary Foster's Charity for Incumbent of Lye Church - -	1,072 7 9	Cons.
Symondsbury - - Dorset:		
Raymond's Charity School -	1,500 0 0	Cons.
Taplow - - Buckingham:		
Ashford and Moore Charity -	618 9 4	Cons.
Tarporley - - - Chester:		
Miss Shaw's Charity - -	98 7 2	Cons.
Tavistock - - - Devon:		
Maynard's Charity, or the Gift House and the Ford Street Almshouses - - -	574 14 9	Cons.
Tetco - - - Devon:		
Rev. John Rouse's Charity -	83 6 8	Cons.
Thornhill - - - York:		
Rev. Robt. Ellerby's Bequest for Richard Walker's Free School	194 11 11	New.
Thorpe Malsor - Northampton:		
Anne Eliz. Savage's Charity -	270 12 9	Cons.
Thoydon Garnon. *See* Epping.		
Throwley - - - Devon:		
The Church Land - -	160 12 10	Cons.
Tinwell - - - Rutland:		
John Blake's Charity - -	111 15 9	Cons.
Tiverton - - - Devon:		
Mary Peard's Charity - -	2,100 0 0	Cons.
Tockenham - - - Wilts:		
Mary Clutterbuck's Charity -	220 0 0	N. 2½.
Tooting Graveney - Surrey:		
The School - - -	1,500 0 0	Northern Railway of Canada Bonds.
Charles Lancelot Hogart's Gift -	106 19 1	Cons.
Torrisholme. *See* Poulton Bare.		
Totteridge - - Hertford:		
Louisa Arrowsmith's Charity -	200 0 0	Cons.
Trawsfynydd - - Merioneth:		
Jane Jones' Charity - -	326 4 1	Cons.
Troutbeck. *See* Undermilbeck.		
Turvey - - - Bedford:		
Charities of Thomas Carter and Ann Mordaunt - -	256 0 0	Cons.
Ann Maria Higgins' Charity -	1,360 6 6	Cons.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Twickenham - - Middlesex:		
Wm. Goswell's Endowment for Montpelier School - -	100 0 0	Cons.
Ulrome - - - York:		
Rev. John Holme's Charity -	80 4 8	Cons.
Undermilbeck - Westmoreland:		
Thomas Collinson's Charity -		
Richard Dixon's Charity -		
John Kirkby's Charity - -		
Robert Dixon's Charity -	143 17 10	Cons.
Shawe's Charity - -		
Anthony Garnett's Charity -		
John Ottey's Charity - -		
Undermilbeck, Applethwaite, Troutbeck, and Ambleside - - Westmoreland:		
Magnus Jackson's Charity -	96 12 11	Cons.
Elizabeth Williams' Charity -	71 18 10	Cons.
Upton Bishop - - Hereford:		
Reeve's Charity - - -	79 3 1	Red.
Rev. Thos. Russell's Charity -	107 16 11	Red.
Uttoxeter - - - Stafford:		
William Phillip's Charity - -	851 1 4	Cons.
Waddington - - Lincoln:		
Swift's Charity (Education and Bread) -	120 6 0	Cons.
Do. (Apprenticing) -	100 6 0	Cons.
Wakefield - - - York:		
Free Grammar School - -	464 14 10	Cons.
Stories University Gift - -	15 9 8	Cons.
Bromley's New Gift - -	46 9 4	Cons.
Do. Old Gift - -	66 12 10	Cons.
Town and Parish Charity -	149 7 0	Cons.
The Men's Almshouses - -	173 16 11	Cons.
The Women's - - -	197 13 9	Cons.
Walcot - - - Somerset:		
Charities of Frederick Scotton Mayhew and Catherine Mayhew - - - -	3,244 18 8	New.
Walsingham (Little) - Norfolk:		
Bond's Free School - -	13 7 0	Cons.
Walton-upon-Thames - Surrey:		
Charles Smith's Charity - -	96 15 6	New.
Wantage - - - Berks:		
Town Lands - - -	107 4 9	Cons.
Ware - - - Hertford:		
Wm. Murvell's Charity - -	666 13 4	Cons.
Warminster - - - Wilts:		
John Langley's Charity - -	400 0 0	New.
Washfield - - - Devon:		
Harris' Charity - - -	485 3 6	Cons.
Welby - - - Lincoln:		
Rev. Wm. Dodwell's Charity -	1,608 11 6	Cons.
Welch St. Donatts. *See* Cowbridge.		
Wellingborough - Northampton:		
Church Lands - - -	31 18 11	Cons.
Free School Charity - -	489 10 9	Red.
Westminster:		
(St. Martin in the Fields):		
The National Schools - -	796 2 4	Cons.
,, (St. Clement Danes):		
Elizabeth Palmer's Charity -	3,315 10 2	Cons.
,, (St. James):		
Charles Smith's Charity - -	96 15 6	New.

Locality or Designation of Charity.	Amount of Stock. £ s. d.	Description.
Wetherden - - - Suffolk:		
Rev. Wm. Henry Crawford's Charity - - -	4,578 19 0	Cons.
Whitby - - - York:		
Friends Meeting House Estate -	325 4 1	Cons.
Whitchurch - - Buckingham:		
John Westcar's Charity - -	506 6 7	Cons.
Whittington - - Derby:		
The Poor's Land - -	1,022 15 9	Cons.
Webster's Whittington School Charity and Estates - -	2,415 11 3	Cons.
Godfrey Wolstenholme's Charity	970 17 10	Cons.
Whitworth - - Lancaster:		
Mary Shephard's Charity -	7 2 8	Cons.
Wigton - - Cumberland:		
Bequests of Thos. Tomlinson and others for Free Grammar School	459 17 10	Red.
John Allison's Bequest to do. -	1,000 0 0	Red.
Winchester		
Magdalen Hospital - -	15 15 7	Cons.
William Symonds' Charity -	6,311 11 6	Cons.
Windlesham - - Surrey:		
The Poor's Allotment - -	10 13 2	Cons.
Winterbourne - - Gloucester:		
Sarah Martin's Charity - -	333 6 8	Cons.
Wokingham - - Berks:		
Jay's Charity - - -	243 6 3	Cons.
Wombwell-in-Darfield - - York:		
Town Land - - -	104 11 8	Cons.
Woodman's (William) Charity for wounded, disabled, and decayed Soldiers of H.M. Army - -	9,956 13 2	New.
Wotton, near Gloucester (City):		
United Hospital of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen -	1,964 10 4	Cons.
Wootton - - - Oxford:		
The Church Lands - -	216 7 8	Cons.
Worcester (City):		
John Nash's Charity - -	17 11 0	Cons.
Richard Inglethorpe's Charity -	17 11 0	Cons.
The Free School - -	53 15 1	Cons.
Michael Wyatt's Almshouse -	877 11 10	Cons.
Worsborough - York:		
Free Grammar School - -	11 3 10	Cons.
Wrawby - - - Lincoln:		
Brigg Grammar School - -	13 19 4	Cons.
Wrockwardine - - Salop:		
Charities of Mrs. Smith and others in aid of the Clothing Charity	59 12 5	Red.

PART III.

Parliamentary Schemes.

I. Kelly College.

II. The Jewish United Synagogue.

III. St. Olave and St. John's Charities, Southwark.

Case of The Kelly College.

1. Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly died on the 26th of September 1867. His will was dated the 29th of September 1866, and we set forth so much of it as relates to the establishment of this college.

"I give and bequeath all such parts of my personal estate and effects as shall remain after payment of my debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, legacies and annuities, and as can, at the time of my decease, be by law disposed of by will for charitable purposes, and also all such (if any) of my real estate not herein-before given or devised as can then be by law disposed of in like manner unto the Right Honourable William Reginald Earl of Devon, Thomas Dyke Acland, Esquire, Arthur Kelly of Kelly, in the county of Devon, Esquire, Reginald Kelly, son of the said Arthur Kelly, and the said John Barlow and William Marwood Kelly, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns respectively: Nevertheless, upon the trusts and to an for the intents and purposes herein-after declared, expressed, and contained of and concerning the same (that is to say):—Upon trust that they the said Earl of Devon, Thomas Dyke Acland, Arthur Kelly, Reginald Kelly, John Barlow, and William Marwood Kelly, or the survivors or the survivor of them, or the heirs, executors, or administrators of such survivor, or their or his assigns (herein-after for brevity sake styled the said charity trustees), do and shall, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, absolutely sell, dispose of, and convert into money all such parts of the said trust premises as shall not consist of money, and do and shall collect and get in all such parts of the same trust premises as shall consist of ready money, and do and shall lay out or invest the monies to arise from such sale or sales and such collecting or getting in of money as aforesaid, and also all and every sums and sum of ready money of which I may be possessed at the time of my decease, in their or his names or name, in the purchase of a competent share or competent shares of any of the parliamentary stocks or public funds of Great Britain, and do and shall from time to time alter and vary the same into or for other stocks or funds of the like nature, at their or his discretion. And I do hereby declare my will and mind to be that the said charity trustees shall stand and be possessed of and interested in the monies to arise from such sale or sales and collecting and getting in of monies as aforesaid, and of and in the said sum of ready money, and of and in the stocks or funds in or upon which such several trust premises respectively shall be laid out or invested, upon the trusts, and for the intents and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers, provisoes, and declarations herein-after declared, expressed, and contained of and concerning the same (that is to say), upon trust that they the said charity trustees do and shall apply the dividends and annual produce of the said trust monies, stocks, and funds in providing for the maintenance and education (but not to include clothing) in manner herein-after mentioned of such a number of boys as the trust fund will, in the judgment of the said charity trustees for the time being of this my will, admit of, such boys to be selected by the said charity trustees for the time being in manner following; (that is to say,) the lineal descendants of my paternal grandfather Arthur Kelly, late of the parish of Kelly, in the county of Devon, esquire, deceased, who was buried at Kelly aforesaid on or about the 27th day of March 1762, and Mary his wife, are to be preferred, and a lineal descendant of the said Arthur Kelly, deceased, and Mary his wife, nearer in relationship to me, is to be preferred to one more remote in relationship to me, and in default of lineal descendants of the said Arthur Kelly, deceased, and Mary his wife, or, in case upon any vacancy no such lineal descendant shall be a candidate for the benefit of this bequest, the sons of officers in the Royal Navy who shall have held the rank of lieutenant, commander, captain, rear-admiral, vice-admiral, or admiral, and shall have been killed in actual service, are to be preferred, and in default of such the sons of deceased officers of the Royal Navy who shall have held the rank of lieutenant, commander, captain, rear-admiral, vice-admiral, or admiral, are to be preferred; and in default of candidates belonging to any of the classes herein-before mentioned, I leave the selection of the objects to have the benefit of this bequest entirely to the charity trustees for the time being of this my will, to whom I also give an absolute power of selection among candidates equally entitled according to the classification herein-before contained recommending them, but not so as to create a trust to give a preference to those candidates whose circumstances render gratuitous maintenance and education most needed. And I direct the charity trustees for the time being of this my will, when and so often as any vacancy shall occur in the number of boys who are to have the benefit of this bequest, as soon as conveniently may be, to fill up the same, so as to keep up the number of boys in the actual enjoyment thereof to the number for the time being appointed. But I declare my will and mind to be, that no such vacancy shall be filled up until three weeks after the charity trustees for the time being of my will shall, by advertisement in some newspaper published in the city of Exeter, have given notice of the existence of such vacancy. And I declare that the charity trustees for the time being may vary the number of boys from time to time as they shall think proper, and that the said charity trustees shall have full power to determine what shall be considered satisfactory evidence of the claim of any candidate for the benefit of this bequest. And I direct the charity trustees for the time being of this my will from

time to time to hire or otherwise procure a suitable schoolhouse, to be situate in the county of Devon, on the west side of a line drawn north and south through the parish church of the town of North Tawton, in the same county. And I empower the charity trustees for the time being to purchase all books and other things necessary and requisite for the purposes of the education to be given at such school, and also to hire and dismiss any servants necessary to be employed for the keeping clean such schoolhouse, and also to engage any assistant master or masters to instruct the boys in any branches of education included within the plan of education, and which the head master shall not be able to undertake; and, in their discretion, to dismiss any such master or assistant master. And I further direct the charity trustees for the time being from time to time to engage a proper person as head master at an annual salary to be paid yearly, and to be equal to the value of 100 bushels of wheat, to be computed upon the average price of wheat during the year ending the 31st day of December which shall next precede the yearly day of payment of such salary, and with a proportionate part for any broken year; and such head master is to reside where such charity trustees shall require; and such charity trustees shall either provide him a place of residence by hiring one for him, or otherwise pay to him an equivalent; and I expressly desire that every such head master shall be a member of the Church of England as by law established; and every such head master is to be removeable at any time at the pleasure of the charity trustees for the time being of this my will; and my will is that the boys for the time being taking the benefit of this bequest shall be boarded and lodged under the care of such head master as aforesaid, to whom I direct the charity trustees for the time being of this my will to pay such sum as they shall think reasonable for the board of each such boy, in addition to the salary herein-before directed to be paid to him. And I direct that any boy who shall have attained the age of 8 years, and shall not have attained the age of 12 years, shall be admissible to the said school, and that the age of 18 years shall be the age for the boys leaving such school, with power, nevertheless, for the charity trustees for the time being to require any boy to leave the same school before he shall have attained the age of 18 years, or to permit any boy to remain at such school after he shall have attained that age; and I direct that all such boys shall be educated in the principles of the Church of England as by law established. And I direct the charity trustees for the time being of this my will, with the assistance of the visitor herein-after appointed, to settle from time to time the plan of instruction and education of the boys for the time being to be maintained and educated under the provisions of this my will, and any such plan may from time to time be altered by such trustees, with the like assistance, but every such plan of education shall be upon a liberal scale, and shall not be confined to a classical education. And I declare that any such plan may include the teaching of any foreign language or languages, and may include instruction in any art or science, and in literature. And as to all matters and things whatsoever not herein-before or hereafter particularly specified or provided for, I give absolute discretionary power to the charity trustees for the time being of this my will, subject only to such supervision on the part of the visitor herein-after appointed as the visitatorial office properly confers. And I appoint the Lord Bishop of Exeter for the time being visitor of the school intended to be hereby founded; but such visitor shall not exercise or join in the exercise of any authority or discretion which by this my will is given to the charity trustees, without the visitor being mentioned. And I desire that the charity trustees for the time being of this my will shall meet once in every year at the least, and examine into the proficiency of the boys for the time being taking the benefit of this bequest, and generally into the manner in which the school to be founded under the provisions of this my will is regulated and conducted, with liberty, if they shall think fit, to employ a special examiner or examiners for that purpose. And I particularly request the visitor for the time being to attend on every such occasion, in order that he may judge of the mode of instruction of the boys, and whether they are taught sound, religious, and moral principles. And I request the charity trustees for the time being of this my will to make from time to time such regulations as shall seem to them conducive to the good government and prosperity of the school intended to be hereby founded. And I declare it to be my will that a majority of the charity trustees for the time being of this my will shall be competent to do all acts which the charity trustees of this my will are hereby directed, requested, or authorized to do, either alone or with the assistance of the said visitor, and shall bind the minority of such charity trustees. And I request the charity trustees for the time being of this my will to meet from time to time for the purpose of executing the several trusts, powers, and authorities hereby in them reposed. I empower the charity trustees for the time being of this my will, if it shall seem prudent to them so to do, and in case they shall at any time or times have funds in their hands sufficient for the purpose, to found one, two, or more exhibition or exhibitions, or scholarship or scholarships, of such value as they shall think proper, and to be tenable by such boys as shall have received their education at the school intended to be hereby founded, and shall afterwards go to any college at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, so long as they shall respectively continue at such university, a preference being given to such as shall be educated for the Church or the law. And I declare that in case of any boys being at any time educated at the said school, but not upon the foundation, such boys shall not have the benefit of any exhibition or scholarship founded as aforesaid. And I give the charity trustees for the time being of this my will absolute power to make any regulations not inconsistent with this my will as to the holding of such exhibitions or scholarships, and the terms or conditions on which the same shall be given, and to change their regulations respecting the same from time to time. I direct that the charity founded by this my will should be called 'the Kelly College;' and I declare that I do not intend any part of the said trust fund shall be applied in the purchase or taking a lease of any schoolhouse, or otherwise in any manner which the law does not allow: provided, nevertheless, and I hereby declare, if and so far as the law will allow this provision, that if at any time hereafter an eligible site or portion of land, with or without buildings thereon, shall be legally appropriated and conveyed in mortmain for the use of the school intended to be hereby founded, then and in such case it shall be lawful for my said charity trustees, if they shall think fit, to apply any sum or sums of money not exceeding 6,000*l.* in or towards erecting a suitable building or improving and making suitable any buildings already built on the same site or portion of land for the purpose of the said school, with or without rooms and offices for the residence of the head master, and also, in such case as aforesaid, to set apart and invest in the names of my said charity trustees a sum of 1,000*l.* in some or one of the

public stocks or funds of Great Britain, the dividends whereof shall from time to time be applied as occasion shall require in or towards the keeping in repair, altering, improving, or rebuilding such buildings as aforesaid."

2. The property passing under this bequest is invested in various modes, and is estimated at the value of about 90,000*l*.

3. A bill was filed in the Court of Chancery by some of the founder's kin, to whom preferential rights are given for the purpose of having the trust established by the Court, but it was dismissed for want of the sanction of our Board. The Trustees then having got rid of the Chancery suit, and having added Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth to their body, applied to our Board to frame and approve of a legislative scheme.

4. In those cases in which we have reason to think that the schemes certified by us and reported to your Majesty will be opposed in their passage through Parliament, we comply to the best of our ability with the 60th section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, and state fully the ground on which we approve of any such scheme, the objections made thereto, all proceedings taken in respect of such objections, and the grounds on which such objections have been overruled, so that the Houses of Parliament may be able, on the face of our report, to form a judgment whether we are justified in what we recommend. But such proceedings are apt to be voluminous, and we are desirous to abbreviate our statement of them whenever possible. In this case we do not pretend to say that it is not open to anybody concerned to oppose the scheme; but, from the proceedings which have taken place in our office, we think it unlikely that any such opposition will be offered, and we therefore confine ourselves to the brief statement which follows.

5. After much consultation with the trustees, we approved the draft of a scheme, which was published in the months of August and September last. Objections and suggestions were made from several quarters, and these were the subject of a formal hearing and adjudication in our office on the 2nd of December.

The draft scheme was altered in several particulars, and then assumed the shape in which we have finally approved it and now report it to Your Majesty. A copy of it, which the trustees have had printed, is appended to this Report.

6. On a comparison of the printed scheme with the passages of Admiral Kelly's will, herein-before set forth, it will be seen why the procedure by legislative scheme, instead of the ordinary judicial scheme, is expedient in this case. It was desirable to free the trustees from legal embarrassments with respect to the acquisition of lands and buildings. There were also difficulties arising from the minuteness with which the testator, who was a sailor, and evidently knew little about schools, had given directions. He had rigidly confined the choice of site to a very small geographical area; while insisting on a first-class education, he had prescribed a payment for the master (a hundred bushels of wheat per annum) which was ludicrously inadequate; he had, probably from the same ignorance of the expense of education, left no power of eking out, by charges for tuition, the moderate income of his foundation; he had prescribed ages of admission to the school which were calculated seriously to impair its efficiency, and he had given his kinsfolk a position from whence they might make claims to be educated and maintained in a way that would be fatal to the discipline and good conduct of the school. All these matters are dealt with by the scheme, which does not displace the priorities of the classes whom the testator has preferred, but is framed upon the principle that the main object of the testator, and the interests of those whom he has specially favoured, are identical, viz., that there should be a thoroughly good and efficient school, and that to the establishment of this object all minor interests ought to be subordinated.

7. There is only one other departure from the will to which it seems necessary to advert specially. The testator appoints the Bishop of Exeter to be visitor. Our reasons for altering this arrangement will be best shown by quoting from a letter written on the 6th of December last to Mr. Braund, a gentleman who raised the question at the hearing on the 2nd of December:—

"During the discussion (on the 2nd instant) you asked a question respecting the alteration of the testator's scheme as regards visitorial powers, which was postponed for the moment and afterwards forgotten. It was not one of the formal objections sent in, but it is right that you should know that the scheme was not framed as it is without good reason. Nothing has been more common in scholastic foundations than to appoint the Bishop to be visitor, and nothing can be less satisfactory than the result. Not than any objection lies to Bishops in particular: it is the system of special visitors that fails. The reports made to the Schools Inquiry Commission show everywhere the impotence of such a jurisdiction, and every Chancery practitioner must know many cases illustrating not only the complete failure of special visitors to regulate aright the affairs of charities, but the doubts and difficulties which their existence introduce into the exercise of jurisdiction by the ordinary tribunals.

"At the same time the need of special visitors has ceased to exist since the creation of this Board, with more extensive powers of taking accounts, making inquiries, and giving to trustees authoritative and protective advice. For this reason the Legislature of last session committed to the Endowed Schools Commissioners a general power of determining the powers of special visitors, and transferring them to the Crown to be exercised through the Charity Commissioners.

"This foundation does not fall within the Endowed Schools Act, but it can hardly be supposed that the Legislature would wish to apply a different principle to it, the matter being one of somewhat abstruse law, on which it can hardly be supposed that the testator had any very definite idea, or did anything but follow numerous precedents, or would not have adopted better machinery had he known of it."

A copy of the draft scheme was forwarded, in the month of August last, to the domestic chaplain of the late Bishop of Exeter, but no notice was taken of it.

Postscript.—Since the above statement was completed, we have had reason to abate the confidence expressed in the 4th paragraph, that the passage of the scheme through Parliament will be unopposed. It is, however, too late to attempt an enlargement of the statement by exhibiting the points at issue, even if we knew what they are; but, in fact, all that we have been told is that some of the testator's kindred are dissatisfied with the amount of protection accorded to them. We can now do no more than append to our statement, for the information of Parliament, the notice we have just received, and the answer to it.

"3, Furnival's Inn, E.C.,
"Sir, 16th February 1870.
"Kelly College."

"I have received your letter of the 10th instant. In order to guard against any misapprehension, I wish to state that the scheme as framed by the trustees, and approved by the Commissioners, is not assented to by myself or the other members of the family who are primarily interested in the foundation, and that we shall oppose its confirmation by Parliament.

"I certainly understood that I and my family were to be afforded an opportunity of suggesting to the Commissioners amendments in the scheme; but as I now see from your letters that I was to be restricted to verbal criticism only, I shall not seek to trouble them with any further observations, but shall look to a higher authority for

that amount of protection of the family interests which the trustees seem indisposed to accord.

"I am sorry that the trustees should, without any regard to the personal and beneficial interests of the family, have considered it their duty to keep us at arm's length, as if we had no more interest in what was being done than the general public.

"I should esteem it a favour if you would let me know when the time comes for petitioning against the proposed bill, and to save me the trouble of watching the proceedings.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"To the Secretary, "M. K. Braund."
"Charity Commission,
"8, York Street,
"St. James' Square."

"Charity Commission,
"8, York Street,
"Sir, "19th February 1870.
"Kelly College."

"1. Your letter, received on the 17th instant, has been brought under the notice of the Commissioners, who regret, first, that anybody should consider that he has not had sufficient opportunity of making objections or suggestions; and, secondly, that opposition should be offered to the scheme, which is in intentton certainly, and as they believe in fact, contrived to further the best interests of all parties concerned. Such an opposition must consume energy and time, may cause expense, and if the scheme is rejected will indefinitely delay the erection of a school. You must, however, act according to your convictions of what is right. The Commissioners will append to their statement your letter and their answer, so as to give full notice on the face of it that the scheme may be opposed; but the statement has been settled on the contrary supposition, and it is now too late to inquire what are your reasons for dissatisfaction, with the view of inserting a discussion of them.

"2. The Commissioners cannot avoid expressing surprise at your entertaining any doubt of the finality of the hearing of the 2nd December, for even if it had not been clearly so stated, which it was, the date alone made it a necessity. You had then known the proposed scheme some four months; you and others had sent in detailed objections; timely notice of the day of hearing had been given; all parties were called on in turn upon each objection to argue their case, and a distinct conclusion was arrived at on each point, subject only to the necessary revision by the full Board. The Commissioners were bound to certify the scheme before the end of the month, otherwise the case must have been delayed for another year. Yet, if you were to have fresh time to make fresh suggestions, there must have been another hearing, and an additional revision, which could not have been managed within the time. If there was any misunderstanding on this point, the Commissioners disclaim all responsibility for it, and do not now see how it arose.

"3. As to your request to have notice of the proceedings in Parliament, the Commissioners would readily assist you if they themselves had any such notice. But the moment they have reported the case they lose not only all power over it but all sight of it. They receive the usual printed notices of all Parliamentary proceedings, but no special communication is ever made to them respecting the schemes they report, not even when they are undergoing alteration in committee. On inquiry at this office you may be made cognizant of any information which has been received here, but beyond this the Commissioners can give you no assistance.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"Henry M. Vane,
"M. K. Braund, Esq., "Secretary."
"3, Furnival's Inn."

Scheme for the establishment and regulation of the Kelly College, founded by Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly.

Part I.—Constitution of managing body and management clauses.

Name of Charity.

1. The charity to be governed by this scheme shall be called "The Kelly College."

Real estate to be vested in Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

2. All the land, real estate, and hereditaments, (other than copyholds,) which shall at any time belong to or be held in trust for the college, and all term and estate therein, shall be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors, in trust for the college.

Personal estate to be vested in Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

3. Such part of the personal estate bequeathed by the will of the founder, Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly, for the purpose of founding the Kelly College, or otherwise belonging to or held in trust for the college, as consists of stock in the public funds or government securities, shall be transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in trust for the college, and all the residue of such personal estate shall, as favourable opportunities offer, be converted into money, and the proceeds thereof shall be invested in the public funds in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in trust for the college. It shall not be compulsory to convert into money any reversionary interest.

Trustees.

4. The administration and management of the college and of its endowments shall be vested in trustees, the full number of whom shall be six until the opening of the college for the reception of boys, and shall then be increased to nine. The trustees shall be fit and competent persons, able and willing to attend to the affairs of the trust, and shall be members of the Church of England as by law established.

First trustees.

5. The following persons, being the trustees appointed under or in pursuance of the will of the founder, shall be the first trustees of the college; namely,—The Right Honourable William Reginald Earl of Devon; Thomas Dyke Acland of Sprydoncote in the county of Devon, Esquire; Arthur Kelly of Kelly in the same county, Esquire; Reginald Kelly of Treniffe in the county of Cornwall, Esquire; William Marwood Kelly of Taunton, Esquire, M.D.; and Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Baronet.

Proviso for appointing new trustees.

6. Whenever any trustee shall become bankrupt, or refuse to act, or become incapable of acting in the trust, or shall not attend any meeting of the trustees during a consecutive period of two years, the other trustees for the time being shall cause a record of the fact of such bankruptcy, refusal, incapacity, or non-attendance to be entered in the minute book; and upon such record being entered the trustee to whom it shall apply shall cease to be a trustee; and thereupon, or upon the death or resignation of any trustee, a new trustee, qualified as aforesaid, shall be appointed by the other trustees, at a meeting to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of such vacancy, by a resolution, to be forthwith notified by the chairman of such meeting to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales; but no such appointment shall be valid until the approval thereof by the said Commissioners shall have been certified under their official seal. Any trustee vacating his office under the provisions of this scheme may be reappointed if he be duly qualified as aforesaid.

During vacancy conti-

During any vacancy in the number of trustees,

nuing trustees to have full power.

the trustees for the time being may exercise all the powers hereby given to the trustees. The three additional trustees appointed under clause 4 of this scheme shall be appointed in the same mode as new trustees under this clause.

Clerk, treasurer, and receiver.

7. The trustees shall appoint some fit person as their clerk, and may appoint any fit person or persons as their treasurer and receiver of the income of the college, or in either of such offices. The clerk, treasurer, and receiver shall respectively be removable by the trustees at their pleasure. The offices of clerk, treasurer, and receiver, or any two of them, may be combined in one person. The trustees may out of the income of the college assign to the clerk, treasurer, and receiver respectively such respective salaries as they may think reasonable. Any one of the trustees may be appointed to execute the offices of clerk, treasurer, and receiver, or any one or more of such offices, gratuitously, upon the terms of his receiving his necessary and approved disbursements. Any person to whom the trustees commit the receipt or custody of money shall be required to give security before entering on his office.

Duties of clerk.

8. The duties of the clerk shall be to give notices of the meetings of the trustees, to attend the trustees at their meetings, to attend and give information to committees appointed by the trustees, to enter the minutes of the proceedings at meetings of the trustees, and to perform all such other duties in respect of the college and the management thereof as the trustees shall direct.

Duties of treasurer.

9. The duties of the treasurer shall be to keep the accounts of the college; to prepare and send such statements thereof as the trustees are bound to furnish under the Charitable Trusts Acts or otherwise; to preserve, subject to the directions of the trustees, all vouchers for payments on behalf of the college; to make out annually a proper balance-sheet and statement of the assets and liabilities thereof; and to perform all such other duties in respect of the college and the management thereof as the trustees shall direct.

Duties of receiver.

10. The duties of the receiver shall be to collect the rents and income of the college, to submit to the trustees annually a report of the state and condition of any real property belonging to the college, and to perform all such other duties in respect of the college and the management thereof as the trustees shall direct.

General meetings.

11. The trustees shall hold at least one general meeting of their body in each year, and as many more as may be necessary for transacting the business of the college, on days to be appointed by themselves, either at the Kelly College or elsewhere, as they shall from time to time determine. At the conclusion of each meeting the trustees present shall fix the time and place of holding their next general meeting.

Special meetings on requisition of three trustees.

12. Any three trustees may call a special meeting by sending to the clerk a requisition in writing stating the object of such meeting and the time and place thereof; and the clerk shall, upon receipt of such requisition, give notice in writing to each of the trustees of the time, place, and object of such meeting; and no business shall be transacted at any special meeting which shall not have been specified or sufficiently indicated in such notice.

Notice of meetings.

13. Notice in writing of every meeting of the trustees, whether general or special, shall be delivered or sent by post by the clerk, to each trustee at his usual or last known place of abode in Great Britain four clear days at the least before the time appointed for holding the same; and notice in writing of every adjourned meeting, so far as the interval between the original and adjourned meetings will permit, shall be given in like manner immediately after the adjournment, to every trustee not present thereat. Every notice shall state the place, and day, and hour, for holding the meeting, and also the matters to be discussed or transacted.

Three trustees a quoru

14. Three trustees shall form a quorum at any meeting, and so soon after the time fixed for holding any meeting as a sufficient number of trustees shall be present to form a quorum they shall proceed to elect a chairman from amongst the trustees then present, and in the event of any equality of votes in the election of chairman, the choice between the persons proposed shall be decided by lot. The acts and proceedings of a majority of the trustees present at any meeting shall be binding on the whole body, provided that the number of trustees constituting such majority shall be not less than three; but such acts and proceedings, or any of them, may be revoked or altered from time to time, either wholly or partially, by the trustees or a majority of them, provided that the number of trustees constituting such majority shall be not less than three, at any meeting held not less than seven clear days subsequently, in case special notice of any proposal so to do shall have been given for such meeting. The chairman of every meeting shall, in the event of an equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

Election chairma

Votes of majority present binding all.

Subsequ meeting may rev on notic

Chairma casting v

If no qu rum in a hour, me to be ad journed.

15. If after the space of one hour from the time appointed for any meeting a sufficient number of trustees shall not be in attendance to form a quorum, the trustees or trustee present, or the clerk, if no trustee be present, may adjourn the meeting, either to a later hour on the same day, or to a subsequent day, not less than four clear days distant. Any meeting may be adjourned at any time by the chairman upon a resolution for adjournment being adopted at such meeting.

All meet may be a journed resolutio

Minutes.

16. The trustees shall provide a minute book wherein shall be entered the names of the trustees attending each meeting, minutes of all proceedings at the meetings, reports of committees, and all other transactions of the trustees relating to the college. The minutes of the proceedings at each meeting shall be signed by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting.

Accounts

17. The trustees shall provide proper account books wherein shall be regularly entered and kept an account of the receipts and payments on behalf of the college and such other particulars as the trustees shall direct. The accounts shall be examined, vouched, and audited annually at the first general meeting of the trustees after Christmas-day, or at some adjournment thereof, and shall be signed by the chairman and two at least of the other trustees present at such meeting.

Cheques.

18. All cheques and orders for the payment of money shall be signed by the chairman at some meeting of the trustees, and by one at least of the other trustees present at such meeting, and shall be countersigned by the clerk, or by the trustee (if any) filling that office.

Trustees be reimbursed ex penses.

19. The trustees shall be reimbursed and may repay and recoup themselves from time to time out of the income of the college all reasonable expenses incurred in the execution of their office.

Part II.—Acquisition and maintenance of place of education, and provision for expenses.

Acquisiti of site a establish ment of College buildings

20. The trustees shall take steps as soon as possible to establish a college, to be regulated by this scheme, by erecting or otherwise procuring in the county of Devon to the west of an imaginary line drawn from sea to sea north and south through the parish church of North Tawton in the same county, or within the limits of such slight deviation from such locality as may be found by the trustees to be advisable under any special circumstances, sufficient and proper school

buildings, with or without a head master's residence, and all such accommodation as shall in their judgment be required for the complete establishment of the college in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, and shall be at liberty for this purpose to purchase or otherwise acquire land and buildings, and to raise and spend out of the capital funds of the college any sum not exceeding 6,000*l.* in the whole. Provided that if the said sum of 6,000*l.* shall be found insufficient for the complete establishment of the college, the trustees shall be at liberty out of the said capital funds to raise and expend any further sum that shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The trustees may also hire any land or buildings for the purposes aforesaid, and pay the rent and other outgoings payable in respect thereof out of the income of the college.

21. Upon the transfer of a sufficient part of the trust funds of the college into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds the Official Trustees shall carry over to a separate account in their books, to be entitled "The Repairing Fund," the sum of 1,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, the dividends whereof, or so much thereof as the trustees shall from time to time require, shall be paid to the trustees, and applied by them in the repair and restoration of the buildings of the college; and so much of the dividends as shall not be so applied shall from time to time be accumulated and placed to the like account. The trustees may at any time call for the sale of whatever portion of such accumulations shall be in their judgment required for the repair or restoration of the buildings, and shall receive the proceeds, and apply them accordingly, or they may require the dividends of the accumulations to be paid to themselves for the same purposes.

22. The trustees shall keep insured against fire the college buildings, and all the property of the college not required to be kept insured, by the lessees or tenants thereof, in some established public office for effecting insurances against fire. The cost of such insurance, and of providing and renewing from time to time necessary fittings, furniture, and apparatus for the use of the college and of the foundation boys, and of providing such medical supervision, attendance, and medicine for the school at large as the trustees shall from time to time deem necessary, and of hiring servants, and all the proper outgoings and expenses attending the administration and management of the college and the property thereof, shall be defrayed by the trustees out of the income of the college. The trustees may also effect from time to time, out of the same income, all necessary repairs, improvements, and restorations which the dividends and accumulations of the repairing fund shall be insufficient to meet.

Part III.—Constitution and management of the college.

23. Such a number of boys as the trustees shall from time to time determine shall be educated and maintained in the college out of the college income, to the extent and in the manner herein-after provided. Such boys are in this scheme called the foundation boys.

24. The foundation boys shall during their continuance in the college be entitled to receive, free from charge (except the capitation fees herein-after mentioned), education according to the system for the time being in force in the college, board, lodging, and maintenance, (except during vacations, unless in any special case the trustees shall see fit to make provision for any foundation boy remaining at the college during any vacation,) including washing, but not clothing. They shall also have the benefit of the medical supervision, attendance, and medicine hereby authorized to be provided for the school at large, but shall not have any special medical aid afforded to them out of the college funds.

Restriction as to age of foundation boys.

25. No boy shall be admitted to the college as a foundation boy who shall be under the age of ten years, or above the age of fourteen years; and no foundation boy shall be entitled to remain therein after the age of eighteen years, without the special permission of the trustees, to be recorded in their minute book, with the reasons for it.

Candidates to pass test examination.

25. Every candidate for admission to the college as a foundation boy shall be submitted, in the first instance, to a test examination by the head master; and no boy shall be admitted as a foundation boy without a report from the head master, after such test examination, that he is competent to form a proper member of the college.

Notice of examination.

57. The examination of the first candidates for admission to the college as foundation boys shall be held by the head master as soon as practicable after the establishment of this scheme, and all future examinations shall be held at such periods as the trustees shall prescribe. The trustees shall cause notice to be given by advertisements in newspapers, or other suitable means, at least three months before each examination, stating such particulars as they shall consider necessary for the due information of the parties interested.

Register of candidates and of foundation boys.

28. Registers shall be kept of all applications for admission to the college as foundation boys, in the order and with the dates of their receipt, and with the statements of any priority claimed on behalf of any boy, and also of all boys who pass the test examination; with the date of passing, and of the names, ages, residences, and descriptions of all the foundation boys admitted to the college, and of the classes, herein-after mentioned, under which they shall be respectively so admitted, with the dates of their admission and leaving.

Classification of candidates.

29. After every test examination the candidates who shall be reported by the head master as fit for admission to the college as foundation boys shall be divided according to the priorities declared by the founder's will into the following classes; that is to say,—

Class I. Founder's kin.

Class 1. Shall comprise the lineal descendants of Arthur Kelly, formerly of the parish of Kelly in the county of Devon, Esquire, deceased, who was buried at Kelly aforesaid on or about the 27th day of March 1762, and Mary his wife, which said Arthur and Mary Kelly were the paternal grand parents of the founder. Among such lineal descendants, those who are nearer in relationship to the founder shall rank in priority to those who are more remote from him.

Class 2. Sons of naval officers killed in service.

Class 2. Shall comprise the sons of officers of the Royal Navy who shall have held the rank of either lieutenant, commander, captain, rear-admiral, vice-admiral, or admiral, and who shall have been killed in actual service.

Class 3. Sons of deceased naval officers.

Class 3. Shall comprise the sons of other deceased officers of the Royal Navy who shall have held any of the ranks above mentioned.

Class 4. Other candidates.

Class 4. Shall comprise all the candidates not comprised in any of the first three classes.

Admission of foundation boys.

30. After the receipt of the report of the head master of the result of each test examination, the trustees shall hold a meeting of their body, at which they shall fill up the vacancies in the number of the foundation boys by admitting candidates of classes 1, 2, and 3, according to the foregoing priorities. In each class (subject as to class 1. to the preference above-mentioned) the trustees shall have an absolute power of selection among the candidates of that class. If on any occasion there shall not be a sufficient num-

ber of candidates of classes 1, 2, and 3 to fill up all the vacancies then existing, it shall be lawful for the trustees to select, by competitive examination or otherwise, so many qualified candidates of class 4 as they shall think fit, and admit them as foundation boys, but it shall never be deemed compulsory on the trustees to admit as foundation boys any candidates of class 4.

Trustees to decide on claims of candidates.

31. At every such meeting the trustees shall consider whether the candidates of classes 1, 2, and 3, who shall have passed the test examination, do really belong to those classes, and shall have power to require any further evidence on that subject, and to determine whether the evidence in support of the claim of any candidate to belong to those classes is satisfactory or unsatisfactory, and to admit or reject any such claim accordingly, and their decision shall be final.

Trustees may reject unfit candidates.

32. The trustees may cause any candidate to be examined with regard to his health, and may reject any candidate whose admission would in their opinion be prejudicial to the college on the ground of ill-health or otherwise. Whenever any candidate is rejected on any such ground the trustees shall cause a special minute of the fact and their reasons to be made in their books.

Trustees may require guarantees for supply of clothing, books, &c. to foundation boys.

33. The trustees may require such guarantees as in their opinion shall be satisfactory for the providing by the relatives or friends of any candidate of a due and proper supply of clothing, books, and writing materials during the time he shall be at the college, and of travelling and other incidental expenses, and the payment of all expenses incurred on his behalf for medicine or medical attendance, other than such as may for the time being be provided for the college by the trustees, under the provisions of this scheme, and the repayment of all cost and expenses incurred by any damage or destruction committed by him to the college property, and for his due and proper provision during the vacations, and may reject any candidate who shall be unable to furnish such guarantees within the required time.

Trustees may dismiss on nonpayment of capitation fees, or when guarantee not fulfilled.

34. In case the parents or friends of any foundation boy shall fail to pay the capitation fees chargeable to such boy under the provisions of this scheme at the proper time, or to provide him with due and sufficient clothing, books, and writing materials, or to provide for his travelling and other incidental expenses, or to provide for the expense of any special medicine or medical attendance on his behalf, or to repay on demand any expenses incurred on his behalf for clothing, books, writing materials, special medicine or medical attendance, other than such as may for the time being be provided for the college by the trustees under the provisions of this scheme, or to provide for him during vacation, or to repay on demand any expense on account of any wilful damage or destruction committed by such boy or other cost and expense not herein provided to be found gratuitously for such boy by the college, it shall be lawful for the trustees to dismiss such boy from the college.

Limit of number of foundation boys.

35. The limit of the number of foundation boys to be educated and maintained as aforesaid in the college at any one time shall be determined from time to time by the trustees in their absolute discretion. No foundation boy, however, who shall have been once admitted, shall be dismissed from the college before he shall have attained the age of eighteen, merely on the ground of the deficiency of the income to bear the cost of the number of foundation boys for the time being in the school, without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

Non-foundation boys.

36. In addition to the foundation boys, such a number of boys as the trustees shall from time to time determine may be admitted to receive education in the college as non-foundation boys, subject to the same conditions as to age and preliminary text examination as are herein-before provided in the case of foundation boys, and to the payment of capitation fees as herein-after provided, and to such conditions and regulations as the trustees shall from time to time prescribe.

Register non-foun tion boys.

37. The trustees shall cause registers to be kept containing the same particulars relative to non-foundation boys, so far as applicable, as are herein-before provided with respect to foundation boys.

Boarding hostel m be esta blished.

38. The trustees shall be at liberty to establish a hostel in connexion with the college for the boarding and lodging, or for the boarding only, of the foundation boys, and from time to time to prescribe all such regulations with reference thereto as they shall think fit. The trustees shall defray the expenses of such hostel out of the college income.

Non-foun tion boys hostel.

39. The trustees may also provide the non-foundation boys with board and lodging, or with board only, in such hostel, upon such terms of payment by such boys (being not less than will fully defray the actual cost of such boys at such hostel) as the trustees may from time to time determine.

Subjects instructi

40. The foundation boys shall be educated in the principles of the Church of England as by law established, in accordance with the terms of the founder's will. The general plan of instruction to be afforded in the college shall be settled from time to time by the trustees. Such plan shall be calculated to give a liberal and shall not be confined to a classical education. It shall include either modern languages and literature, or physical science and mathematics; and the trustees may give such prominence to any one or more of these subjects, over the others, as they may deem best calculated to promote the objects of the college. And for the purposes aforesaid the school of the college may, with the consent of the trustees, be divided into such departments or sections as the head master shall think expedient.

Capitatio fees.

41. The trustees shall have power to charge to every boy receiving education in the college, an annual capitation fee for tuition, according to such scale as the trustees shall from time to time fix and determine, but not exceeding 25*l.* per annum, provided that for foundation boys such fees shall not exceed one moiety of the fees payable by non-foundation boys. All such fees shall be paid (at such times as the trustees shall prescribe) to the person who shall be appointed by the trustees to receive them, and shall be treated as part of the income of the college.

Remission of fees in special cases

42. The trustees shall be at liberty to remit, either partially or wholly, the capitation fees of such number of boys as they shall think fit, in each year, as a reward of superior merit, upon the report of the head master or examiner or examiners.

Trustees may make byelaws.

43. The trustees may make and vary, from time to time, such general regulations or byelaws as they may think fit with regard to the vacations to be allowed, and the general plan of the government of the college.

Appoint ment of head mast

44. The trustees shall, as soon as they shall in their discretion consider desirable, after the establishment of this scheme, appoint a head master of the college, and whenever a vacancy in the office of head master of the college shall occur the trustees shall as soon as practicable thereafter appoint a new head master. The head master shall be a member of the Church of England. Every head master shall be appointed by the trustees present at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose. The trustees shall cause sufficient notice to be given in newspapers or by other suitable means, at least four weeks before making any such appointment, inviting candidates

to apply and send testimonials of their qualifications to the trustees or their clerk.

45. Every head master shall be removable by the trustees at any time, at their discretion, after six calendar months' notice in writing given or sent to him by or under the direction of the trustees, or without such notice, upon the assignment of any reasonable cause, the sufficiency of which shall be judged of and determined absolutely by the trustees. Every such removal shall be effected by a resolution adopted by not less than two thirds of the whole number of the trustees for the time being at a meeting specially convened for the purpose; and no such removal, without the aforesaid six months' notice, shall take place unless the trustees shall, not less than one calendar month previously thereto, have caused a notification in writing to be given to the head master, specifying the time, place, and object of the meeting to be held for the purpose of such removal, and the cause proposed to be assigned for such removal, and inviting him to attend the same meeting for the purpose of being heard. The trustees may at any time, by the like formalities, immediately suspend the head master from his duties for a period not exceeding one calendar month.

46. The head master during his tenure of office shall have the use and occupation, rent free, of the head master's residence (if any) attached to the college. Such residence shall be maintained and kept in substantial repair, and the rents (if any) payable for the same shall be paid by the trustees out of the income of the college; but all taxes and internal repairs usually falling upon tenants or lessees shall be borne by the head master. The trustees may, if they think fit, instead of providing an official residence for the head master, pay to the head master such annual sum as they shall think fit in lieu thereof.

47. The head master during his tenure of office shall constantly (except during vacations) reside in his official residence (if any), and shall not let it or part with the possession thereof or any part thereof, or allow any person, not being a member of or a servant in his family, or a boy receiving education in the college, to reside therein.

48. The head master shall, if required so to do by the trustees, receive into his official or other residence the foundation boys, and provide them with board and lodging, or with lodging only, to the satisfaction of the trustees, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon between him and the trustees. The trustees may make any special agreement with the head master in respect of the reception, board, and lodging of the foundation boys which they may think desirable. The head master shall make no charge against, and take no payment from any foundation boy or his parents, except for expenses or liabilities incurred on behalf of such boy for special medicine or medical attendance, books and writing materials, clothing, travelling, or the repair of any wilful damage or destruction committed by such boy.

49. The head master shall not during his term of office hold any benefice, office, or appointment which, in the opinion of the trustees, may interfere with the proper performance of his duties.

50. Every head master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered in the minute book of the trustees, in the following form:—

"I *A.B.* declare that I will reside regularly "in the official residence (if any) which shall "be provided for me by the trustees, and will "discharge always to the best of my ability "the duties of head master of the Kelly College, "and that in case I am removed by the trustees "I will thereupon relinquish all claims to the "office and its future emoluments, and will "deliver up possession of the college and "residence to the trustees; and also that it "shall be lawful for them, if occasion shall be, "thereupon to take possession of the college "building and my official residence, and of "all property of the college held by me, with-"out ejection or process of law."

Non-foundation boarders.

51. The head master may, with the approval of the trustees, and subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be prescribed by them, in conformity with the provisions of this scheme, provide non-foundation boys with board and lodging, or with board only, or lodging only, in his official or other residence; provided that such non-foundation boys shall be treated in all respects in the same manner as the foundation boys (if any) for the time being boarded and lodged or boarded or lodged in the head master's residence.

Assistant masters.

52. The head master shall from time to time appoint such assistant masters or teachers as may be found desirable for the effective conduct of the college, in accordance with the general plan of education and government prescribed by the trustees, and may remove every such assistant master and teacher at any time as he may think fit. Every such assistant master and teacher shall be paid by the head master, provided that the trustees may, if they think fit, from time to time fix the minimum number of such assistant masters and teachers, and the minimum salary to be paid to each. The head master shall have control over the discipline of the college, the hours of study and attendance, the books and methods of instruction, and all the details of the conduct of the college; subject to and in furtherance of the general plan of education and government prescribed by the trustees. Nothing herein contained shall be held to preclude the trustees from the right to take cognizance of and inquire into any appointment by the head master of any assistant master or teacher, and the terms thereof, and the conduct of the assistant masters and teachers, or any other matters upon which the welfare of the college may depend.

Head master to control school.

Boarders with assistant masters.

53. Any assistant master may, with the approval of the trustees and head master, and subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the trustees, provide non-foundation boys with board and lodging, or with board only, or with lodging only, in his house.

Suspension and removal of boys.

54. The head master may immediately suspend from further attendance at the college any boy guilty of breach of rules, continued insubordination, immorality, or misconduct, and may also send away any boy whose state of health is such as to render his presence in the college prejudicial to the other boys. He shall with all reasonable speed report on every such case to the trustees, who may, if they think fit, order the restoration, or temporary or final removal, of any such boy, and the decision of the trustees shall be final and conclusive on all parties concerned.

Examination of boys.

55. An examination of all the boys in the college shall take place in each year, at a time to be appointed by the trustees, and shall be conducted by some duly qualified person or persons to be appointed by the trustees; and upon every such examination the trustees may give prizes of reasonable amount to any boys who shall appear to them, after due consideration of the reports of the examiner or examiners, and of the head master, to be deserving of reward or encouragement.

Exhibitions.

56. The trustees may at any time, if they shall think desirable, and for the benefit of the college, and if the income of the college shall be sufficient for this purpose, provide one or more exhibitions, to be tenable at the college, or, by persons who shall have received education in the college, at the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or other

place where advanced professional or scientific instruction or education is afforded. Every such exhibition shall be awarded by the trustees, after due consideration of the reports of the examiner or examiners and head master, and shall be of such value not exceeding 50*l.* per annum, and tenable for such period not exceeding four years, and upon such terms and conditions, as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

Trustees may appoint inspectors.

57. The trustees may from time to time appoint the examiner or examiners, or some other proper person or persons, to inspect and report on the education afforded at the college, the efficiency and number of the staff of masters and teachers, and generally on the state of the college.

PART IV.—Application of income.

Application of income.

58. After defraying the expenses provided for in Parts I. and II. of this scheme, the trustees shall apply the income of the college—

1st.—In payment to the head master by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of February and the first day of August of a fixed annual stipend not exceeding 300*l.*, and of such an additional half-yearly sum as they shall from time to time determine or shall have been agreed upon with the head master, in respect of every boy who shall have received education in the college for a period of six months during the year immediately preceding the half-yearly day of payment for the time being, and of such yearly sum (if any) as may be payable to him in lieu of an official residence.

2ndly.—In payment of the expenses of maintaining, boarding, and lodging the foundation boys.

3rdly.—In payment of a reasonable sum to each examiner, and also to each person who may be so appointed to inspect and report as aforesaid, for their respective services, and in the provision of prizes, if any are awarded.

4thly.—In payment of such exhibitions (if any) as aforesaid.

Income of head master during first five years.

59. If in order to insure a reasonable chance of success to the college at its outset the trustees deem it necessary or expedient to secure to the master a fixed annual income of more than 300*l.*, they may for a term not exceeding five years after the first opening of the college, assign to him a stipend not exceeding 500*l.* per annum free of deductions, and may make it good out of the corpus of their trust funds if the income does not suffice.

Applic of surp income

60. The surplus income remaining after the payments before mentioned may be applied by the trustees in promoting the efficiency and spirit of the college as they may deem best.

PART V.—General Clauses.

Disput may be ferred Charity Commi sioners

61. If any question (other than one whereon the decision of the trustees is by this scheme declared to be final) shall arise between the trustees and the parents or friends of any foundation boys in carrying into effect the provisions of this scheme, the same shall, if required by either party, by notice in writing to the other, be referred to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

Charity Commi ers ma decide constru of and modify scheme

62. If any doubt or question shall arise among the trustees or any of them as to the construction or proper application of the provisions of this scheme, or the management of the college, application may be made to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be conclusive on the trustees ; and any provision in this scheme which may be found inconvenient or objectionable may be modified or altered by an order of the said Commissioners, to be made on the application of the trustees, provided that no modification or alteration shall be made which shall be inconsistent with the main provisions of this scheme.

Schem be alte by pro tribun

63. This scheme may from time to time be altered by subsequent schemes of any tribunal having jurisdiction to establish schemes for charities, in the same manner and in the same respects as if its provisions had been established by such tribunal, and not by Act of Parliament.

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64. The provisions contained in the founder's will relating to the visitor of the school or college intended to be thereby founded, and all other provisions therein contained which may be inconsistent with the provisions of this scheme, shall henceforth be void.

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65. This scheme shall be printed, and copies thereof shall be given to the trustees and head master of the college, and shall be sold for the benefit of the college, at a reasonable price, by the clerk or other person appointed by the trustees, to any one who shall desire to have them.

II.—Case of The Jewish United Synagogue.

1. The object of the scheme in this case is, to consolidate and amend the management of four charitable foundations for combined religious and eleemosynary purposes operating among and for the benefit of the Jews. We subjoin a short description of them.

2. *The Great Synagogue*, St. James's Place, Aldgate, in the City of London, was founded in the year 1722 as a place of worship for Jews who used the Polish or German ritual. It has a branch establishment known as the Portland Street Branch Synagogue. It possesses a burial ground, and considerable funds for the relief of poor and decayed members of its congregation.

3. *The Hambro' Synagogue*, Church Row, Fenchurch Street, in the City of London, was founded in the year 1726 as a place of worship for Jews who used the Polish or German ritual. It also possesses a burial ground, and funds devoted to the same purposes as those of the Great Synagogue.

4. *The New Synagogue*, now in Great St. Helen's Bishopsgate in the City of London, was originally founded in the year 1760 as a place of worship for Jews who used the Polish or German ritual. It has funds for the above-mentioned purposes.

5. *The Bayswater Synagogue*, Chichester Place, Harrow Road, in the County of Middlesex, was founded in the year 1863 as a place of worship for Jews who used the Polish or German ritual. It is considered to be a branch of the Great and New Synagogues. At all events its purposes are similar, but it has a different managing body.

6. In the year 1833 the three synagogues then existing entered into a treaty by which divers matters of common interest to them were and are regulated ; and they are frequently called the conjoint synagogues.

7. The congregations of the synagogues are all of them under the religious supervision of the Chief Rabbi. Their forms of worship are in every material respect identical, being in accordance with what is called the Polish or German ritual.

8. It will be observed that the congregations of the three principle synagogues are similarly constituted. Each of them contains a class of persons called privileged and sometimes free members, whose membership is independent of the tenure of a seat or attendance at a synagogue ; and another class of persons called seatholders, consisting of those who hold seats in a synagogue and are not privileged members.

9. Among the rights to which privileged members are exclusively entitled are those of serving honorary offices, of electing the governing bodies, and (in the

Great and Hambro' Synagogues) of becoming members of the burial society. A portion of the burial ground of each synagogue is set apart for privileged members, and no fee is charged for their interment, while the part of the ground in which other members are interred, and the fee chargeable in respect of their burial, are in the discretion of the executive bodies of the respective synagogues. Privileged members and their families are exclusively entitled to share in the charities administered by the institutions for the relief of decayed members of the Great and the Privileged Members Fund of the New Synagogue.

10. The treaty that exists between the three conjoint city synagogues, by which various duties common to all, both religious and charitable, are discharged in common, provides that the cost of the same be defrayed in the proportions of one moiety by the Great Synagogue, and one fourth part each by the New and Hambro' Synagogues. Each synagogue is precluded by the treaty from accepting as a member any one attached to either of the other contracting synagogues, or even from letting a seat to any one so attached; and any contributions received, even inadvertently, in violation of this agreement, have to be refunded. An arrangement of this kind, which worked without inconvenience when the congregants of each synagogue were grouped round their respective places of worship, became at times somewhat oppressive when they removed to various parts of the metropolis, and necessarily attended the synagogues which had gradually become established in their own districts. For example, in the Portland Street Branch of the Great Synagogue a member of another synagogue could only obtain a seat by the permission of his executive, and when he had obtained it could never have any voice in the management, and as regards his privileges occupied his seat under a totally different tenure to his neighbours.

11. In the extreme west (at Bayswater) the precedent of the Portland Street Branch was followed as far as possible; but it was found for the first time necessary to appoint honorary officers and a committee apart from the parent bodies, with limited powers of legislation as well as of control over the income and expenditure, which remained subject to the veto of the parent synagogues. The accidental circumstance of the principal members of this Branch Synagogue having seats at the parent boards has, hitherto, prevented any grave inconvenience from this constitution; but it cannot be forgotten that when this tie lapses, a natural consequence in the course of years, it will be difficult to reconcile the members of this and other synagogues, which may hereafter be similarly established, to the fact that they have no control over the administration of the funds to which they contribute.

12. A still graver inconvenience is felt in the city synagogues themselves. A majority of the members who control the management no longer attend the buildings for worship, and the anomaly therefore exists that in the east end of London, where the chief seat of government still remains, the affairs are mainly regulated by gentlemen who do not attend the sacred building to whose wants they administer, while on the other hand every want of the western branches is supplied and every duty regulated from the central office in the city.

13. The patience of the members, and the harmony and good feeling of the officers of the various synagogues, have greatly mitigated the effect of the anomalies which, under the present condition of the Jews as to residence, have arisen from the treaty. It might even have been practicable to uphold the present system for a short time longer, but several circumstances combined to impress on the various executives the expediency of introducing the inevitable change, while the majority of the community were still attached to the old religious centres, by ties of allegiance, affection, or inheritance.

14. Under these circumstances, the several congregations met and deliberated, and after some discussion agreed to apply to this board for an order extending the benefit of the Charitable Trusts Acts to such parts of their property as were exempted therefrom, and for the promotion of a legislative scheme. Accordingly, a memorial was presented to us in the month of February 1869 for this purpose, signed by all or nearly all of the very numerous persons comprising the managing bodies. The seven last preceding paragraphs of this statement have been adopted from that memorial, inasmuch as they were found to be verified by the signatures of the leading members of the synagogues, and not controverted by others.

15. The proposal seemed to us to be reasonable and proper, and we accordingly passed an order extending the Charitable Trusts Acts to meet the case. Notices were then given at each of the five synagogues, and by advertisement in two leading Jewish journals, of the intended scheme, and of our desire to know whether there were any objections to it. Two objections were received, but the objecting parties were satisfied, and both objections have since been formally withdrawn.

16. We have accordingly certified the scheme, which has been carefully prepared by counsel on behalf of its promoters. It has been printed, and a printed copy is annexed to our Report. As everybody concerned appears to be agreed upon its expediency, we do not stop to discuss its details. Its general effect is to apply remedies to the mischiefs referred to in the memorial, by erecting the several synagogues into one united synagogue, and providing a single governing body for them and all their subsidiary charities.

Union of the Synagogues.
Scheme.

Existing regulations annulled.

1. The laws and regulations at the time of the establishment of this scheme or at any time previously thereto in force relating to the synagogues following, (that is to say,) the Great Synagogue, St. James's Place, Aldgate, in the city of London; the Portland Street Branch Synagogue, Great Portland Street, in the county of Middlesex; the Hambro' Synagogue, Church Row, Fenchurch Street, in the city of London; the New Synagogue, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, in the city of London; and the Bayswater Synagogue, Chichester Place, Harrow Road, in the county of Middlesex; and to the subsidiary charities of the said respective synagogues; and the constitutions of the said respective synagogues, and the treaty or treaties at the time of the establishment of this scheme, or at any time previously thereto in force between the said respective synagogues or any of them, are hereby annulled.

Uniting of present constituent synagogues.

2. The synagogues herein-before named shall unite and form one institution, to be called "The United Synagogue," ק"ק כנסת ישראל, and shall be the present constituent synagogues of the said institution, each of the said synagogues, whether the same has been independent, or a branch of any other or others of them, being one of such constituent synagogues; and the subsidiary charities of the synagogues herein-before named shall be subsidiary charities of the United Synagogue.

Future constituent synagogues.

3. Upon the admission into the United Synagogue as herein-after mentioned of any synagogue other than the synagogues herein-before named, the same shall be a constituent synagogue of the United Synagogue, and the subsidiary charities thereof shall be subsidiary charities of the United Synagogue.

Meaning of words constituent synagogue, or constituent synagogues.

4. Whenever the words constituent synagogue or constituent synagogues are herein-after used, the same shall refer to the constituent synagogues for the time being of the United Synagogue, including as well the synagogues herein-before named as any other synagogue which shall have been admitted as herein-after mentioned.

Objects of the United Synagogue.

5. The objects of the institution to be called "The United Synagogue" shall be the maintaining, erecting, founding, and carrying on, in London and its neighbourhood, places of worship for persons of the Jewish religion who conform to the Polish or German ritual, the providing means of burial of persons of the Jewish religion, the relief of poor persons of the Jewish religion, the contributing with other Jewish bodies to the maintenance of the Chief Rabbi and of the ecclesiastical board, and to other communal duties devolving on metropolitan congregations, and other charitable purposes in connection with the Jewish religion.

Religious observances.

6. The form of worship in each of the constituent synagogues shall be in accordance with the Polish or German ritual. The said form of worship, and all religious observances in the constituent synagogues, and all other matters connected with the religious administration of the United Synagogue and of its subsidiary charities, shall be under the supervision and control of the Chief Rabbi.

Vestry of the United Synagogue.

7. The United Synagogue and its subsidiary charities shall be under the management of a governing body, which shall be called "The Vestry of the United Synagogue," and shall consist of the following persons:—

A. The two wardens for the time being of each of the constituent synagogues.

B. The two treasurers for the time being of the United Synagogue.

C. The two overseers for the time being of the poor of the United Synagogue.

D. The two treasurers for the time being of the burial society of the United Synagogue.

E. All persons who shall have served, or paid a fine for refusal to serve, any of the offices following; that is to say, president of the United Synagogue, vice-president of the United Synagogue, Treasurer of the United Synagogue, and overseer of the poor of the United Synagogue.

F. Privileged members of the United Synagogue, not being at the time of election members of any of the preceding classes, to be elected by the constituent synagogues in manner following; that is to say, there shall in the present year, and in every alternate year after the present year, be held a meeting at each of the constituent synagogues, and at such meeting there shall be elected one person (being at the time of election a seatholder of such synagogue) for every whole number of fifty seats in the part of the same synagogue appropriated to men, which three months before the date of the meeting were in the occupation of tenants, and which have before the date of the summoning of the said meeting been duly returned to the vestry of the United Synagogue as in such occupation. The persons entitled to vote at the meeting shall be all male persons who shall, during the whole of the year immediately preceding the date thereof, have occupied seats at the same constituent synagogue as tenants, and shall not at the date of the meeting have been more than a year in arrear in payment of their accounts to the United Synagogue, and also all privileged members of the United Synagogue who shall at the date of the establishment of this scheme be privileged members of one of the synagogues following, that is to say, the Great Hambro' and New Synagogue, and shall not have been in such occupation as aforesaid of seats at the said constituent synagogue, provided that such privileged members shall vote only at that constituent synagogue of which they were privileged members at the date of the establishment of this scheme, and shall not at the date of the meeting have been more than a year in arrear in payment of their accounts to the United Synagogue, and that they shall not in the same year have voted at a like meeting at another constituent synagogue.

Per... mer... gov... bod... con... syn... to b... nen... bers... vest...

8. All persons who at the date of the establishment of this scheme would but for this scheme be entitled to seats for life at the governing body of any of the present constituent synagogues, and all persons who at the date of the admission into the United Synagogue of any other synagogue would but for such admission be entitled to seats for life at the governing body of such other synagogue, shall, as from the date of the establishment of this scheme, or, as the case may be, of such admission as aforesaid, be entitled to seats for life at the vestry of the United Synagogue, and be members thereof, in addition to the persons designated in the last preceding clause. The persons who shall so become members of the vestry at the date of the establishment of this scheme shall, until the persons designated in the last preceding clause shall become members, constitute the vestry of the United Synagogue, and shall, until honorary officers of the United Synagogue shall be appointed, and subject to and so far as not inconsistent with this scheme, or any byelaws of the United Synagogue for the time being in force, have and exercise the like powers and duties in relation to their respective synagogues with the powers and duties which they theretofore had and exercised.

Elec... trea... and ... seer... poor...

9. Two treasurers of the United Synagogue, and two overseers of the poor of the United Synagogue, shall be elected annually by the vestry from among the privileged members of the United Synagogue. They shall be honorary officers of the United Synagogue.

The ... elde...

10. The vestry shall in every year elect from among its members (other than the persons who shall for the time being hold the offices hereinbefore mentioned) seven persons, who shall be called the seven elders of the United Synagogue.

The ... mitt... the ... Syn...

11. The wardens for the time being of the constituent synagogues, the two treasurers and two overseers of the poor for the time being of the United Synagogue, and the seven elders for time being, shall constitute an executive committee of the vestry for general purposes, and shall be called The Committee of the United Synagogue.

Pres... and ... pres... of t... Unit... Syn...

12. The vestry shall in every year elect from among the members for the time being of the committee a president and two vice-presidents of the United Synagogue.

Pres... and ... pres... to p... mee...

13. The president shall be chairman at all meetings of the vestry and committee at which he shall be present; and one of the vice-presidents, or, if the vice-presidents shall also be absent, one of the treasurers of the United Synagogue, shall be chairman at any of such meetings, if and while the president shall be absent therefrom. If the president, vice-presidents, and treasurers of the United Synagogue shall all of them be absent from any such meeting, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman.

Dut... pres... and ... pres...

14. The president, and in cases in which the president shall be unable or refuse to act, one of the vice-presidents, shall summon meetings of the vestry and committee, and shall, with the assistance of the committee, superintend the general business of the United Synagogue and its subsidiary charities.

15. The treasurers of the United Synagogue shall have the general superintendence of the receipt and expenditure of all moneys on account of the United Synagogue and its subsidiary charities, other than the receipt and expenditure of money on account of the burial society of the United Synagogue.

16. There shall be a committee of the vestry of the United Synagogue, which shall be called the Committee of Finance. The said committee shall consist of the two treasurers for the time being of the United Synagogue, and of one person for each of the constituent synagogues, to be elected in manner following; that is to say, —at the meeting to be held at each of the constituent synagogues, for the election of members of the vestry, the persons who shall be entitled to vote thereat shall select from among the persons elected at such meeting as members of the vestry a person to be a member of the committee of finance.

17. The committee of finance shall assist the treasurers of the United Synagogue in the duties of their office, and shall have the general supervision of the financial concerns of the United Synagogue, other than those of the burial society.

18. The overseers of the poor of the United Synagogue shall superintend the relief of the poor of the United Synagogue.

19. There shall be a committee of the vestry, which shall be called "The Committee for the Relief of the Poor." The said committee shall consist of the overseers of the poor for the time being and of four persons, who shall be appointed annually by the vestry, from among the members thereof.

20. The committee for the relief of the poor shall assist the overseers of the poor in the duties of their office.

21. There shall be a society, which shall be called "The Burial Society of the United Synagogue." The constitution of the society, and the conditions and privileges of membership, shall, subject to the provisions in relation thereto contained in this scheme, be determined by the vestry.

22. There shall be no distinction as to the place of interment between privileged members of the United Synagogue and others; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the rights of property of persons who have acquired or prevent persons from hereafter acquiring land as sites for graves.

23. Two treasurers of the burial society shall be elected annually by the vestry from among the members of the burial society. They shall be honorary officers of the United Synagogue.

24. The treasurers of the burial society shall have the general superintendence of the receipt and expenditure of moneys on account of the burial society.

25. All of the said committees shall be subject to the control of the vestry.

26. All matters, acts, and questions to be done, determined, and decided by the vestry, or by any of the said committees, shall be done, determined, and decided by the majority of the persons present at a meeting of the said vestry or committee. The chairman at any of such meetings shall, in case of equality of votes, have a double or casting vote; fifteen persons shall, until otherwise determined by the vestry, form a quorum at meetings thereof.

27. The said honorary officers, the seven elders, and the elected members of the vestry and of the said committees, shall hold office or serve from such time in the year of their election as the vestry shall determine, until the time at which, in the year of the next like election, their successors shall commence to hold office or serve. In case of any of the said officers dying during his term of office, a successor may be elected in manner hereby provided for the election of the officer so dying, and shall hold office during the remainder of the said term.

Fines for not serving honorary offices, &c.

28. The vestry may impose fines upon persons who shall be elected and shall refuse or neglect to serve any of the offices following:—president, vice-president, treasurer of the United Synagogue, overseer of the poor, treasurer of the burial society; and upon persons who shall be elected and shall refuse or neglect to act as members of the vestry, or of any of the committees herein-before mentioned. The amount of the fines shall be from time to time determined by the vestry.

Property in First Schedule.

29. The property specified in the First Schedule (being the site and buildings of the present constituent synagogues and of the burial grounds connected therewith, together with other lands belonging to or held in trust for the present constituent synagogues) shall be held by the respective trustee or trustees for the time being thereof (instead of the trusts now or heretofore applicable to the same), upon trust that the same shall be kept and used for such purposes and in such manner as the vestry shall, in accordance with the objects hereof and consistently with this scheme, direct. And it is hereby declared that the said respective trustees or trustee shall and may lease, sell, exchange, alienate, charge, or otherwise dispose of the said property or any part thereof, as the vestry shall from time to time direct; provided always, that so long as the annual income derived from the rental of seats at a constituent synagogue, and from the payments of seat-holders thereat, shall amount to or exceed the annual sums which shall be expended for the maintenance and support of such synagogue, and which the same synagogue shall be liable to contribute for the relief of the poor and other general purposes of the United Synagogue, the vestry shall not discontinue the synagogue as a place of worship, or sell the site on which the synagogue is built, or the buildings thereon, or otherwise deal with the same, so that such site and buildings cannot be used as a synagogue or place of worship; provided, nevertheless, that if it shall, in the opinion of the vestry, be desirable that any such synagogue shall be discontinued as a place of worship, although the said income shall amount to and exceed the annual sums hereinbefore mentioned, a meeting shall be held at which all male persons who shall, during the year immediately preceding the date thereof, have occupied seats in the same synagogue as tenants, and shall not at the date of such meeting have been more than a year in arrear in payment of their accounts to the United Synagogue, shall be entitled to vote. And the question whether the said synagogue shall be discontinued as a place of worship shall be put to the meeting. And in the event of the majority of persons present and entitled to vote at the meeting voting in favour of such discontinuance, and of at least one half of the persons entitled to vote (as well those present at the meeting as those absent therefrom) confirming the said vote at the meeting, or within a stated time thereafter, by recording the same in such manner as the vestry shall determine, the said constituent synagogue shall or may be discontinued as a place of worship, and the proviso lastly herein-before contained shall thereupon be void as to the same constituent synagogue and the site thereof, and the buildings upon such site; provided also, and it is hereby declared, that no purchaser at a sale by trustees or a trustee, by the direction of the vestry, shall be bound to see or inquire whether or not the same is in breach of the two provisoes lastly herein-before contained, or either of them; but such sale shall, so far as concerns the safety or protection of a purchaser thereat, be valid, whether or not the

Proviso as to closing a synagogue.

same is in breach of such provisoes or either of them.

The Central Branch Synagogue to take the place of the Portland Street Branch Synagogue.

30. The site and buildings of the Portland Street Branch Synagogue shall not be within the provisoes in the last preceding clause contained. But the synagogue may be discontinued after the Central Branch Synagogue now in course of erection in Great Portland Street aforesaid shall be completed, and the Central Branch Synagogue shall, upon its consecration, by or with the sanction of the Chief Rabbi, take the place of the Portland Street Branch Synagogue for the purposes of this scheme, and the site and buildings thereof shall be subject to the last preceding clause, including the provisoes therein contained.

Profits of such property to be applied to general purposes.

31. The rents, profits, and income to arise from the letting or otherwise from the management of such part of the said property as shall not be used for the purposes of the United Synagogue, and the moneys to arise from the sale or disposition of such property or any part thereof shall be applicable for the general purposes of the United Synagogue.

Funds in Second Schedule.

32. The funds specified in the Second Schedule (being certain funds belonging to the Great, Hambro, and New Synagogues respectively, which, or parts of which, were heretofore applicable to the general purposes of the same synagogues respectively,) and the income thereof, shall be held by the respective trustees or trustee for the time being thereof (instead of the trusts now or heretofore applicable to the same), upon trust that the said funds and the income thereof shall be applied for the general purposes of the United Synagogue.

Funds in Third Schedule.

33. The funds specified in the Third Schedule (being certain funds belonging to the Great, Hambro, and New Synagogues respectively, which or parts of which were heretofore applicable as building funds,) and the income thereof, shall be held by the respective trustees or trustee for the time being thereof (instead of the trusts now or heretofore applicable to the same) upon trust that the same shall be applicable as a building fund for the building and repair of constituent synagogues and burial grounds of the United Synagogue.

Funds in Fourth Schedule.

34. The funds specified in the Fourth Schedule (being certain funds belonging to the Great and New Synagogues respectively, heretofore applicable for the relief of privileged members and their families, and certain funds belonging to the Hambro Synagogue, heretofore applicable to the general purposes thereof), or the income thereof, shall be held by the respective trustees or trustee thereof (instead of the trusts now or heretofore applicable to the same) upon trust, that the same shall form a fund, to be called "The Privileged Members' Fund," and that the same fund, or the income thereof, shall be applicable to the relief, in such manner as the vestry shall determine, of privileged members of the United Synagogue, and of such classes of relations and connexions of privileged members of the United Synagogue as the vestry shall consistently with this scheme direct.

Funds in Fifth Schedule.

35. The funds specified in the Fifth Schedule (being funds belonging to or administered by the Great, Hambro, and New Synagogues respectively, which were heretofore applicable to special purposes, and forming subsidiary charities of the said synagogues,) and the income thereof, shall be held by the respective trustees or trustee for the time being thereof upon, with, and subject to the same respective trusts, powers, and provisions as are now applicable to the same respectively, save and except, and it is hereby declared, that in any case in which a power or discretion is or has been reposed in any officer or officers, body or bodies of or connected with any of the present constituent synagogues, such power or discretion is hereby conferred upon and reposed in and shall be exerciseable by the vestry of the United Synagogue, or any committee of the vestry, or any officer or officers of the United Synagogue to whom the vestry shall delegate the same; and save and except, and it is hereby declared, that in any case in which a person or persons, or a class or classes of persons, or an institution or institutions standing in any relation to any of the present constituent synagoges, shall be an object or objects of the charity constituted by any of the said funds, the object or objects of the charity representing the same shall be a person or persons, or a class or classes of persons, or an institution or institutions, standing in a similar relation to the United Synagogue generally; and save and except, and it is hereby declared, that the trusts, powers, and provisions now or heretofore applicable to the said respective funds may in other respects be from time to time varied and modified by the vestry, so far as shall be deemed necessary for the due administration of the same in connexion with the United Synagogue.

Other property.

36. All property belonging to or held in trust for the present constituent synagogues, not specified in the schedules, shall belong to or be held in trust for the United Synagogue, and shall be dealt with and disposed of as the vestry shall from time to time direct.

Debts and liabilities transferred.

37. All debts, obligations, and liabilities at the date of the establishment of this scheme due or existing to or from the present constituent synagogues, or any of them, or any of their subsidiary charities, or to or from any officer or officers, body or bodies, trustee or trustees of or connected with the present constituent synagogues, or any of them, in respect of the same constituent synagogues, or any of them, or any of their subsidiary charities, shall be debts, liabilities, or obligations of the United Synagogue and its subsidiary charities respectively; and in any case in which any person or persons shall be entitled to or bound by the same debts, obligations, or liabilities, by virtue of his or their being an officer or officers of any of the present constituent synagogues, the vestry may direct that any officer or officers for the time being of the United Synagogue shall be entitled to or bound by the same debts, obligations, or liabilities, and such officer or officers shall, when he or they shall be appointed, be entitled to or bound by such debts, obligations, or liabilities, in lieu of the person or persons theretofore entitled thereto or bound thereby. And the accounts which, at the date of the establishment of this scheme, are due or accruing due from any person to any of the present constituent synagogues, shall, in determining the question whether or how long such person shall have been in arrear in payment of his accounts to the United Synagogue, and for all other purposes, be considered as forming part of such last-mentioned accounts.

Vestry may accept gifts.

38. The vestry may accept gifts or endowments for particular charitable objects in connexion with the Jewish religion, or otherwise in aid of the purposes of the United Synagogue, or its subsidiary charities; and such gifts or endowments may be held and applied in accordance with the directions or stipulations (if any) which may be given or prescribed by the donors, provided that such directions or stipulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions or objects of this scheme.

Bequest in wills of persons living at date of scheme.

39. Any bequest contained in the will of a person living at the date of the establishment of this scheme, in favour of or directed to be administered by or in connexion with any of the present constituent synagogues, or a subsidiary charity or charities of any of the same synagogues, shall take effect in favour of or be administered

by or in connexion with the United Synagogue or (as the case may be) the corresponding subsidiary charity or charities of the United Synagogue, and shall be held by the trustee or trustees for the time being thereof upon, with, and subject to such trusts, powers, and provisions as are by such will expressed concerning the same, save and except, and it is hereby declared, that in any case in which a power or discretion shall be by such will reposed in any officer or officers, body or bodies of or connected with any of the present constituent synagogues, such power and discretion shall be and be considered as having been conferred upon and reposed in and shall be exercisable by the vestry of the United Synagogue, or any committee of the vestry, or any officer or officers of the United Synagogue, to whom the vestry shall delegate the same; and save and except, and it is hereby declared, that in any case in which a person or persons, or a class or classes of persons, or an institution or institutions, standing in any relation to any of the present constituent synagogues, shall be an object or objects named or designated in the said bequest, the object or objects of the same bequest shall be a person or persons, or a class or classes of persons, or an institution or institutions, standing in a similar relation to the United Synagogue generally; and save and except, and it is hereby declared, that the trusts, powers, and provisions by such will declared concerning the said bequest may, in other respects, be from time to time varied and modified by the vestry, so far as shall be deemed necessary for the due administration of the same, in connexion with the United Synagogue.

40. The vestry may appoint trustees of any such gift or endowment as is mentioned in either of the last two clauses, and of any property which may hereafter be purchased or acquired by or for the purposes of the United Synagogue or any of its subsidiary charities.

41. If any present or future trustee or trustees of any part or parts of the property specified in the schedules, or of any other property now or at any future time belonging to or held in trust for the United Synagogue or any of its subsidiary charities, shall die, or permanently reside abroad, or shall desire to be discharged, or refuse, or become bankrupt, or incapable to act, the vestry may appoint a new trustee or new trustees in the place of the trustee or trustees whose office shall be so vacated; and upon every or any such appointment the number of trustees may be augmented or reduced, but not so as to be permanently reduced below three.

42. Each of the constituent synagogues shall, in respect of such matters of a local nature affecting the same synagogue as are herein specified, and as shall be hereafter determined by the vestry of the United Synagogue, be under the immediate management of a body, which shall be called the Board of Management of the said constituent synagogue, and shall consist of the two wardens for the time being of the constituent synagogue, and of not less than five other persons, who shall be called committeemen. The said wardens and committeemen shall be privileged members of the United Synagogue, at the time of election holding seats at the said constituent synagogue, and shall be elected in manner following, that is to say:—There shall, in every year, be held a meeting at such constituent synagogue for the election of such wardens and committeemen; the persons entitled to vote at the meeting shall be all male persons who shall, during the whole of the year immediately preceding the date thereof, have been in occupation of seats at the same synagogue as tenants or seatholders, and shall not at the date of such election have been more than a year in arrear in payment of their accounts to the United Synagogue. The persons who shall be elected shall hold office and be members of the board of management, from such time in the year of their election as the vestry of the United Synagogue shall determine, until in the following year their successors shall commence to hold office and become members of the board. In case of either of the wardens of a constituent synagogue dying or becoming incapable to act during his term of office, a successor may thereupon be elected in like manner, and shall hold office during the remainder of the said term.

Wardens to preside at meetings of board.

43. One of the wardens of a constituent synagogue shall preside at all meetings of the board of management thereof at which they or one of them shall be present. If both of the wardens shall be absent from a meeting, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman.

Duties of wardens.

44. The wardens of a constituent synagogue shall preside therein, and shall have the general superintendence of the religious service and local business thereof.

Majority of persons present at meeting of board to determine question, &c.

45. All acts, matters, and questions to be done, determined, and decided by the board of management of a constituent synagogue shall be done, determined, and decided by the majority of persons present at a meeting of the said board. The chairman at any of such meetings shall, in case of equality of votes, have a double or casting vote. Three persons shall until otherwise determined by the said board, form a quorum at any meeting thereof.

Fines for not serving office of warden, &c.

46. The board of management of each constituent synagogue may impose fines upon persons who shall be elected, and shall refuse or neglect to serve the office of warden of that synagogue; the amount of the said fines shall be from time to time determined by such board of management, subject to the approbation of the vestry.

Board to prepare annual budget.

47. The board of management of each constituent synagogue shall annually prepare and submit to the vestry a budget or scheme, showing the estimated income and expenditure for the ensuing year in respect of the same constituent synagogue; and such budget or scheme shall, if and so far as the same shall not be varied by the vestry within two months after the same shall be submitted, and subject to such variations (if any) as shall within the said two months be made by the vestry, be deemed to be confirmed and adopted by the vestry; and the income and expenditure of the ensuing year, in respect of the constituent synagogue, shall, as closely as may be, be regulated by and with reference to the same budget. Provided always, that the provision made by this clause may, upon or at any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the establishment of this scheme, be annulled or varied by the vestry.

Board to have power to have supervision of local officers, &c.

48. The board of management of a constituent synagogue shall have the general supervision and control of all salaried officers of the United Synagogue whose duties relate specially to the said constituent synagogue, and shall have power, in case of a vacancy, to appoint any such officer, whose salary shall not exceed thirty pounds a year.

Board to have power to direct certain payments.

42. The board of management of a constituent synagogue shall have power to direct repairs in the same synagogue to an amount not exceeding in any one year the sum of 50*l.*, and to direct an expenditure for the general purposes of the same constituent synagogue to an amount not exceeding in any one year the sum of 50*l.*

Board to fix rentals of seats, subject to confirmation by Vestry.

50. The board of management of a constituent synagogue shall fix the rentals to be paid for the use of seats thereat, and submit the same to the vestry, and such rentals shall, if and so far as the same shall not be varied by the vestry within two months after the same shall be submitted, and subject to such variations, if any, as shall within the said two months be made by the vestry, be

deemed to be confirmed and adopted by the vestry, and take effect from and after the expiration of the said two months, until the same shall be varied by the said board of management and vestry in manner aforesaid.

Board to allow persons to preach at constituent synagogues, &c.

51. The board of management of a constituent synagogue may, with the sanction of the Chief Rabbi, permit any person to preach therein. No person other than an accredited officer of the United Synagogue shall perform religious service at a constituent synagogue, without the previous sanction of the board of management thereof and of the Chief Rabbi.

Other powers of Board.

52. The board of management of a constituent synagogue shall have such further and other powers with reference to the management of matters of a local nature affecting the same synagogue as shall be determined by the vestry of the United Synagogue.

Board to be subject to control of Vestry.

53. The board of management of a constituent synagogue shall be subject to the control of the vestry of the United Synagogue.

Board to make bye-laws.

54. The board of management of a constituent synagogue may make and submit to the vestry byelaws or the regulation and management of matters of a local nature affecting the same constituent synagogue, and such byelaws shall be considered by the vestry, and shall take effect, if and so far as the same shall be confirmed and subject to any variations which may be made by the vestry, provided that no such byelaws are repugnant to or inconsistent with this scheme or the byelaws of the United Synagogue for the time being in force. In the meantime, and until such byelaws shall be passed by the vestry, or the same laws and regulations shall be otherwise altered or revoked by the vestry, the laws and regulations at the date of the establishment of this scheme in force with respect to the respective present constituent synagogues shall, notwithstanding that the same are herein-before annulled, remain in force, subject to and so far as not inconsistent with this scheme or the byelaws of the United Synagogue for the time being in force.

Privileged members.

55. The vestry of the United Synagogue shall, by its byelaws, determine the manner in and conditions upon which persons shall hereafter be entitled to become privileged members of the United Synagogue, and the conditions subject to which they shall continue as such members, and the privileges of or connected with such membership. Provided that no such byelaws are repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions herein contained with respect to such members.

Applications to become privileged members.

56. All applications to become privileged members of the United Synagogue shall be made to the committee of the United Synagogue, and shall be adjudicated upon by such committee.

Present privileged members of a constituent synagogue to be privileged members of the United Synagogue, &c.

57. All persons who at the date of the establishment of this scheme shall be privileged members of any one of the synagogues following, that is to say, the Great, Hambro', and New Synagogue, shall be and are hereby constituted privileged members of the United Synagogue, and shall, so far as not inconsistent with this scheme, retain their present privileges. And all persons who at the date of the establishment of this scheme shall or if they were of full age would be entitled as of right to become privileged members of any one of the same synagogues shall have the like right of becoming privileged members of the United Synagogue.

Precedence of privileged members.

58. The privileged members of the United Synagogue shall be entitled to precedence in the constituent synagogues in which they hold seats, according to seniority of membership. And in calculating such seniority the date of admission shall, as to persons at the date of the establishment of this scheme being privileged members of a constituent synagogue, be considered to be the date at which they shall have been made privileged members of such constituent synagogue, and as to other persons the date at which they shall have been made privileged members of the United Synagogue.

Precedence of honorary officers.

59. Persons who at the date of the establishment of this scheme are or who at any time have been honorary officers of any constituent synagogue shall be entitled to precedence in the same synagogue, according to the laws and regulations now in force with respect to such synagogue, and shall take similar precedence in any other constituent synagogue at which they may hold seats.

Vestry to determine number of salaried officers.

60. The vestry shall, subject to and so far as not inconsistent with the provisions of the 47th clause, have the power of determining the number of salaried officers of the United Synagogue, the amount of salaries to be paid to such officers, and the nature of the duties and liabilities attached to such offices.

Appointment of officers of United Synagogue generally.

61. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any office the duties of which relate to the United Synagogue generally, and the salary of which shall not be greater than 30*l.* a year, the vestry shall appoint a person to fill the same in such manner as they shall think fit; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in any office (other than that of Chief Rabbi) the duties of which relate to the United Synagogue generally, and the salary of which shall be greater than 30*l.* a year, the vestry shall give public notice of the existence of the vacancy, and such notice shall state the nature of the vacant office, the salary thereof, and the qualifications necessary therefor, and shall appoint a time for receiving applications from persons desiring to be candidates for the said office. And the vestry shall approve from among such persons of a person or persons as a candidate or candidates for the said office. Provided always, that in all cases in which religious duties are to be performed in connexion with the said office, no person shall be approved of as a candidate unless the Chief Rabbi certify under his hand that he is a fit and proper person to perform the same. And a meeting shall be held for the election of a person being the approved candidate or one of the approved candidates to fill the said office. And the persons entitled to vote at the said meeting shall be all male persons, who shall during the whole of the year immediately preceding the date thereof have been in occupation of seats at any constituent synagogue as tenants, and shall not at the date of such meeting have been more than a year in arrear in payment of their accounts to the United Synagogue, and also all privileged members of the United Synagogue who shall at the date of the establishment of this scheme be privileged members of one of the synagogues following; that is to say, the Great, Hambro', and New Synagogues, and shall not have been in such occupation as aforesaid of seats at a constituent synagogue. Provided that such privileged members shall not at the date of the meeting have been more than a year in arrear in payment of their accounts to the United Synagogue.

Appointment of Chief Rabbi.

62. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chief Rabbi, or in any other office supported partly by the United Synagogue and partly by other bodies, the vestry of the United Synagogue shall arrange with the other bodies in the United Kingdom contributing to the maintenance of such respective office as to the mode of election, and all details connected therewith.

Appointment of local officers.

63. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any office the duties of which relate specially to a constituent synagogue, and the salary of which shall be greater than 30*l.* a year, the board of management of the said constituent synagogue shall give public notice of the existence of the vacancy, and such notice shall state the nature

of the vacant office, the salary thereof, and the qualifications necessary therefor, and shall appoint a time for receiving applications from persons desiring to be candidates for the said office. And the board shall approve from among such persons of a person or persons as a candidate or candidates for the said office. Provided always, that in all cases in which religious duties are to be performed in connexion with the said office no person shall be approved of as a candidate, unless the Chief Rabbi certify that he is a fit and proper person to perform the same. And a meeting shall be held for the election of a person, being the approved candidate, or one of the approved candidates, to fill the said office. And the persons entitled to vote at the said meeting shall be all male persons, who shall during the whole of the year immediately preceding the date thereof have been in occupation of seats at the said constituent synagogue as tenants, and shall not at the date of such meeting have been more than a year in arrear in payment of their accounts to the United Synagogue, and also all privileged members not holding seats, and all widows of privileged members, of the synagogues following, that is to say, the Great, Hambro', and New Synagogues, who at the date of the establishment of this scheme are entitled to vote at one of the same synagogues, shall continue to have the right of voting at that synagogue.

64. All persons who shall at the date of the establishment of this scheme be salaried officers of any of the present constituent synagogues shall, subject to and so far as not inconsistent with this scheme, retain their offices on the same terms and conditions as they heretofore held the same; but they shall be deemed to be officers of the United Synagogue.

65. The vestry shall, subject to and so far as not inconsistent with the provisions of the 47th clause, have the power of regulating the income and outgoings of the United Synagogue and its subsidiary charities, and of determining the manner in which and the person or persons to or by whom the same shall be payable. In the meantime, and subject to and so far as not inconsistent with this scheme, the income and outgoings of the present constituent synagogues and of their subsidiary charities shall continue as heretofore, and shall be payable to and by the person or persons to and by whom the same have heretofore been payable.

66. The vestry shall impose upon seatholders in the constituent synagogues a tax bearing a fixed proportion to the rentals of their seats, and shall appropriate and apply the proceeds of the said tax to the relief of the poor, and may impose a further tax bearing a fixed proportion to the said rentals for the general purposes of the United Synagogue.

67. If the congregation of any synagogue or place of worship situate in London or its neighbourhood, for persons of the Jewish religion who use the Polish or German ritual, not being a constituent synagogue of the United Synagogue, shall desire to be admitted into the United Synagogue, and shall notify such desire by resolution passed in accordance with the laws and regulations for the time being in force with respect to the same synagogue, or (in the absence of any such laws and regulations) by resolution passed at a meeting of all persons who shall occupy seats at the said synagogue, by the majority of persons present at such meeting, the vestry shall, if they shall approve of such admission, submit the question to a meeting at which the persons entitled to vote shall be all privileged members of the United Synagogue who shall not at the date of the meeting have been more than a year in arrear in payment of their accounts; and if the said meeting shall approve of such admission, the said synagogue shall thereupon be admitted as and be a constituent synagogue, and shall be entitled and liable to the like rights and obligations with those of the present constituent synagogues.

Founders of new synagogues.

68. If the vestry shall think it desirable to erect and found a synagogue or place of worship in London or its neighbourhood for persons of the Jewish religion who use the Polish or German ritual, either in addition to the constituent synagogues, or in substitution for any one or more of such constituent synagogues, they shall submit the question of the erection and foundation of such synagogue to a meeting at which the persons entitled to vote shall be all privileged members of the United Synagogue, who shall not at the date of the meeting have been more than a year in arrear in payment of their accounts to the United Synagogue, and if the meeting shall approve of such erection and foundation, the said synagogue shall be erected, and shall upon its consecration by or with the sanction of the Chief Rabbi be admitted as and be a constituent synagogue, and shall be entitled and liable to the like rights and obligations with those of the constituent synagogues.

Poor of the United Synagogue.

69. Persons belonging to one or other of the following classes shall constitute the poor of the United Synagogue, and shall be qualified to participate in the funds which have been or shall be given or bequeathed for the relief of the poor of the United Synagogue, or any of the constituent synagogues by name, and in funds and benefits of the United Synagogue available for the general relief of the poor.

A. Privileged members of the United Synagogue, or of a constituent synagogue, and the widows, children, and grandchildren of such privileged members, provided that if such children or grandchildren have been married the ceremony of marriage shall have been performed by an officer of the United Synagogue or of a constituent synagogue.

B. Persons who have paid for seats at a constituent synagogue for a period of not less than three years, and the widows and children of such persons, provided that if such children have been married the ceremony of marriage shall have been performed by an officer of the United Synagogue or of a constituent synagogue.

C. Persons who have contributed 30*l.* to the funds of the United Synagogue or either of the constituent synagogues, and the widows and children of such persons, provided that if such children have been married the ceremony of marriage shall have been performed by an officer of the United Synagogue or of a constituent synagogue.

D. Persons who have been married, and the ceremony of whose marriage has been performed by an officer of the United Synagogue, or of a constituent synagogue, three years or more before the relief shall be granted.

E. Such persons, not being members of any of the preceding classes, as the committee of the United Synagogue shall from time to time select by name for that purpose.

Poor persons of the Jewish religion, not belonging to any of the preceding classes, shall be allowed to participate in the rate or tax for the relief of the poor, and the funds applicable to the general purposes of the United Synagogue, upon such conditions and in such manner as the vestry shall from time to time determine.

Power of Vestry to make byelaws.

70. The vestry of the United Synagogue shall have power to make, alter, or revoke byelaws for the regulation and management of the United Synagogue and its subsidiary charities, and of the constituent synagogues, and of the estates and property belonging to or held in trust for the United Synagogue and its subsidiary charities,

and for fixing and determining the manner of electing the honorary and salaried officers of the United Synagogue and of the constituent synagogues, the period of their continuance in office, the duties of such officers, and determining who shall be accredited officers of the United Synagogue, and fixing and determining the duties and powers of the committees herein-before mentioned, and the manner in which they shall perform and exercise such duties and powers, and the manner of holding and directing meetings, and the periods at which the same shall be held, and for the regulation of and mode of exercising all powers and discretions by this scheme conferred on or reposed in the said vestry, and the general regulation, management, and government of the United Synagogue and its subsidiary charities; provided that no such byelaws are repugnant to or inconsistent with this scheme.

Alterations and modifications of Scheme.

71. If, in the opinion of the vestry any alteration or modification of this scheme shall be required for any purpose, such alteration or modification may be made in manner following:—There shall be held a meeting at each of the constituent synagogues, and at such meeting there shall be elected one person (being at the time of election a seatholder at such synagogue, and not being a member of the vestry) for every whole number of twenty-five seats in the part of the same synagogue appropriated to men, which, three months before the date of the said meeting, were in the occupation of tenants, and which have been before the date of the summoning of the meeting duly returned to the vestry as in such occupation. The persons entitled to vote at the meeting shall be such persons as would have been entitled to vote thereat if the same had been for the election of elected members of the vestry. And the said alteration or modification shall be submitted to a meeting which shall consist of the vestry of the United Synagogue, together with the persons elected at the said meetings, and shall, if adopted by such combined meeting, thereupon be made and take effect. But if the said combined meeting shall make any variation in the said alteration or modification, the said variation shall be considered by the vestry, and if the same shall be adopted by them the said alteration or modification, with such variation, shall, upon the adoption thereof, be made and take effect; provided that no alterations, modifications, or variations shall be made involving a deviation from the main object and principles of this scheme.

Applic to Bo Charit Comm sioner

72. If any doubt or question shall arise as to the proper construction or application of the provisions of this scheme, or any such alteration, modification, or variation as aforesaid, or the management of the United Synagogue or any of its subsidiary charities, application may be made by the vestry of the United Synagogue to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice, when given, shall be binding on the said vestry.

Date o establ ment Schem

73. This scheme shall come into operation at the date of the passing of the Act establishing the same.

III.—Case of the several Charities of the Parishes of St. Olave and St. John in the Borough of Southwark.

1. The reasons for promoting a legislative scheme for the charities of these parishes may be very succinctly stated. The scheme, in fact, does nothing more than an ordinary judicial scheme might have done if the existing state of things were not founded on the express provisions of an Act of Parliament.

2. Previously to the year 1733 the whole area of the two parishes were embraced in a single parish, that of St. Olave. By an Act passed in that year St. John's parish was carved out of St. Olave, and the charitable foundations were apportioned between the two parishes. The larger proportion was given to St. Olave, which, doubtless, had then the larger population. For many years the population of St. John has been outgrowing that of St. Olave. In the year 1861 the census gave to St. Olave, 6,197 souls, and to St. John 11,393. Since that time many houses have been destroyed in St. Olave by a railway company, and a population estimated at 1,340 souls has been removed, the bulk of which is said to have immigrated into St. John. In 1864 the poor rate for St. Olave was 1*s.* 10*d.* in the pound and that for St. John 3*s.* 6*d.*

In this state of circumstances application was made to our board for a new scheme, and Mr. Skirrow was directed to inspect the charities, which he did in the year 1865. The subject then dropped for a while, owing to discrepancies of view between the authorities of the two parishes. In the month of June 1868, the two vestries having come to an agreement, renewed their application; but we thought that their scheme did not sufficiently allow for the improved administration of charitable funds which modern experience has suggested, and the matter was referred back again to them for consideration. The result has been the scheme now proposed, on which, as far as we know, there is no disagreement whatever.

4. We append to this statement a copy of the scheme in extenso. It will be seen that it consists of two parts. The object of the first part is to reunite that which the Act of 1733 divided, and to form a single governing body for the whole. The object of the second part is to give the trustees great freedom of discretion on applying the funds according to the needs of the poor, and to indicate on the face of the scheme those methods which are found the most efficacious in the way of assistance, and to have the least tendency to pauperize or demoralize the recipients. The educational trusts of the original foundations affect such an extremely trifling amount that they may be left out of consideration for the present purpose.

In the matter of the several charities belonging jointly to the parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John in the borough of Southwark, and also of several charities belonging exclusively to the said parish of Saint John.

Scheme for the management and regulation of the above-mentioned charities.

Part I.—Constitution of trustees and management clauses.

Truste

1. The charities shall be called, "The United Charities of Saint Olave and Saint John, Southwark," and shall be administered by a body of trustees, whose full number shall be sixteen. Of these there shall be six, entitled to act ex-officio, and ten non-official; and of the non-official trustees, six shall be elective, and four permanent.

Ex-off truste

2. The rectors, the senior churchwardens, heretofore called the rental wardens, and the senior overseers of the poor of the said parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, shall be the six ex-officio trustees.

Quali tion o offici truste

3. The non-official trustees shall be persons able and willing to discharge the duties of the trust, and shall be resident in London or within a convenient distance of it.

First tion o offici truste

4. At the annual Easter meeting of the vestry of each parish which shall take place next after the establishment of this scheme five persons shall be elected trustees by the vestry of the parish of Saint Olave, and five by the vestry of the parish of Saint John, and of such five persons in each parish three shall be declared at the time of election to be elective trustees, and two to be permanent trustees.

5. One of such elective trustees in each parish shall go out of office in every year, but shall be eligible for re-election. The rotation in which the three first elective trustees in each parish shall go out of office shall be decided by lot. Subsequent elective trustees shall go out of office in rotation according to the date of their election, one in each parish going out at Easter every year, and the vacancies so created shall thereupon be filled up by the vestry of each parish at its Easter meeting.

6. If any elective trustee dies, or ceases to be a trustee otherwise than by his retirement in course of rotation, the vestry of the parish by whom such trustee was elected shall at their next Easter meeting elect another person to be a trustee in his place, and every trustee elected to supply any such casual vacancy shall go out of office at the time when the term of office of the trustee in whose place he is elected would have expired in course of rotation.

7. The permanent trustees shall continue trustees for life, or until their offices become otherwise vacant, as mentioned in clause 8 of this scheme. And upon any vacancy in the post of a permanent trustee a new trustee, qualified as aforesaid, shall be appointed by the other trustees at their first meeting which shall be held after the lapse of one calendar month, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them, with all proper information, to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, at their office in London; but no such appointment shall be valid until it has been approved by the said Commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal.

8. If any non-official trustee shall resign his office, which he may do by writing addressed to the trustees, or shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or shall cease to be resident in London or within a convenient distance of it, or shall not attend any meeting of the trustees during a consecutive period of two years, the trustees shall cause a record of the fact to be entered in their books, and upon such record being entered the trustee to whom it applies shall immediately cease to be a trustee.

9. If any person, being already a non-official trustee, enters upon an office entitling him to be an ex-officio trustee, the number of trustees shall during such union of characters be considered as reduced by one, and the person filling two characters shall not on that account be entitled to more than one vote.

10. The trustees shall hold a general meeting once at least in every calendar month, to transact the general business of the charities, which meeting shall be held on the first Monday in the month, or on such other stated day as the trustees shall from time to time determine. The meetings of the trustees shall be held in the Vestry Hall of Saint Olave, or in such other convenient place within one of the said two parishes as the said trustees shall from time to time determine.

11. A special meeting may at any time be summoned on the requisition of any three trustees, and the clerk shall issue summonses for such special meeting, whenever he may be required so to do by notice in writing given by any three trustees, specifying the object for which such special meeting is summoned; provided that at least two clear days' notice in writing of such special meeting, and of the object for which it is summoned, shall be left at or sent by post to the residences of the other trustees; and provided that no business shall be transacted at such special meeting other than the business specified in the notice thereof.

12. A chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected by the trustees from among their number annually at the first meeting in every year. One of them shall be taken from the official or elective trustees of one parish, and the other from those of the other parish; subject to this regulation, either or both of them may be re-elected.

Resignation by chairman and vice-chairman.

13. The chairman or vice-chairman may resign by notice in writing given to the clerk of the trustees.

Vacancies in office of chairman and vice-chairman.

14. Any vacancy in the office of chairman or vice-chairman occurring by the holder of the office resigning the same, or ceasing to be a trustee, shall be filled up by the election of a duly qualified trustee. Such election shall take place either at the next ordinary meeting or at a meeting specially convened for that purpose.

Quorum.

15. At every meeting five trustees shall be a quorum.

Chairman.

The chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman, shall take the chair at the time appointed for holding the meeting; but if neither of them be present within five minutes after that time, the trustees then present shall elect one of themselves as chairman of the meeting; and in the event of an equality of votes in the election of chairman the question shall be decided by lot between the candidates having such equality of votes. The chairman of the meeting (whether the chairman or vice-chairman of the trustees, or a chairman elected for the occasion,) shall in case of equality of votes have a second or casting vote.

Majority to bind.

16. The acts of a majority of the trustees present at any meeting properly held shall bind the whole body.

Postponement of meetings.

17. If five trustees shall not appear within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for holding any meeting, either general or special, the trustee or trustees present may postpone such meeting until a subsequent day, provided that notice of such postponement shall be given or sent by post by the clerk to each trustee.

Adjournment of meetings failing quorum.

18. If no trustee shall appear within fifteen minutes of the time appointed for holding any of the general monthly meetings, the clerk shall adjourn the meeting to a day not more than seven days later than that from which it is adjourned, and shall forthwith send notice thereof to all the trustees.

Adjournment of meetings to complete business.

19. Any meeting of the trustees may be adjourned by a majority of the trustees present, at such time and place within the said two parishes or one of them as they may think fit, provided that notice of the adjourned meeting (and, if the majority of the trustees present shall so direct, of the matter or matters to be considered thereat,) shall be given or sent by post by the clerk to all the trustees, and provided that the trustee who was chairman of the original meeting shall, if present at the time appointed, be *ipso facto* chairman of the adjourned meeting, and if he be not present the same rule shall apply as if the adjourned meeting had been an original meeting.

Treasurers.

20. The chairman and vice-chairman for the time being of the trustees shall be joint treasurers, and all cheques or orders for the payment of money shall be signed by one of them, and countersigned by the clerk. No such cheque or order shall be signed save on the authority of a vote of a meeting, and except by such a cheque or order so signed no payment shall be made out of the funds belonging to the said charities.

Auditors.

21. Auditors shall be appointed annually. The trustees shall appoint one, and the vestries of the respective parishes shall appoint one each; and the said auditors shall audit the accounts of the said trustees to the thirty-first December in every year, and a balance sheet of the same shall be deposited by the trustees at the office of the vestry clerk of each parish, on or before the twenty-fifth March following.

Minute and account books.

22. The trustees shall provide a minute book, wherein shall be entered a minute of their pro-

ceedings at every meeting, and shall provide all necessary account books, wherein shall be entered an account of the receipts and payments on behalf of the several charities respectively, which accounts shall be kept separate.

Clerk.

23. The trustees shall appoint a clerk, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the trustees, and who shall receive such salary as the trustees may from time to time think fit. The clerk shall keep the accounts of the charities, and receive the rents and income, and make the several payments thereout, under the immediate control and superintendence of the trustees who shall be responsible for the due application by him of all such moneys; and he shall perform such further duties connected with the administration of the charity, as shall be reasonably required of him by the trustees.

Other officers.

24. The trustees may also appoint such other officer or officers, if any, as shall be necessary for the purposes of the trust, and pay them such salary or salaries as they may from time to time think fit.

Management of estates.

25. The trustees shall have the sole management and the letting of the properties of the said several charities mentioned in the first schedule hereto, and the sole receipt and application of the rents and income thereof, to the exclusion of all trusts and powers heretofore vested in or exercised by the rector and churchwardens, or churchwardens and overseers, or other inhabitants of the said parishes or either of them.

Letting of estates.

26. All the estates and property of the charities not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof shall be let and otherwise managed by the trustees, or by their clerk and treasurer acting under their control and superintendence, as herein-before provided, who shall receive all the income; and in every case public notice of the intention to let any land or other property shall be given by the trustees in the parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, and also in the parish or parishes in which such land or property shall be situate, in such manner as the trustees shall consider most effectual for giving full publicity to such intention.

Powers of dealing with property.

27. The powers of the trustees to let, sell, exchange, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the lands belonging to the charities shall be the ordinary powers appertaining by law to trustees of charities, and subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts.

Vesting property.

28. All lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to or held in trust for the charities, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall, from and after the passing of this scheme, vest in "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," and his successors, in trust for the charities. And all stock in the public funds and other securities shall be transferred to and vest in "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," by whom the dividends and income arising therefrom shall be from time to time paid to the local trustees or their order.

PART II.—Administration and application of income.

Payment of out-goings.

29. The trustees shall pay the salaries and remuneration of their clerk and other officers, and the other general expenses of and incident to the common administration of all the several charities in the first and second schedules mentioned, out of the income of such several charities, and shall pay any other special expenses, if any, which may attend the management and receipt of the rents and income of any of the said charities in particular, out of the income of such charities respectively, and shall apply the remaining net rents and income of the several charities in manner following:

Application of charities.

30. As to Searle's Gift for sermons, and the rentcharges payable by the governors of the grammar school for repairing and adorning the parish churches of Saint Olave and Saint John:

The clear income of these charities shall be applied by the trustees to the several purposes to which the same are now applicable.

31. As to all the other charities mentioned in the first and second schedules hereto:

The clear income of these charities which shall remain after payment thereout of all necessary and proper outgoings and expenses of management shall be applied by the trustees in one or more of the following modes:

32. Such income may be applied to the benefit of the most deserving and necessitous inhabitants of the parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, Southwark. The recipients shall be selected by the trustees, who shall provide them with clothing, bedding, fuel, medical or other aid in sickness, food or other articles in kind, or with pecuniary aid in special cases, as shall be considered by the trustees to be most advantageous to them, and that either directly, or by aiding the funds of any clothing or other parochial clubs or associations to which they belong, the objects of which shall be to provide them with like benefits, but so nevertheless that no funds of the charity shall be applied directly or indirectly with the view of relieving or diminishing the poor rates of the said parishes:

33. The trustees may, in their discretion, apply such portion of the income as they think fit, in annual subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any convalescent or other hospital or infirmary, in consideration of any reasonable arrangements to be made for the benefit of the poor of the parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, Southwark:

34. The trustees may, in their discretion, apply such part of the income as they think fit towards the support of any school or schools for the education of the poorer classes residing in the said parishes of Saint Olave and Saint John, so long as every such school shall be efficiently and properly conducted, and there shall not be any rule or practice in the management thereof which shall operate to exclude any children from admission thereto upon the sole ground of their particular religious creed or persuasion:

35. Or the trustees may, in their discretion, select boys or girls from among the most meritorious children at any such school, and award them small annual payments or exhibitions with the view of assisting or inducing the parents of promising scholars to continue their general education to a somewhat later period of life.

Repeal of Acts.

36. Such portions of the Acts 6th George second, chapter 11, and 9th George fourth, chapter 45, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this scheme, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, provided that this repeal shall not affect the validity of anything already done or suffered, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof.

37. This scheme shall be printed, and copies thereof sold at such reasonable price as the trustees may direct.

Variation Scheme.

38. This scheme may from time to time be amended or altered under any jurisdiction empowered to establish schemes for the administration of endowed charities in England, as effectually as if the trusts hereby created had been established by the respective founders or under any such ordinary jurisdictions as aforesaid.

The First Schedule above referred to.

The Walcot Estate.

Description of Property.	Purposes to which applicable.
A freehold estate situate in the parish of Saint Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, consisting of— Thirteen houses, 114 to 126 inclusive, on the south-east side of Lambeth Walk. Thirty-four houses, 1 to 34 inclusive, on the south-west side of Walnut Tree Walk. Fourteen houses on the north-east side of Walnut Tree Walk, 58 to 66 inclusive. Eighteen houses on the west side of Kennington Road, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, and 160. A small piece of ground, being part of the fore-court of the house 162 on the west side of Kennington Road. An angular piece of ground in front of No. 175, Kennington Road.	To and amongst the most needy and poor people of the parishes.

Red Rose Charity.

A leasehold estate in the parish of Saint John, Horselydown, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, held under a lease dated the 3rd October 1656, for the term of 500 years from Midsummer Day then last, at the yearly rent of a Red Rose, from the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, of the parishioners of the parish of Saint Olave, Southwark, aforesaid, the particulars of which are as follows:— A builder's warehouse next Saint John's churchyard in Fair Street. Three houses adjoining, being Nos. 6, 5, and 4, and a carpenter's shop next No. 4. Four houses and chapel in air Street, known as Nos. 69, 70, 71, and 72. Seven tenements in Artillery Lane, Fair Street. Six houses in Fair Street, Nos. 73, 74, 75, 76 (a public-house called the "Duke of York"), 77, and 78 (a public-house called the "King of Prussia"), and two houses adjoining in Parish Street, Nos. 41 and 40.	To and amongst the most needy and poor people of the parishes.
A leasehold estate in the parish of Meopham in the county of Kent, demised by the said governors by indenture, dated the 5th August 1846, for the term of 310 years, at the yearly rent of a Red Rose. The estate consists of a messuage, barn, and 16 acres and 2 perches of land.	
Another leasehold estate situate at Culverstone Green in the said parish of Meopham, and adjacent to the above estate, which is to be demised by the said governors for the term of 307 years from the 24th June 1849, at the yearly rent of a Red Rose. The estate consists of a beer-shop called the "Plough," with the brew-house, outhouse, stable, garden, and 2a. 3r. 9p. thereto belonging.	
A leasehold estate, consisting of 86 acres of land, situate in the parish of Rudgwick in the county of Sussex, demised by the said governors by indenture, dated the 20th June 1854, for 302 years, at the yearly rent of Red Rose.	

Dowsett's Charity.

Description of Property.	Purposes to which applicable.
The perpetual rents, amounting to 3*l.* 8*s.* per annum, net.	Towards a free school in the parishes for the poor men's children of the parishes, and to 40 poor marriages in the parishes, and for faggots and coals yearly amongst the poorest people in the parishes.

Scragg's Charity.

Ditto 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum -	Amongst the householders o the parishes.

Skydmore's Charity.

Ditto 1*l.* per annum.	Amongst the poor people in the parishes in coals or other fuel in October.

Swaine's Charity.

Ditto 5*s.* per annum.	To the poor of the parishes.

Bridge House Charity.

Ditto 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.	Ditto.

Turville's Charity.

Perpetual annuity of 5*l.* per annum.	Amongst the poorest and most needy in the parishes.

Terrell's Charity.

Ditto 5*l.* per annum.	In coals amongst the poo people of the parishes.

Henry Smith's Charity.

Fee farm rent, 30*l.* per annum.		Poor of the parishes.
Addition thereto, under Order of Chancery, dated June 1854, amounting, per year ending 31st December 1863, to - - - -	22*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per ann.	Ditto.

Paradine's and Somers's and other Charities.

Lands containing 29a. 3r. 24p. in Westley and Fornham All Saints, county of Suffolk - -	Annual rent 55*l.*	Ditto.

Blackman's Charity.

Three pieces of land containing 8a. 1r. 30p. at Sydenham in the parish of Lewisham in the county of Kent -	Annual rent 36*l.*	Ditto.

Marshall's Charity.

Leasehold house at the corner of Horselydown Lane and Queen Elizabeth Street, held under indenture dated 2nd April 1667, for a term of 493 years from Michaelmas 1667, at the yearly rent of 1*s.* 4*d.* -	Annual rent 26*l.*	Godly poor of honest life and conversation, and of good reputation, of the parishes, in bread or money therein, to be called the "Gift of God's Providence."
39*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Consols.		Ditto.

Mann's Charity.

Fee farm rent 10*l.* per annum.	Poor of the parishes.

Hoskin's Charity.

Ditto 2*l.* per annum.	To the use of the ancient and poorest people inhabiting in the parishes on St. Thomas' Day.

Whitworth's Gift.

Fee farm rent 2*l.* per annum.	Among 20 poor old men or women of the parishes half-yearly, on the 14th day after Michaelmas and Lady Day.

Barnard Hyde's Charity.

Fee arm rent 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum, payable every tenth year.	Among 54 poor widows or maids of the parishes, to enable them to buy clothes or other necessaries.

Dickinson's Charity.

Description of Property.	Purposes to which applicable.
Alternate payment out of certain rents for apprenticing boys of the parish.	In placing poor children of the parishes apprentices to some handy trade yearly.

Sir John Fenner's Charity.

One undivided 10th of lands at Sproughton near Ipswich.	For the buying and providing yearly of 20 bibles of the Canonical Scriptures only, of the smallest volume, all printed on good paper and handsomely bound with clasps, to such young persons of the parishes as are not able to buy them books.

Martin's Charity.

42a. 1r. 23p. of freehold land called Forerriders, in the parish of Nevendon, county of Essex - } Rent 65*l.* 248*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Consols in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery. 67*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Consols in the names of Walker and others.	*Late.*—For buying bibles in the English language for poor men's children. *For the Future.*—To expend out of the income of this charity 20*l.* yearly in buying bibles in the English language for poor men's children of the parishes, and to apply the residue of the income of this charity for the poor of the parishes.

Roger Harry Young's Gift.

Messuage in Bermondsey Street - } Rent 1*l.*	To the churchwardens and overseers for distributing of bread by them for the poor of the parishes.

Sir Thomas Cambell's Gift.

Description of Property.	Purposes to which applicable.
The right to an annual supply, by the city of London, of a quantity of coal, now ten tons, subject to an annual payment for the same now at the rate of 5*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per annum.	To the poorest parishioners of the parish at 5*d.* per bushel.

Searle's Gift.

Fee-farm rent out of lands in Kent, 6*l.* per annum, less land tax.	Three fifths to the rector of St. Olave's, and two fifths to the rector of St. John's, for preaching 12 sermons yearly.

Rentcharges payable by Governors of Grammar School.

Fee farm rent 12*l.* per annum. Ditto 4*l.* ditto.	Three fifths to the churchwardens of St. Olave's, for repairing and adorning the parish church of St. Olave's, and two fifths to the churchwardens of St. John's, for repairing and adorning the parish church of St. John's.

Rentcharge payable by Magdalen College, Oxon.

Fee-farm rent out of land in Isle of Ducks, 15*l.* per annum.	For the poor of the parishes.

The Second Schedule above referred to.

Lempriere's Charity.

312*l.* 1*s* 1*d.* Consols standing in the names of the Rev. James Ralph and others.	The poor of the parish of St. John.

Regan's Charity.

269*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Consols standing in the names of Thomas Starling Benson, Esq., and others.	Such poor persons residing in the workhouse of the parish of St. John as the trustees should think proper.

Hayardahl's Charity.

90*l.* new 3*l.* per cents standing in the names of Thomas Flockton and others.	For bread to be given to the poor of the parish of St. John on Christmas Day.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

FOR

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

[C.—172.] *Price* 2½*d.*

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REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

1. We, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, appointed under an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty this our Twenty-fifth Annual Report.

2. It is with regret we have to state that since the date of our last Report to your Majesty death has deprived us of our official Chairman, the Right Honorable Edward Walsh, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland. We deem it due to his memory to record in this Report our sense of his high intelligence, his unbending integrity, his gentlemanlike courtesy, and his unfailing assiduity in his attendance at the meetings of the Board; qualities which commanded the respect and esteem of all his colleagues, and tended largely to the satisfactory despatch of the important business confided to us, as well as to the harmony and efficiency of our proceedings.

3. Since the date of our last Report thirty-three meetings have been summoned, and we regret to state that of these no fewer than sixteen have been ineffective, a circumstance which has been productive of much inconvenience and delay to a large number of important charities awaiting our decision. These repeated failures to form a Board have been attributable to the difficulty of securing the attendance of five of our members, the number which by the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign is required for the despatch of business. We may observe that at fourteen out of those sixteen abortive meetings, three members at least of our Commission were present. The difficulty now referred to is one which has been more or less felt since the establishment of the present Board, but has been productive of more serious inconvenience since the passing of the Act of the 30th and 31st years of your Majesty's reign, which largely increased the powers conferred on us by the previous statute. It would have been still more sensibly felt but for the arrangements adverted to in some of our recent Reports, by which our Secretaries, who are members of the Bar, acting on general principles laid down by us for their guidance, carry on the correspondence and conduct the general business of our department in such a manner, that the several cases before being submitted for our decision are usually brought by them to a stage at which they are ripe for our final adjudication.

4. Feeling that the time has arrived when a change in the law respecting the present quorum is demanded; finding also from our experience of the working of the recent statute, that in order to make it effectual for the objects for which it was enacted, several of its provisions will require to be amended, we directed our Secretaries to prepare and submit for our consideration such suggestions for the amendment of the law as from their experience they thought necessary or desirable for remedying existing defects. These have been laid before us, and are now under our consideration; and before the next Session of Parliament we shall hope to lay before your Majesty's Government such and so many of them as we shall deem essential for remedying defects. To many of these we have adverted in our two previous Reports.

5. Our further experience of the working of an Act now nearly three years in operation fully warrants us in expressing our opinion that the increased powers conferred on us by it have proved beneficial to charities and charity property, not only by having enabled us without expense to establish several small charities which would otherwise have remained inoperative—as they had previously for several years—but also in having saved from the costs of litigation in the Court of Chancery others which, though possessed of considerable funds, would have been seriously diminished in value had they been brought into that Court. We entertain no doubt that a judicious extension of these powers will produce still more satisfactory results.

6. We have continued to require executors to comply with the salutary provisions contained in the 19th section of the Act passed in the 30th and 31st years of your Majesty's reign, obliging them to publish in local newspapers, as well as in the *Dublin Gazette*, the various charitable bequests contained in the wills proved by them.

7. We have been obliged to resort to the Court of Chancery in order to establish five important charities, and to have schemes framed for their future administration. We are also bringing into operation in the city of Dublin a charity school for female orphans, which, though founded and endowed by a benevolent testator early in the present century, was so much pressed down by former litigation, by costs, and accumulations of renewal fines, that his intentions could not sooner be carried into effect. We have not only succeeded in clearing off the various charges and incumbrances, but have been able to raise the annual income of the property from a sum below £300, at which it stood at the period of the founder's death, to a punctually paid net annual rental of £750. We also obtained a perpetuity of the charity property from the late Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, thus securing it from all future danger of eviction by a further accumulation of renewal fines.

8. The taxed costs of our solicitor for the various proceedings taken by us during the year ending the 31st of March last, amounted to the sum of £606 13*s.* 5*d.* We however expect that no portion of this sum will ultimately fall upon the public, inasmuch as we either hold charity properties applicable to the payment of the costs incurred in each case, or we have obtained decrees with costs against the defendants; and we thus hope to repay, before the close of the financial year, any advances made on this head by the Treasury, or voted by the House of Commons.

9. In the month of May in each year we devote a sum of £93 12*s.* 10*d.* to the payment of marriage portions to a number of respectable young women in the parish of Rush, in the county of Dublin, whose names are submitted to us on the joint recommendation of the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen of that parish. This is the interest of a bequest left for the above purpose, under certain conditions, by the late Mr. Roger Palmer, which had accumulated to the sum of £3,121 7*s.* 7*d.*, but which was for many years applied to other purposes by his representatives, and recovered by us from them under a decree of the Court of Chancery. Believing that a charity such as this, however well intended, would readily degenerate into an abuse, we had a scheme framed under the authority of the Court of Chancery, the provisions of which are strictly carried out. We are much assisted in the discharge of our duties each year by the care and prudence shown by the clergymen of the parish in selecting deserving recipients.

10. Previously to the passing of the Act of the 11th and 12th years of your Majesty's reign, which abolished arrest of the person of a debtor for a sum not exceeding £10, except in certain cases, it was the habit of benevolent persons to bequeath sums of money to procure the release of poor debtors. A few of these bequests fall under our administration, and we experience considerable difficulty in their application, owing to the exceptional circumstances under which debtors can now be arrested for small sums. Should the law of arrest in this country be assimilated to that now in force in England, it will supersede the necessity for these bequests, and will enable us to apply them to purposes more practical and useful.

11. The important provision contained in the 15th section of the Act of the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign, whereby persons or bodies corporate can by will or deed grant to and vest in us and our successors lands or tenements in trust for building, enlarging, and upholding or furnishing chapels or places of religious worship of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, or for building residences for the use of the archbishops, bishops, or other persons in holy orders of the Roman Catholic Church, has been but seldom resorted to. This may probably have been attributable to the practice hitherto uniformly adopted by us, of refusing such grants when any rent was reserved, or whenever a condition was annexed to the trust. A proceeding in the Court of Chancery to try the legality of this practice is now pending, and awaits a judicial decision.

12. Each year according as the provisions of the Act of the 30th and 31st years of your Majesty's reign, enabling us to advise trustees, to sanction compromises of charity claims, to accept the custody of funds, to sanction leases, surrenders, and sales of charity property, and to exercise other powers of a like nature for the protection of charities, become better known, persons charged with the administration of charitable trusts are more anxious to avail themselves of our jurisdiction, which can be resorted to without expense to the charity property.

13. The various funds and shares in public companies voluntarily transferred to us since the passing of the recent Act enabling us to accept them, as well as the names of

the several charities in which they were transferred, will be found in the Schedule No. 8 in the Appendix to this Report. Other funds were offered, but declined by us, as the circumstances under which they were offered, or the conditions imposed upon our acceptance, did not warrant us in taking charge of them.

14. Since our last Report to your Majesty we have held seventeen meetings for the despatch of business. At these, in addition to providing for the usual payments and distribution of funds under our control, we made 171 orders in various charity matters.

15. In our Twenty-third Report we noticed the alteration in the system of keeping that portion of our accounts called our "Private Account," which came into operation on the 1st of April, 1868. Accounts have been regularly furnished by us during the past year in accordance with the forms then adopted, under the direction of the Treasury, and the provisions of the "Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866."

16. We annex to this our Report, in Schedule No. 2, a copy of the Abstract of our Accounts in the several Charities under our administration, from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December last; the details of which with their vouchers having been lodged as usual with Master Fitzgibbon for examination and audit, have been examined and passed, and a declared copy lodged in the Privy Council Office, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

17. The total amount of the trust funds which were under our care and control in cash, and vested in Government and other securities on the 31st December last, is set forth in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Schedules, the particulars of which, together with the objects of each trust fund, will be found in Schedule No. 7.

18. The annual amount of rents and annuities under our guardianship at the same period specifying the particular amount of each, with the name of the testator or donor by whom created, the source from whence each is derived, and the object of each trust, is given in Schedule No. 9; and in Schedule No. 10 will be found a Return of Charity Funds standing to the credit of causes or matters in the Court of Chancery, in which the title of the Charity has been established by decree or order.

All which we submit as our Report to your Most Excellent Majesty, and in testimony thereof have caused our corporate seal to be hereto affixed, this 7th day of July, 1870.

Present when seal affixed:

THE RIGHT HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS,
REV. W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.,
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S,
HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN,
SIR JAMES POWER, BART., D.L.,
} *Commissioners.* SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL,
WILLIAM GERNON,
} *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

SCHEDULES.

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS AND ORDER AND DATE OF APPOINTMENT.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 1st July, 1869.

Right Honorable the MASTER of the ROLLS,	*ex-officio*,	13 January, 1870.
Right Honorable the LORD CHIEF BARON,		1 January, 1845.
Sir JOHN ENNIS, Bart., D.L., ...		9 July, 1852.
Right Honorable JOHN HATCHELL, . . .		10 June, 1854.
Right Honorable Mr. Justice FITZGERALD, . .		14 February, 1861.
The Reverend W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D., . .		21 March, 1862.
The Very Reverend J. WEST, Dean of St. Patrick's,		16 January, 1863.
JONATHAN PIM, Esq., M.P., ...		17 January, 1863.
His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, .		12 January, 1865.
Sir JAMES POWER, Bart., D.L., ...		12 January, 1865.
Right Hon. Lord O'HAGAN, Lord Chancellor of Ireland,		1 June, 1866.
Right Honorable MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, LL.D., .		25 May, 1867.
(*One vacancy from the resignation of* the Honorable Mr. Justice O'BRIEN, ...		19 June, 1869.)

RETURN of the Meetings of the Commissioners since the 1st July, 1869, the dates thereof and the Commissioners present at each Meeting up to the *present* time.

5th July, 1869.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick s.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

4th November, 1869.

Sir John Ennis, Bart., in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

11*th November*, 1869.

Sir John Ennis, Bart., in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
The Honorable Mr. Justice O'Brien.

18*th November*, 1869.

Sir John Ennis, Bart., in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

25th November, 1869.

Sir John Ennis, Bart., in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart.

2nd December, 1869.

Sir John Ennis, Bart., in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

9th December, 1869.

Sir John Ennis, Bart., in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.

16th December, 1869.

Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

23rd December, 1869.

The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

13th January, 1870.

Sir John Ennis, Bart., in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Sir James Power, Bart.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.

20th January, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

27th January, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.

4th February, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

10th February, 1870.

The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., in the Chair, which was subsequently taken by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

17th February, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

24th February, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 1st July, 1869.

3rd March, 1870.

The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Sir James Power, Bart.
The Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

10*th March*, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Sir James Power, Bart.

17*th March*, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Sir James Power, Bart.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

24*th March*, 1870.

*** *A meeting was summoned for this day, but it having been ascertained that there was not a sufficient number of Commissioners available to form a quorum, no meeting was held, and therefore no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

7*th April*, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

21*st April*, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

28*th April*, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

5*th May*, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

12*th May*, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
Sir John Ennis, Bart.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor.

19*th May*, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

26th May, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

2nd June, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable the Chief Baron.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

9th June, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.
Sir James Power, Bart.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

16th June, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

23rd June, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

30th June, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable John Hatchell.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

4th July, 1870.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
Sir James Power, Bart.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the several Charities under their Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1869.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND

1st January to 31st

THE CHARGE.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Government Stock and Debentures to credit of the Commissioners on 1st day of January, 1868, as per last Account rendered,	213,876	18	2
To amount of Government Stock received from 1st day of January to 31st December, 1869, per Schedules A, B,	1,665	8	9

	£	s.	d.
New Three,	£1,595	1	6
Consols,	70	7	3

50 Gas Shares, Mountmellick Co.,
1,000 Stock of Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company,

£215,542 6 11

CASH

		£	s.	d.
January 1, 1869.	To amount due to Charities, per last account audited and declared,	1,443	2	9
31st December.	To amount received from Rents and Annuities, Schedule C,	1,077	16	7
,,	To do. do. from Interest on Stock and Debentures, Schedule E,	6,553	3	1
,,	To do. do. from Sale of Stock, Schedule A & B,	223	15	11
,,	To do. do. from other sources, Schedule D,	677	11	6
,,	To do. do. advanced to Charities, Schedule G,	32	7	4
		£10,007	17	2

STATE OF BALANCE.

	£	s.	d.
Advances, as above,	32	7	4
In Bank, per certificate, £908 19 3			
Less outstanding Drafts of 1859, £1 11*s.* 3*d.*, and 1869, £8 5*s.* 11*d.*, 9 17 2			
	899	2	1
Sums disallowed in former accounts, being embezzlements of E. W. Mathews,	387	9	8
Due by Private account,	0	14	3
Difference in Stamps,	0	0	9
	£1,319	14	1

Present when Seal affixed, this 1st day of April, 1869.

THE RIGHT HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, *Chairman*,
SIR JOHN ENNIS, BARONET,
THE RIGHT HON. JOHN HATCHELL,
REV. W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.,
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S,
THE RIGHT HON. MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, LL.D.
} *Commissioners.* SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL,
WILLIAM GERNON,
} *Secretaries.*

BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND, in the several Charities under their administration, from December, 1869.

THE DISCHARGE.

AND DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
By New 3 per Cents. sold or transferred, per Schedule, ...	140	12	7
By Consols, do., ...	101	14	11
By balance standing to the credit of the Commissioners in the Bank of Ireland on the 31st December, 1869, ...	215,299	19	5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In Government Consols, ...	85,197	2	10			
In Government New Three per Cent. Stock, .	129,285	18	1			
In Debentures and Mortgage, . . .	816	18	6			
In 50 Shares, Mountmellick Gas Company, .						
In 1,000 Stock, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Co.						
	£215,299	19	5	£215,542	6	11

ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d
31st December, 1869.	By amount paid under orders of Commissioners, the vouchers for which are numbered consecutively from No. 1 to No. 620, ...	7,503	4	3
„	By amount invested in (new) 3 per cent. Stock, Schedules A and B,	1,107	16	8
„	By do. do. 3 per cent. do., Schedules A and B,	9	18	11
„	By do. advanced to Charities in last year's account, .	67	3	3
„	By balance due to Charities, Schedule F, . . .	1,319	14	1
		£10,007	17	2

I, ROBERT MOLLOY, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that this, the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869, rendered by me as their Accountant, is just and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

ROBERT MOLLOY,
Accountant to said Commissioners.

Declared before me, at Dublin Castle,
this 7th day of April, 1870,
HENRY ATWELL LAKE,
J.P. for Dublin.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Return of the Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland on 31st December, 1869.

Bank of Ireland, 14th January, 1870.

I certify that it appears by the Books of the Bank of Ireland, there remained a Balance of £85,197 2*s.* 10*d.*, Government 3 per cent. Consols, and £129,285 18*s.* 1*d.*, new 3 per cent. Government Stock, to the credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, on the 31st day of December, 1869.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. T. BRISCOE, *Stock Leger Keeper.* ROBERT ROBERTS, *Transfer Officer.*

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Return of Debentures, &c., the Property of the Commissioners.

RETURN of Debentures deposited in the Bank of Ireland, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

Bank of Ireland, 13th January, 1870.

I certify that the following Debentures and Mortgage, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, have been deposited in the Bank of Ireland since the 26th March, 1848, except the last mentioned, which were deposited on 10th March, 1865 :—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
One Ballast Office Debenture for		92	6	2
A Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates for £184 12*s.* 3*d.*, bearing interest at 3 per cent. in place of	One Kinnegad Turnpike Debenture for	46	3	1
	„ ditto,	46	3	1
	„ ditto,	46	3	1
	„ Dunleer Turnpike do.	46	3	1
One Ballingarry Loan Fund Debenture for		100	0	0
Twenty ditto ditto for		440	0	0
		£816	18	6

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

J. MACILWAINE, *Dep. Secretary.*

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Return of Cash Balance in Bank to the credit of Commissioners.

RETURN of the Amount of Cash standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1869.

I certify that there remained a Balance of £908 19*s.* 3*d.* to the Credit of the Account of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests' "Charity Account," in the Books of the Bank, on the 31st day of December, 1869.

Dublin, 14th January, 1870.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,

W. HODGES, *Accountant-General.*

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

SCHEDULE showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland are held, 31st day of December, 1869.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols.			Half-yearly Interest.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Aghalee Union Fund,	Poor of Aghalee,	172	9	11	2	11	10
Aldworth, St. Leger,	„ Newmarket,	276	18	8	4	3	1
Aldworth, R. R.	„ do.	102	19	10	1	10	11
Archbold, Mrs.	Derryaghy, purchase of spinning wheels,	82	3	2	1	4	8
Belfast Fund,	Incorporated Charitable Society,	782	13	6	11	14	9
Boyle, Margaret,	Coombe Lying-in Hospital,	387	3	11	5	16	3
Browne, Colonel R.	Freshford Dispensary,	112	19	0	1	13	10
Burgh Fund,	Poor of Naas,	361	2	7	5	8	4
Cavan Fund,	Cavan Sick Poor,	903	4	2	13	10	11
Chapelliere, Louis,	Kilkenny Marriage Portions,	440	10	3	6	12	3
Crawford, William,	Kilwaugher Poor,	48	15	0	0	14	8
Craven, Alice,	Limerick Blue School,	714	16	6	10	14	6
Crone, John,	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan,	895	8	1	13	8	8
Ditto,	„ Ballingarry,	1,116	11	5	16	15	0
Cunningham, Samuel,	„ Killead,	114	8	2	1	14	4
Davis, Rev. Samuel,	Mendicity Association,	55	16	4	0	16	9
Disraeli, Benjamin,	School at Rathvilly,	3,137	16	9	47	1	4
Ditto,	Poor of ditto, in purchase of provisions, Christmas Eve,	503	16	4	7	11	1

Schedule—*continued.*

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Edwards, Hugh,	Castlederg School,	291	3	1	4	7	4
Erskine, William,	Cavan Infirmary,	156	11	10	2	7	0
Fairbrother, William,	Poor of Wicklow,	124	11	9	1	17	5
Fanning, James, and others,	Waterford Fanning Institution,	35,072	7	1	526	1	8
Fanning, James,	Poor of Luffany, Ballygory, and Windy Harbour, county Kilkenny,	2,090	5	6	31	7	1
Ditto,	„ Rochestown, county Kilkenny,	533	6	8	8	0	0
Ditto,	„ Castlebarney, do.	1,166	11	3	17	10	0
Fox, Mrs.	Poor of St. John's Parish, Dublin,	54	17	4	0	16	6
Frost, Edward,	„ Dunganstown,	116	6	10	1	14	11
Goold, Michael,	„ Gurrane,	310	14	11	4	13	2
Graves, Dr. H. M.	„ Templemore,	54	13	11	0	16	5
Hall, Dr. J.	Alms-house and School, Limerick,	526	3	0	7	17	10
Hall, Rowley,	Poor of Lisburn,	113	14	1	1	14	3
Ditto,	Lancasterian School in Lisburn,	61	10	10	0	18	5
Hamilton, General,	The Minister of Holy Cross,	331	6	7	4	19	5
Hanrahan, Thomas,	Poor of Tuam,	201	15	11	3	0	6
Hodgens, Thomas,	Alms-house, Kildalkey,	10	3	9	0	3	0
Hore, Rev. Thomas,	Poor of Roscarberry,	274	6	7	4	2	3
Jackson, Margaret,	Hibernian Bible Society,	57	6	6	0	17	2
Ditto,	Poor of Monaghan,	607	2	8	9	2	1
Jacobs, Rev. R. S.	Protestant Poor of Killenaule,	69	12	6	1	0	11
Johnston, Mary,	Poor of Drumcree,	100	2	6	1	10	0
Julianstown Fund,	„ Julianstown,	126	18	11	1	18	1
Keatinge, R. S.	„ Drumcolloher,	153	10	11	2	6	2
Kennedy, John,	„ Hollywood,	216	14	11	3	5	0
Lawder, James,	„ Kilmore,	133	5	0	2	0	0
Lombard, Rev. G.	Six Poor People of Kilshannig,	228	5	10	3	8	6
Lowe, Robert,	Poor of Clonmel and Cashel,	24	0	9	0	7	2
Massey, Miss F.	„ St. Multose, Kinsale,	200	2	2	3	0	0
Masterson, J. J.	Manorhamilton School,	900	0	0	13	10	0
Mills, John,	Dinner on Christmas Day to Inmates of Wicklow Gaol,	117	8	1	1	15	3
M'Kenny, Elizabeth,	Poor of Clough,	56	14	10	0	17	0
Ditto,	„ Lisburn,	200	8	8	3	0	1
Molyneux, Sir Capel,	After death of Schoolmaster and Wife, to Poor of Loughgall,	666	13	4	10	0	0
M'Cluney, Robert,	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	109	18	9	1	12	11
Ditto,	Surgical „	123	3	7	1	17	0
M'Cluney, Mrs. C.	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	51	14	10	0	15	6
Ditto,	Fever Hospital,	51	14	10	0	15	6
Ditto,	Surgical „	82	1	4	1	4	7
Ditto,	Ulster Deaf and Dumb Institution,	51	14	9	0	15	6
Newman, Mrs. E.	Poor of Kilshannig,	186	7	6	2	15	10
Northumberland Fund,	Mendicity Association,	5,180	18	10	77	14	4
Power, Rev. John,	Poor of Cahir,	656	0	10	9	16	10
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	2,487	1	11	37	6	2
Ditto,	Convent Children, do.	1,658	1	4	24	17	6
Ditto,	Poor Boys, do.	829	0	7	12	8	9
Quinn, Alice,	School and Poor of Waterford and Tramore,	1,141	17	4	17	2	7
Sandes, George,	Poor of Rosinallis,	207	14	1	3	2	3
Sinclair, Thomas,	„ Hollywood,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	Belfast Fever Hospital,	49	10	6	0	14	11
Ditto,	„ Poorhouse,	49	10	7	0	14	11
Shanks, John,	Poor of Lisburn,	1,389	11	0	20	16	11
Smith, Bishop,	Pious charitable uses as the Bishop of Limerick, for time being, should direct,	903	7	0	13	11	0
Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas,	Parishes of Annahilt and Magheralin,	50	0	0	0	15	0
Southwell, Rev. Dr.	Poor Protestants of Castlemartyr,	63	13	7	0	19	1
Southwell, Sir R.	Alms-house, Kinsale,	82	10	11	1	4	8
Stewart, Dr. William,	Poor of Lisburn,	56	11	7	0	16	11
Stopford, Bishop,	„ Kintennel,	199	12	9	2	19	11
Simpson, John,	„ St. Anne's, Shandon,	1,119	13	2	16	15	11
Swanzy, John,	Poor Protestants of Clontibret,	214	0	5	3	4	2
Tate, William,	Bread for Wexford Poor,	1,567	13	8	23	10	3
Thompson, Thomas,	Muckamore Abbey School,	274	6	11	4	2	5
Thomas, General Lewis,	Poor of Naas,	636	15	8	9	11	1
Trail, Archdeacon,	„ Lisburn,	58	18	4	0	17	8
Ditto,	„ Billy,	91	2	6	1	7	4

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government Consols. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Tuthill, Barbara,	Roman Catholic Magdalen Asylum, Protestant Blind Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, Protestant Penitentiary, Poor Debtors in Gaols, Blanket and Fuel Fund, Limerick,	898	1	7	13	9	4
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, Limerick,	88	1	5	1	6	5
Verner, Thomas,	Sunday-school at Donaghmore,	143	3	10	2	3	0
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Poor of Ballyculter,	2,949	18	3	44	4	11
Ditto,	Mendicity Association, Dublin,	283	8	3	4	5	0
Ward, Right Hon. Robt.	School at Bangor, County Down,	2,023	9	6	30	7	0
Warren, William,	Poor of Rathconnel,	329	4	0	4	18	9
Williams, Henry,	Hospital for Incurables, Dublin,	322	11	0	4	16	9
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	215	0	3	3	4	6
Ditto,	Molyneux Blind Asylum, „	161	5	2	2	8	5
Ditto,	Old Man's Asylum, „	161	5	2	2	8	5
Ditto,	Deaf and Dumb, Claremont, „	215	0	3	3	4	6
Ditto,	Protestant Orphan Society, „	215	0	3	3	4	6
Ditto,	Methodist Widow, „	107	9	10	1	12	3
Wyse, James,	Waterford Poor Men's Asylum,	1,161	9	5	17	8	5
Ditto,	Coals for Poor of Waterford,	501	10	5	7	10	6
Wright, Joseph,	Poor of Monasteroris,	70	13	9	1	1	3
Waterhouse, William,	Fever Hospital, Waterford,	7	19	8	0	2	4
	Total,	£85,197	2	10	1,277	19	2

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Adair, Rev. Dr.	Fermoy School,	1,237	9	0	18	11	2
Allen, Joseph,	Poor of Gorey,	200	0	0	3	0	0
Aldworth, St. Leger,	Poor Annuitants of New Market,	327	8	2	4	18	2
Austin, Joseph,	Bread for Poor in Cork,	48	16	7	1	4	8
Audoen's, St. Parish,	St. Audoen's Alms-house,	184	16	3	2	15	6
Ball, Catherine,	Poor of Drumholme,	136	17	2	2	1	0
Banks, Anne,	Protestant Orphan Society, Limerick,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Lying in Hospital, „	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Clergy Widows' Fund, „	1,230	8	7	18	9	2
Ditto,	Barrington's Hospital, „	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	County Infirmary, „	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Fever Hospital, „	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Ditto,	Female Blind Asylum, „	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum, „	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto,	Female Blind and Magdalen Asylumu,	421	0	2	6	6	4
Barrett, Rev. Dr.	Sick & Indigent St. Michan's Parish, Dublin,	105	13	0	1	11	8
Batchelor, John,	„ St. Audoen's „ „	205	17	8	3	1	9
Ditto,	„ St. George's „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. John's, „ „	212	6	9	3	3	9
Ditto,	„ St. Luke's „ „	212	6	9	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. Mary's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	9
Ditto,	„ St. Michael's „ „	200	0	0	3	0	0
Ditto,	„ St. Michan's „ „	209	2	0	3	2	9
Ditto,	„ St. Nicholas in „ „	212	14	7	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. Nicholas out „ „	210	3	0	3	3	0
Ditto,	„ St. Paul's „ „	212	13	9	3	3	10
Ditto,	„ St. Thomas's „ „	212	10	6	3	3	9
Ditto,	„ St. Werburgh's „ „	212	14	2	3	3	10
Bellew, Bishop,	Schools at Killala,	2,000	0	0	30	0	0
Belvidere, Lady,	The Bethesda School, Dublin,	300	10	4	4	10	1
Ditto,	St. George's Parish School, „	289	4	1	4	6	9
Bennett, George,	Poor of Templemore,	234	7	0	3	10	4
Benton, Dr. John,	Poor of Drumard,	254	0	6	3	16	2
Bertrand, Peter,	Female Orphan School, Dublin,	2,180	2	1	32	14	0
Blennerhassett, William,	Schools at Killorglin, County Kerry,	790	5	7	11	17	1
Bryan, Jane and Mary,	Poor Widows, St. Mary's, Shandon,	108	2	5	1	12	5
Board's private fund,	Embezzled Charity Recovery Fund,	1,397	13	0	20	19	2
Brereton, Rev. G.	Sick Poor of Rahan,	200	11	10	3	0	2
Brett, John,	Bread and Mutton on Christmas Eve to Poor Roomkeepers in Downpatrick,	296	7	10	4	8	11
Burke, Joseph,	Blind Asylums Merrion and Glasnevin,	250	0	0	3	15	0
Ditto,	Deaf and Dumb, Cabra,	250	0	0	3	15	0
Ditto,	Mater Misericordiæ Hospital,	500	0	0	7	10	0
Ditto,	St. Vincent's Hospital,	500	0	0	7	10	0
Burrowes, Eleanor,	Fever Convalescents, Cavan,	287	18	8	4	6	4
Barrett, Jacob,	Poor of Armagh,	530	5	2	15	18	2
Cliffe, Anthony,	Poor of New Ross,	457	8	0	6	17	2
Clarence School Fund,	Mendicity Association School,	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
Clendenning, George,	Vicar, for Protestant Poor of Westport,	204	4	1	4	1	8

Schedule—*continued.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
Connell, William,	Poor of Clonfert,	68	0	0	1	0	5
Crofton, M. A.	School, County Cork,	407	8	3	6	2	2
Crofton, M. A.	Dispensary, Macroom,	75	6	10	1	2	7
Cunningham, George,	Sick Poor Institution, New Ross; or, that failing, the Friends of Education,	1,382	0	2	20	14	8
Darcy, Nicholas,	Poor of Loughrea,	1,858	11	10	27	17	7
Deane, Moses,	Parish of St. Nicholas, Cork,	5,559	17	8	83	8	0
Deane, Moses,	Parish of St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork,	2,001	2	8	30	0	4
Deane, Thomas,	Cork Alms-house and Schools,	1,123	18	4	16	17	2
Delacherois, Nicholas,	Poor of Lisburn,	464	11	5	6	19	5
Denvir, Rt. Rev. Bishop,	Masses in Glenavey,	817	19	6	12	5	5
Destournel, Eleanor,	Poor of Castlemacadam,	104	1	4	1	11	3
Ditto,	„ Dunganstown,	95	16	3	1	8	8
Donovan, Rev. Edward,	„ Ballymere,	95	13	7	1	8	8
Eaton, Catherine,	„ Wicklow,	734	9	3	11	0	4
Farrell, James,	Clonmel Surgical Hospital,	589	17	2	8	17	0
Faviere, Rev. Jos.	Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	4,350	0	0	65	5	0
Felster, George,	Poor of German Church, Poolbeg-st., Dublin,	398	2	0	5	19	5
Fletcher, A. J.	Poor Housekeepers of Parish of Derryaghy, on Christmas Day, to be distributed by the Protestant Clergyman,	537	1	7	8	1	1
Freke, P. Evans,	Poor of Wexford,	12	4	1	0	3	7
Goff, Joseph,	School of St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	52	16	2	0	15	10
Green, Hannah,	Poor of Donnybrook,	115	7	0	1	14	9
Hamilton, Rev. J.	„ Killough,	761	18	8	11	8	7
Hall, Dr. Jeremiah,	Limerick Alms-house and School,	250	1	0	3	15	0
Hamilton, Quinton,	Poor of Glanmire,	551	11	0	8	5	5
Herron, Samuel,	„ Lisburn,	188	9	8	2	16	7
Higgins, Francis,	Debtors in Marshalsea, Dublin, at Christmas,	923	15	1	13	17	2
Hutchinson, Lady,	Curates' Widows, Ardagh,	1,008	19	5	15	2	8
Ditto,	„ Killala,	1,125	2	10	16	17	6
Ditto,	House of Refuge, Dublin,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Richmond Blind, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Shelter for Females, „	504	11	9	7	11	5
Ditto,	Mercer's Hospital, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Meath Loan, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Magdalen Asylum, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	House of Recovery, „	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Reception for Servants, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Molyneux Asylum, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Hibernian Bible Society, ditto,	504	11	9	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sunday School Society, ditto,	504	11	10	7	11	5
Ditto,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, do.	504	11	10	7	11	5
Hughes, Eleanor,	Orphans' Schools, Townsend-street,	896	8	11	13	8	11
Jackson, Myles,	Poor of Ballingarry,	1,212	3	4	18	3	7
Jackson, Margaret,	„ Clontibret and Cornibrook,	208	16	4	3	2	8
Ditto,	Church Missionary Society,	51	4	7	0	15	3
Keary, Michael,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Widows' House, Grenville-street, Dublin,	250	1	2	3	15	0
Ditto,	Asylum, Rainsford-street, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Education of Roman Catholic Children, St. James's Parish, Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Clontarf, county Dublin,	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Baldoyle, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Ditto,	Ditto, of Howth, do.	500	2	4	7	10	0
Killala Fund,	Killala Clergy Widows,	1,319	1	4	19	15	9
Kendall, Anne,	Poor of Athy,	1,237	16	10	18	11	2
Kerevan, Dr.	Charitable Society, Kilkenny,	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Benevolent, „ „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Walkin-st. Poorhouse, „	486	6	2	7	5	11
Ditto,	Female Orphan School, „	291	15	8	4	7	6
Ditto,	Chapel-lane, „ „	194	10	6	2	18	3
Kellett, Anne,	Schools, Meath and Dublin,	206	18	2	3	2	1
Leake, Surgeon,	Mendicity Association, Dublin,	3,876	18	0	58	3	0
Lee, Jane,	Poor of Carrickfergus,	211	8	4	3	3	6
Leighs,	„ Lisburn,	268	4	0	4	0	5
Lett, Stephen,	„ Mulrankin, Kiltrastran, & Moyglass,	46	3	0	0	13	10
Lill, Dr.	Armagh Infirmary,	2,257	0	4	33	17	1
Lovett, J. H.	Poor of Lismore,	558	17	0	8	7	8
Lowe, Robert,	„ Clonmel and Cashel,	1,285	2	2	19	5	6
Ditto,	„ Fethard,	187	12	1	2	16	3
Macklin, Ralph,	School Building Fund of St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, and St. Werburgh's, Dublin,	362	1	2	5	8	7
Madden, James,	Poor of Kilcoleman,	213	5	9	3	4	0
Magan, Elizabeth,	St. George's Protestant Parochial School, Dublin,	502	19	5	7	10	10
Mahon, Bartholomew,	Poor of Bumlin, Kiltruton, and Liscanuffy,	969	18	7	14	11	0

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule showing for what Trusts the Government Stocks under the Guardianship of the Commissioners are held.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Half-yearly Interest. £	s.	d.
M'Call, Samuel,	Presbyterian Congregation, Cork,	415	2	10	6	4	6
Ditto,	Poor of Glanmire,	393	0	1	5	18	0
M'Kiernan, John,	Protestant Poor, St. Michan's, Dublin,	51	7	6	0	15	5
Ditto,	Roman Catholic Poor, do. do.	102	15	1	1	10	10
M'Crabb, William,	Poor of Killea,	300	0	0	4	10	0
Moira Parish Fund,	„ Moira,	479	1	7	7	3	8
Morris, Thomas,	„ Lisburn,	97	4	10	1	9	2
Moxley, William,	Poor Tradesmen, Bandon,	455	0	11	6	16	2
Ditto,	Bible Society, Bandon,	113	15	2	1	14	6
Ditto,	Missionary, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2
Ditto,	Benevolent Society, do.	113	15	2	1	14	2
Needham, Thomas,	Poor of St. Luke's, Dublin,	485	0	10	7	5	7
Newman, Henry,	Poor of Kilshannig,	53	8	0	0	16	1
O'Donnell, Mrs.	„ Burrishoole,	420	0	0	6	6	0
O'Neill, Hugh,	Apprenticing Fund, Dublin,	3,041	17	7	45	12	5
O'Neill, Mark Kerr,	Poor of Agherton,	287	9	5	4	6	1
Palmer, Roger,	Marriage Portions, Rush, county Dublin,	3,121	7	7	46	16	5
Ditto,	Mayo Schools,	325	4	3	4	17	7
Paul, Mrs. Urith,	Stokestown (county Wexford) School & Poor,	6,114	5	9	91	14	5
Persse, Parsons,	School at Illerton, county Galway,	232	1	2	3	9	7
Power, Mary,	Old Ladies' Asylum, Waterford,	1,175	17	6	17	12	19
Ditto,	Convent Children, do.	1,019	7	3	15	5	5
Ditto,	Poor Boys, do.	507	17	0	7	12	0
Power, William,	Gurteen Asylum, county Waterford,	7,416	15	8	111	4	11
Purcell, William,	Kilkenny Poor,	631	9	10	9	9	5
Rush, Judith,	Poor of Mullingar,	756	0	9	11	7	0
Ryan, Kennedy,	Charleville Roman Catholic Free School,	246	14	5	3	14	0
Smith, Henry,	Poor of Colpe,	193	16	0	2	18	2
Sproule, Andrew,	„ Urney,	717	19	0	10	15	4
St. Mark's Fund,	St. Mark's Hospital, Dublin,	845	17	3	12	13	10
St. Paul's Parish,	Coal Fund, do.	55	4	0	0	16	7
Stephenson, Dr. R.	Incorporated Charitable Society, Belfast,	946	14	11	14	4	0
Switzer, James,	Fever Hospital, Kilkenny,						
Ditto,	Benevolent Society, „						
Ditto,	Charitable „ „	3,876	18	0	58	3	0
Ditto,	County Infirmary, „						
Ditto,	Bread for Poor, „	2,237	18	5	33	11	5
Tew, Rev. William,	Ballysax School,	184	10	10	2	15	4
Ditto,	Poor of Ballysax,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Raddanstown School,	656	13	5	9	17	0
Ditto,	Poor of Raddanstown,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	St. Werburgh's School, Dublin,	46	2	9	0	13	10
Ditto,	Kilcullen Hospital and Dispensary,	61	11	9	0	18	6
Thomas, Robert,	Poor of Tuam,	313	13	8	4	14	1
Tisdall, Allen,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	92	16	4	1	7	10
Ditto,	St. Audoen's Parish, do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Catherine's „ do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Luke's „ do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Ditto,	St. Michael's „ do.	46	8	2	0	13	11
Trail, Robert,	Poor of Lisburn,	97	4	11	1	9	2
Tuthill, Barbara,	Roman Catholic Magdalen Asylum, Protestant Blind Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, Protestant Penitentiary, Poor Debtors in Gaols, Blanket and Fuel Fund, Limerick,	2,405	6	8	36	1	7
Ditto,	Protestant Widows, St. John's, Limerick,	70	11	8	1	1	2
Tate, William,	Wexford Schools,	116	6	3	1	14	10
Valentine, Rev. Thomas,	Killala Clergy Widows, and School at Frankford,	2,495	0	10	37	8	6
Verschoyle, Richard,	St. Catherine's Parish, Dublin,	526	2	4	7	17	10
Ditto,	St. Luke's „ do.	526	2	4	7	17	10
Waldron, Jeffrey,	Roman Catholic Schools, Denmark-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	„ „ Liffey-street,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Orphan School at Wicklow,	611	10	9	9	3	6
Ditto,	Indigent Roomkeepers, St. Mary's Parish, Dublin,	530	0	7	7	19	0
Ditto,	Female Penitents, Donnybrook, near Dublin,	461	10	9	6	18	6
Ditto,	Widows' House, Clarendon-street, Dublin,	276	18	6	4	3	2
Walker, Hamilton,	Poor of Inniskeel and Killybegs,	117	1	4	1	15	1
Ward, Judge,	Killough Schools and Poor,	767	18	2	11	10	5
Ward, Hon. Sophia,	Mendicity Association,	1,723	12	9	25	17	1
Waring, Samuel,	Poor Housekeepers of Moira Parish,	104	5	8	1	11	3
Waterhouse, William,	Fever Hospital, Waterford,	202	6	11	3	0	9
Ditto,	Dispensary, „	50	13	2	0	15	4
Ward, Laurence,	Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin,	545	9	10	8	3	7
	Total,	129,285	18	1	1,939	5	9

SCHEDULE No. 7.

MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURES.

	Amount.			Donor.	Object of Trust.
	£	s.	d.		
Ballast Office Debenture,	92	6	2	M. Boyle, . .	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
*Two Kinnegad „	92	6	2	Rev. Dr. Smith, .	Poor of Annahilt and Maralin.
*One „ „	46	3	1	—	St. Mark's Hospital.
*Dunleer Turnpike, „	46	3	1	M. Boyle, . .	Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
Ballingarry Loan Fund, .	540	0	0	John Crone, .	Poor of Ballingarry.
	816	18	6		

*The Debentures thus marked were given up and exchanged for a Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates executed by J. Prendergast, Esq., Commissioner appointed under Act of Parliament, the 18 & 19 of Vic., cap. 69.

SCHEDULE of Sums voluntarily placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners since the passing of 30 & 31 Vict. chap. 54.

SCHEDULE No. 8.

Showing the Sums placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners since the passing of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 54.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock.			Other Securities.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fletcher, A. J. .	Poor of Derryaghy, ...	537	1	7			
Burke, Joseph, .	Roman Catholic Blind Asylum, . . .	250	0	0			
Ditto, . .	Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum, .	250	0	0			
Ditto, . .	Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, . . .	500	0	0			
Ditto, . .	St. Vincent's Hospital, ...	500	0	0			
M'Crabb, Wm. .	Poor of Killea, ...	300	0	0			
Barrett, Jacob, .	Poor of Armagh, ...	530	5	2			
Atkinson, Edward, .	Poor of Kilmore (amount secured by a Mortgage), cash,	—			640	0	0
Roberts, Thomas, .	Protestant Church School of Mountmellick. Fifty Shares in Mountmellick Gas Company of £5 each, ... shares,	—			250	0	0
Austin, Joseph, .	Bread to be distributed by the Rector and Parish Priest, Cork, ...	48	16	7			
Ball, Mrs. Catherine,	Poor of Drumholm (Raphoe), . . .	136	17	2			
Crofton, M. A. .	Dispensary, Macroom, ...	75	4	10			
Murphy, Robert, .	Sunday School, Tallaght, . . .	90	0	10			
Ditto, . .	Poor of Parish, do.	90	0	9			
Roe, Rev. Peter, .	Poorhouse, Lee's-lane, Kilkenny, . . .	217	2	4			
Ditto, . .	Bread for Poor Protestants, do. . . .	217	2	3			
Jenkins, Mary, .	Sara Miller for life, and afterwards to poor of Youghal. Stock of Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, ...	—			500	0	0
Do. .	Poor of Youghal. Stock of Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, ...	—			500	0	0
Cott, Nicholas, .	Clothing poor children, Clonmel :— Stock of Waterford and Limerick Railway, .	—			500	0	0
	And new Threes, ...	2,000	0	0			
Austin, Joseph, .	Bread to be distributed by Rector and Parish Priest, Cork, . . an annual sum of	—			6	0	0

SCHEDULE No. 9.

RETURN of Rents or Annuities under the Guardianship of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and in which the Title of the Charity has been established by decree or order, showing by whom created, whence derived, and the object of the Trust, and showing the Head Rents affecting same, to 31st Dec., 1869.

By whom created.	Gross Amount. £ s. d.	Head Rent. £ s. d.	Whence derived.	The Trusts.	Observations.
Peter Bertrand,	1,014 6 10	191 5 4	Houses and lands at St. Sepulchre's in Dublin,	Female Orphan School in Dublin.	Proceedings are now pending to bring this charity into operation.
Cordelia Carey,	356 4 7	64 10 8	Rents of lands and premises in Dublin and King's County,	For Poor, for Schools, and several Charitable Institutions in Portarlington and Dublin.	
J. Crone,	64 12 3	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick,	Poor of Ballingarry, county Limerick.	
John Crone,	64 12 4	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Cork,	Poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan, county Cork.	
S. Cunningham,	23 12 2	8 0 7	Rent of lands in Killead, county Antrim,	Poor of Killead, county Antrim.	
Thomas Deane,	92 6 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Cork,	Alms-house and Schools in Cork.	
Hugh Edwards,	27 13 10	—	Annuity payable out of lands in county Tyrone,	School at Castlederg, county Tyrone.	
M. Goold,	9 4 7	—	Annuity payable under will of testator,	Poor of Gurrane, county Cork.	
Captain Grenville,	44 17 0	—	Tithe rent-charge of lands of Ballyvaloo, co. Wexford	Poor of Enniscorthy, county Wexford.	
Dr. J. Hall,*	199 8 3	12 8 11	Rent of premises in town of Limerick,	Alms-house and School in Limerick,	* These rents are received and administered locally; but, owing to some legal difficulties, a great portion of the fund can no longer be applied, and a scheme for its application has been prepared.
R. S. Keatinge,	9 4 7	—	Annuity under testator's will,	Poor of Drumcolliher, county Limerick.	
James Lawder,	18 9 2	—	Rent-charge of lands in Kilmore, county Cavan,	Poor of Kilmore, county Leitrim.	
William Power,	26 15 0	—	Rent of lands in Gurteen, county Waterford,	Asylum at Gurteen, county Waterford.	This rent is administered locally.
Parsons Persse,	23 1 6	—	Rent-charge of lands, county Galway,	School at Ilerton, county Galway,	A portion of this rent-charge has become irrecoverable.
Sir Robert Southwell,	46 3 4	—	Rent-charge of lands in counties Cork and Limerick	Alms-house at Kinsale, county Kerry,	
B. Tuthill,	69 4 8	—	Rent-charge of lands in county Limerick,	Magdalen Blind, Protestant Orphan Asylums, Lying-in Hospital, Penitentiary, Gaol, Blanket and Fuel Fund, and Protestant Widows, Limerick.	
Judge Ward,	82 8 4	—	Rent of lands in Bangor, county Down,	For Schools and Poor at Killough, county Down.	
Wm. Waterhouse,	54 10 0	21 16 6	Rent of house in Waterford,	Hospital, Dispensary, Fanning Institution, and Sick Poor, Waterford.	
Joseph Wright,	69 4 8	—	Rent-charge of lands in King's County,	Lying-in Hospital, Hibernian Marine Society, Dublin, King's County Infirmary, and Monasteroris Poor.	
Joseph E. Nolan,	4 12 4	—	Rent-charge,	Poor in county Roscommon.	
Joseph Wright,	9 4 7	—	Rent-charge of lands in the county Monaghan,	Poor of Aghabog, county Monaghan.	
	2,309 16 2	298 2 0			

* Sum of £200 heretofore made by the Hon. Sidney Herbert for the Parish Priests of Irishtown, Booterstown, and Bray, has been reduced by the Trustees of the Earl of Pembroke to £110, in consequence of [illegible] received £90.

SCHEDULE No. 10.

RETURN of Charity Funds standing to the credit of Causes or Matters in the Court of Chancery, and in which the title of the Charity has been established by Decree or Order.

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against Francis Lill, John Stewart, and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, . . .	£4,399	3	1
Turnpike Debentures,*	2,500	0	0

The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests against the Rev. Edward St. Lawrence and others.

Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,† . . .	£4,140	5	8
Cash, ...	60	16	2

I certify that the foregoing sums remain in Bank to the credit of the matters above recited.

DIGBY P. STARKEY, *Accountant-General.*

Accountant-General's Office, Four Courts,
17th January, 1870.

* By letter received from Edward Clements, Esq., Turnpike Commissioner, dated 25th January, 1859, these debentures are stated to be totally valueless.

† These funds are held in Elizabeth Smith's Charity, and are to accumulate until they amount to £4,000, British sterling; but they may be subject to reduction in case the interest upon a fund in stock in the same charity should not be sufficient to pay two permanent Annuities with which such fund is charged. Proceedings have been directed to be taken, next term, to bring the charity into operation.

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

[C. 38.—*Price* 4½*d.*]

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

		Clerical.	Collegiate.	Lay.	Total.
Years	1841	1	—	—	1
	1842	9	—	3	12
	1843	15	1	13	29
	1844	24	—	15	39
	1845	44	—	12	56
	1846	49	—	7	56
	1847	38	1	13	52
	1848	16	1	8	25
	1849	19	1	10	30
	1850	27	1	9	37
	1851	31	2	31	64
	1852	31	—	13	44
	1853	36	6	16	58
	1854	59	11	61	131
	1855	42	32	146	220
	1856	46	23	162	231
	1857	52	21	230	303
	1858	32	13	159	204
	1859	52	11	308	371
	1860	74	57	583	714
	1861	93	59	634	786
	1862	101	72	505	678
	1863	90	47	383	520
	1864	97	26	787	910
	1865	88	48	903	1,039
	1866	100	40	685	825
	1867	88	55	540	683
	1868	110	45	513	668
	1869	85	27	404	516
	Total	1,549	600	7,153	9,302

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

		No.	Consideration.		
			Payment in full.	Rentcharges.	Land.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.
Years	1841	1	8 14 0	—	—
	1842	12	594 19 0	120 0 0	—
	1843	29	4,815 7 2	17 0 0	—
	1844	39	9,572 0 0	138 19 5	—
	1845	56	10,651 3 4	763 5 6	—
	1846	56	13,162 18 6	286 0 0	97 3 6
	1847	52	12,158 14 8	474 15 0	—
	1848	25	3,091 17 7	56 19 1	—
	1849	30	3,929 6 10	144 7 6	—
	1850	37	7,530 6 3	88 0 1	798 2 2
	1851	64	22,723 4 8	273 13 0	—
	1852	44	16,699 17 9	116 12 0	313 1 25
	1853	58	15,299 19 9	157 15 9	—
	1854	131	30,732 10 3	150 6 5	—
	1855	220	44,874 14 8½	166 10 4½	13 1 15
	1856	231	53,408 4 2½	7 18 11½	—
	1857	303	55,879 17 6½	50 14 0	—
	1858	204	35,802 1 4	3 14 7	—
	1859	371	41,582 19 1	378 19 7	114 1 26
	1860	714	107,415 6 11	805 15 1	0 0 32
	1861	786	74,186 3 5	341 12 7	41 2 32
	1862	678	92,791 5 9¾	340 1 3¾	8 3 35
	1863	520	80,718 13 7	477 14 3½	—
	1864	910	116,223 4 9½	1,417 12 0½	—
	1865	1,039	118,514 8 0	1,380 8 3½	—
	1866	825	95,068 14 11	736 12 9½	—
	1867	683	118,041 7 0	377 0 11¾	—
	1868	668	109,645 14 0½	603 18 8	—
	1869	516	77,481 18 10¾	680 10 11½	—
	Total	9,302	1,372,605 13 11¾	10,556 18 2½	1,388 1 13

ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Leighton Buzzard otherwise Grovebury.	Bedford -	Wyndham Edward Hammer, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary - -	A dispute having arisen between the lord and tenant, the Enfranchisement was compromised by payment of a sum of 47*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot 3*l.* 3*s.*, quit rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* per acre.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-two fifths years' annual value; heriot 3*l.* 3*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 4*l.* 4*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; heriot 3*l.* 3*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; heriot 30*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot 4*l.* 4*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four-and-four-fifths years' annual value; heriot 3*l.* 3*s.*, quit rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.* per acre.
Stotfold, The Rectory of -	Ditto -	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual valve; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Brightwell - - -	Berks - -	The Bishop of Winchester -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Philberts otherwise Cresswells	Ditto -	Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Riversdale William Grenfell, Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, and Charles Seymour Grenfell, Esquires, as Lessees holding under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Steventon - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Peter, Westminster.	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents	Half a year s annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Steventon	Berks	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Peter, Westminster.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents	Half a year's annual value, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Wargrave	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Braybrooke.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; two heriots certain 18*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Agmondesham otherwise Amersham, The Fee of the Church of the Rectory of.	Bucks	The Reverend Edward Tyrwhitt Drake as Rector	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Aylesbury with Bierton	Ditto	Acton Tindal, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents	Ditto.
Bassetsbury	Ditto	Edward Walker, Esquire, as Lessee holding under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chesham Higham	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Chesham.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Langley Marish	Ditto	Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About two-thirds of a year's annual value; heriot 7*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, one-fifth value of the timber, and minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Muttons in Waddesdon	Ditto	The Rev. Edward William Forty Latimer as Rector of the Second Portion of the Church of Waddesdon.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Peterley Stone, Neitherbury, Great Missenden, and Overbury Great Missenden.	Ditto	Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Carrington, the Rev. James Hodges, and Charles Henry Best, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, 10 per cent. for capabilities of improvement, minerals 10*l.*
Wyrardisbury otherwise Wraisbury.	Ditto	George Simon Harcourt, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Buristead in Great Shelford	Cambridge	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-nine-tenths years annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*
Castle Camps	Ditto	The Governors of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Charles in West Wratting	Ditto	The Master or Keeper, and Fellows, and Scholars of Saint Peter's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Chatteris Ramsey	Cambridge	John Dunn Gardner, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon about three and one third years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 1*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three and seven-eighth's years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 1*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four and two-fifths' years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents, 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ickleton Valence	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About three and three quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Maney (Isle of Ely)	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Rokeby.	Ditto	Ditto	About three and two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.* 5*d.*
Sheene-in-Meldreth	Ditto	The Revd. Andrew Curr Wright and Ann his Wife.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Soham and Fordham (parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.)	Ditto	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Stapleford Bury	Ditto	John Pardoe, Robert Hindley Wilkinson, Edward Pardoe, and Isaac Herbert Wilkinson, Esquires, as Lessees holding under the Dean and Chapter of Ely.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 5*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 33*l.* 9*s.*, minerals 50*l.*
Wicken	Ditto	James Thornton, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Newton	Cumberland	Charles Jolliffe, Esquire	Customary Tenure	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. (In this Manor a fine is payable upon the death of the Lord as well as upon the death of the Tenant.)	One fine 7*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, about four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; heriots 4*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 2*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About six-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six and three-eighths years' annual value; heriot 16*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 16*l.* quit-rents 28 years, timber 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Six years annual value; heriot 4*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 2*s.* 6*d.*
Beaureper	Derby	The Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value.
Iderichay within the Duffield Fee.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals included.
Southwood and Beaureper, within the Fee of Duffield	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Four and a half years' annual value for fines, arbitrary, one quarter of a year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Abells in Halstead	Essex	John Robert Vaizey, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, and quit-rents.	Three-and-four-fifths' years annual value; quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.* for fines arbitrary. Reliefs 4*l.* 4*s.*; free rents 30 years, for customary freeholds.
			Customary freeholds	Reliefs and free rents.	
Ashdon, otherwise Ashdon Hall.	Ditto	The Rev. William Hammond	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Baddow, Great	Ditto	John Archer Houblon, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; ten heriots 90*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 12*l.*, minerals 10*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Barking	Essex	Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half-years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 60*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; two heriots 100*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 38*l.*, and minerals 25*l.* 10*s.*
Berwick Hall in White Colne	Ditto	Charles Tabor, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Blamsters Hall	Ditto	Thomas Oliver, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 8*l.*
Bluntswell	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Petre.	Customary Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Three reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Bradwell next Coggeshall	Ditto	Milbourne Peter Carter Brunwin, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Broomfield Hall	Ditto	The Law Reversionary Interest Society.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Burnells	Ditto	William Fuller Maitland, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit rents and minerals included.
Burnham with Mangapp	Ditto	Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Bursted Great, Whites, Gurnards, and Chalweeden.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Petre.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 3*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bursted Great, Whites, Gurnards, and Chalweeden.	Essex	The Right Honourable Lord Petre.	Copyhold of inheritance Customary freehold	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit rents. Reliefs and quit rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; four heriots 80*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, timber 4*l.*, minerals included, for copyholds; reliefs 1*l.* 1*s.*, quit-rents 30 years, for customary freeholds.
Canewdon Hall	Ditto	Augustus Kortright, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Canfield Little	Ditto	Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard	Customary Freeholds	Free rents	Free rents 28 years.
Chalvedon Hall in Pitsea	Ditto	John Whichcord and Peter De Lande Long, Esquires	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Chambers	Ditto	The Honourable Mrs. Julia Ashley.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chigwell and West Hatch	Ditto	James Mills, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chipping in Witham	Ditto	Charles Du Cane, Esquire	Ditto Customary Freeholds.	Ditto Fine of one year's value to stranger, or double free rent on admission of a person born in Manor, or of a tenant, and free rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years for copyholds; one-and-a-half years' annual value; free rents 28 years, for customary freeholds, minerals included,
Chipping Walden	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Braybrooke.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Chishill Little	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Strathnairn.	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1*s.*
Church Hall in Paglesham	Ditto	William Andrews, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Clavering with Langley	Ditto	The Rev. John Nassau Simpkinson, and James Dixon and George Benjamin Austen Lefroy, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Colne Wake and Colne Engaine otherwise Little Colne.	Ditto	Joseph Beaumont, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 3*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds' years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Colne Wake and Colne Engaine, otherwise Little Colne.	Essex	Joseph Beaumont, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-nineteen-twentieths years' annual value; quit-rents, 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, timber 1*l.* 10*s.*, minerals 17*s.* 3*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-nine-tenths' years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 3*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years; 5*l.* for dilapidated cottage; minerals 1*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; heriot 37*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals 7*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-third years' annual value; heriot 14*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 50*l.* quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon about four-and-four-tenths' years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-four-fifths years' annual value; heriot 20*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, timber 2*l.* 10*s.*, minerals 13*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Colne Wake and Colne Engaine, otherwise Little Colne.	Essex	Joseph Beaumont, Esquire	Copyhold of Inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	A rentcharge based upon three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, timber 6*l.*, minerals 12*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; heriot 20*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, timber 1*l.* 10*s.*, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 3*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-three-eighths years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, timber 1*l.* 10*s.*, minerals 13*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; heriot 2*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 25 years, one-half value of the timber, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; heriot 2*l.* 10*s.* quit-rents 25 years, one half value of the timber, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Costead	Ditto	Christopher John Hume Tower, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Dunmow, Great	Ditto	Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
East West Hanningfield	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Petre.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; heriots 30*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 10*l.*, minerals 1*l.*
Epping Bury	Ditto	The Honourable Mrs. Julia Ashley.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Felsted otherwise Felsted Bury, with Grand Courts.	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value for fines arbitrary; three fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 13*s.* 8*d.*
Fobbing with Stanford-le-Hope.	Ditto	Arthur Zachariah Cox, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ging Berners otherwise Ging Hospital, otherwise Fryerning.	Essex	The Warden, Fellows, and Scholars of Wadham College, Oxford.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ging Mountney, otherwise Mountnessing.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Petre.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Grays in Hedingham Sible	Ditto	Lewis Ashhurst Majendie, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Greenstead	Ditto	The Right Honourable Countess Cowper and Baroness Lucas.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Hallingbury, Little	Ditto	The Governors of Suttons Hospital in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-nineteen-twentieths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one third value of the timber, minerals 7*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Haverhill Horsham, with Hellions.	Ditto	Sir George Howland Beaumont, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Hedingham Burrough	Ditto	Lewis Ashhurst Majendie, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Hedingham Upland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hemnalss in Thoydon Garnon.	Ditto	Thomas Coxhead Chisenhale-Marsh, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-and-three-quarter fines; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Heybridge	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's, London.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 2*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; three heriots 30*l.* quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 14*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hockley, otherwise Hockley Hall.	Essex	James Wood, Charles James Carter, and George Wyatt Digby, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 1*l.* 1*s.*, minerals 1*l.* 1*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value; three heriots 40*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Hutton, otherwise Hoten Hall.	Ditto	William Stephenson Scholey, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	The land enfranchised was a piece of the waste of the Manor, of no annual value, and the sum of 6*l.* 10*s.* was agreed upon (to include all rights).
Imphey	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Petre.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Lexden	Ditto	Philip Oxenden Papillon, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 4*l.* 12*s.* for capabilities of improvement.
Mersea, West	Ditto	Isaac Green, Esquire, and Mrs. Mary Ann Ward.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Monkbury	Ditto	John Archer Houblon, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Moulsham, otherwise Moulsham Hall.	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay Park, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Newnham Hall	Ditto	Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Prayors-in-Hedingham, Sible	Ditto	Lewis Ashhurst Majendie, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines, arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Priors Hall, otherwise Stone Hall at Widdington.	Essex	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals *5s.*
Prittlewell Priory	Ditto	Daniel Robert Scratton, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Pryors Glasscocks, in Hedingham Sible.	Ditto	Lewis Ashurst Majendie, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Rochford Hall	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-three quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 6*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Roydon Hall	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines Arbitrary	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Roydon Temple	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ruckholts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 50*l.*
Shingle Hall, otherwise Olives with Waldraines.	Ditto	Mrs. Elizabeth Brand Barnard, and William Adams, Thomas Woodley Brand, and Henry Barnard, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Southchurch, otherwise Southchurch Hall.	Ditto	George Asser White Welch, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-nine-twenty-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Southweald	Ditto	Christopher John Hume Tower, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Stansted-in-Halsted	Ditto	John Robert Vaizey, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included for fine arbitrary lands.
			Customary freeholds	Reliefs, and free rents.	Three reliefs, free rents, 30 years, for customary freehold lands.
Stonedon otherwise Stondon Massey.	Ditto	Philip Herman Meyer, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Tey, Great	Essex	Robert Hills, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain	Settled by award.
Thoydon Garnon	Ditto	Thomas Coxhead Chisenhale Marsh, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Thremhall Priory	Ditto	John Archer Houblon, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Tiltey	Ditto	Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Tolleshunt Gynes otherwise Tolleshunt Bourchiers.	Ditto	Richard Ramsbottom Isherwood, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Wakering, Great	Ditto	Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Waltham Holy Cross	Ditto	Sir Herewald Wake, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Walthamstow Sarum otherwise Salisbury Hall.	Ditto	Thomas Oliver, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-half value of the timber, minerals 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*
Walthamstow Toney and High Hall.	Ditto	Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Waltons in Purleigh	Ditto	James Harvey Bonnell, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	The land was of very trifling value, and the sum of 5*l.* was agreed upon.
Wanstead with Stone Hall	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Warley, Great	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Headley.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Weeleigh	Ditto	John Weeley, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Whites Tyrell	Ditto	James Houson Parker, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Wigborrow, Great, with Salcott.	Ditto	Henry Latham and Thomas Bourdillon, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Woodford	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer, Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Woodford	Essex	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer, Bristow, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, release of building condition 50*l.*, minerals 12*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, release of building condition 100*l.*, minerals 4*l.* 4*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, release of building condition 80*l.*, minerals 6*l.* 4*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*
Ashley otherwise Charlton Kings.	Gloucester	Sir William Russell, Bart., C.B., M.P.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Two and a half fines, one hundredth part of the fee simple value, heriots certain 6*s.* 3*d.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Gorwall and Overbury	Hereford	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Preston-upon-Wye	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 2*l.* 2*s.*, minerals 2*l.* 2*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 1*l.*, minerals 1*l.*
Warham and Aylestone	Ditto	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Woolhope otherwise Hope Woolith.	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 7*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals 3*l.*
Aldenham	Herts	The Right Honourable Baron Rendlesham.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; heriot 6*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; heriot 6*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Biggin	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*s.*
Bournhall	Ditto	Richard Harrison, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents included.
Bushey	Ditto	Lieut. General Edward Walter Forestier Walker, C.B.	Ditto	Ditto	The quantity of land enfranchised was small, and the sum of 9*l.* was agreed upon.
Cheshunt	Ditto	Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Cheshunt	Herts	Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines abitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Flamstead	Ditto	Mrs. Fanny Rosier	Ditto	Ditto	About three and nine-sixteenths years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Furneux Pelham	Ditto	George Shaw, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Goldingtons otherwise The ale	Ditto	The Rev. Charles Pratt	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Hemel Hempsted with the Members.	Ditto	Mrs. Sarah Moore Halsey	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two and a half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 18*l.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two and a half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot (best beast) 10*l.*, heriot certain 2*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Kirbys in Ashwell	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Saint John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Moor	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Ebury.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Park	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Essex.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Stanstead Abbott	Ditto	Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, heriot and minerals included.
Therfield	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Tring, Great, with the Members.	Ditto	John Galsworthy and Christopher Peach Pemberton, Esquires, and Thomas Barnes, Esquire, and Ann his wife.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Five fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Walkern	Herts	The Right Honourable the Earl of Essex.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Westbrookehay	Ditto	The Honourable Granville Dudley Ryder.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Wiggenhall otherwise Oxhey Wall Round.	Ditto	William Henry Smith, Esquire, M. P.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Brampton	Hunts	The Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich (with the consent of the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues).	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Gransden, Great	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three and seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Holywell cum Needingworth	Ditto	Thomas Cree, jun., Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Stanground	Hunts and Cambridge.	Edward Westwood, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines, three-quarters of a year's annual value of one tenement; half a year's annual value of second tenement, quit-rents 28 years' minerals included.
Chislehurst and Scadbury	Kent	The Right Honourable Viscount Sydney.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Five fines; quit rent 30 years; minerals included.
Derby, West	Lancaster	The Marquis of Salisbury	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Prescot	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Quit rents	One year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Bourn with the Members	Lincoln	The Most Honourable the Marquis of Exeter.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	One-fifth of the fee simple value; quit-rents 28 years.
Stone Hall in Frampton	Ditto	Matthew Malcolm, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Colham	Middlesex	Hubert De Burgh, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Cranford St. John and Cranford-le-Mote.	Middlesex	The Right Honourable Baron Fitzhardinge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Drayton otherwise Colham Garden.	Ditto	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 206*l.*
Edgware and Kingsbury with its Members.	Ditto	The Warden and College of All Souls, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. Fines certain on admission of heir.	Two-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 27 years; timber 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; minerals 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Friern Barnet	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's, London.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 3*l.*
Fulham	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; heriot 10*s.*, quit-rents 30 years, timber 20*l.*, minerals 50*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Greenford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Hackney commonly called the Lord's Hold.	Ditto	William Amhurst Tyssen Amhurst, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-quarter of a year's annual value of buildings; three-quarters of a year's annual value of building land, quit-rents included.
Hampstead	Ditto	Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Sir John Maryon Wilson, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half-years' annual value, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hampstead	Middlesex	Sir John Maryon Wilson, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Hanwell	Ditto	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Harlington with Shepiston	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Fitzhardinge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Harrow otherwise Sudbury	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Northwick.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots. and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Hendon	Ditto	Arthur Hyde Dendy, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	One-fifth of the fees imple value; quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 35*l.*
Heston	Ditto	The Honourable Frederick William Child Villiers and Charles Fane, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	About one year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals, 37*l.* 10*s.*
Hornsey	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Ditto	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ruislip	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's Oollege, Cambridge, and Francis Henry Deane and John Eldad Walters, Esquires, their Lessees.	Ditto	Ditto	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 20*l.*
Stanwell with its Members	Ditto	Sir John Gibbons, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Stebunheath otherwise Stepney.	Ditto	Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	One-sixth of the fee simple value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Four fines; one-sixth of a year's annual value, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Tottenham, the Rectory of	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's, London.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 15*l.*, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Tottenham, the Rectory of	Middlesex	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's, London.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Tuddington	Ditto	Burwood Godlee, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon four years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rentcharge based upon four years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Williotts	Ditto	The Master and Keepers and Wardens and Commonalty of The Brewers Company, London.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 30*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*
Attleburgh Mortimers, with the Members.	Norfolk	Samuel Brise Ruggles Brise, and Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bradcar Hall, in Shropham	Ditto	The Charity known as "The Great Hospital in the city of Norwich."	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Costessey	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Stafford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Dickleburgh	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	A nominal consideration was agreed upon, the lands having been erroneously omitted from a previous enfranchisement.
Horstead	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 18*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
Kirkhall Moynes and Gurneys, in Rockland Tofts.	Ditto	Samuel Brise, Ruggles Brise, and Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Martham	Ditto	Thomas Fraser Grove, Esquire, M.P.	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mattishall Tuddenham	Ditto	Edward Howes, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Pakenhams in Shropham	Ditto	The Charity known as "The Great Hospital in the city of Norwich."	Ditto	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Runcton, otherwise Runcton Holme.	Norfolk -	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 10*l.*, reserved rights 31*l.*
Easton - - -	Northampton	The Most Honourable The Marquis of Exeter.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Peterborough - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Tixington - - -	Ditto -	William Harcourt Isham Mackworth Dolben, Esquire, and Frances his wife.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents included.
Wellingborough - -	Ditto -	Quintus Vivian, Esquire - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Wellingborough, formerly belonging to the College of Irthlingborough.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Wellingborough Hatton -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Headington, with its Members	Oxford - -	John Smyth Egginton, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Oakham, the Manor and Castle or Lordship of.	Rutland -	George Finch, Esquire - -	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 20 years, minerals included.
Oakham-with-Barleythorpe	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Peter, Westminster.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ryhall - with - Belmesthorpe, otherwise Belmisthorpe.	Ditto -	The Most Honourable The Marquis of Exeter.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. (Fines certain on descent or on surrender to wife or child.)	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Uppingham, Rectory of -	Ditto -	The Rev. William Wales, as Rector.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Aston, Little, otherwise Church Aston.	Salop	Ralph Merrick Leeke, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Barton (Isle of Wight)	Southampton	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-a-third years' annual value; heriot 2*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 21 years, minerals included.
Bentley	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; heriot 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals included.
Bishops Sutton	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 1*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 30*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bishops Waltham	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of houses, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 5*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 37*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Cadnam and Winsor	Ditto	Sir Henry Charles Paulet, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Catisfield	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 16*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Catisfield	Southampton	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Droxford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriots 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 28*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriots 112*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 33*l.*
Eastmeon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of cottages and old inclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of Allotments, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ecchinswell	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Ditto	Fines certain and heriots	A nominal consideration was agreed upon.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, free warren 15*s.* per acre, minerals 4*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value, quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 7*s.* 6*d.*, minerals 2*s.* 1*d.*
Fareham	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Highclere	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 26*l.* 5*s.*, minerals 7*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*
Ropley	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriots 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, quit-rents 23¼ years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nine-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 38*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 20⅘ years, timber 40*l.*, minerals included.
Selborne	Ditto	The President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford.	Copyhold of inheritance	Ditto	Five years annual value, nine heriots 168*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Swanwick	Ditto	Arthur Hornby, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Titchfield	Southampton	Henry Peter Delmé, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. (Fines certain on intestacy.)	Ditto.
Twyford	Ditto	Henry Bingham Mildmay, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Stowheath	Stafford	The Duke and Earl of Sutherland and Walter Peter Giffard, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-sixth of the fee simple value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wednesbury	Ditto	Sir Edward William Dolman Scott, Bart., and the Right Honourable Lady Emily Foley.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Barking with Needham	Suffolk	The Right Honourable The Earl of Ashburnham.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Bildeston	Ditto	Charles Tyrell, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Boviles in Gazeley	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Burroughes	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Brandon, otherwise Brandon Ferry.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron De Bliss.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Bricet, Great	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals, 1*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals, 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre.
Bridge Place in Coddenham	Ditto	Sir George Nathaniel Broke-Middleton, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Broomholme	Ditto	Richard Henry Reeve, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals included.
Columbyne Hall, otherwise Thorney Columbers.	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Ashburnham.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Crowfield-cum-Bocking	Ditto	John Francis Cust, Leopold Cust, and Horace Broke, Esquires, as Devisees in Trust under the Will of the late Sir William Fowle Fowle Middleton, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Drinkstone Timperlies	Ditto	Thomas Mingaye Golding, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Drinkstone with Lovaines	Suffolk	Thomas Mingaye Golding, Esq.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals, 9*l.* 10*s.*
Dunningworth with Wantisden.	Ditto	Acton Tindall, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Gainshall in Wickhambrook	Ditto	James Read, Thomas Mingaye Golding, and James Neal York, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Hollesley with Sutton	Ditto	Frederick Last, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kessingland Itchinghams	Ditto	John Hall Morse-Boycott, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; 5*l.* for building land, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*
Kessingland Stapletons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*s.* 3*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Kingshall	Suffolk	Richard Stevens, Joseph Beaumont and Thomas Cree, jun., Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kingstons	Ditto	John Hall Morse-Boycott, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*
Martlesham-with-Newborne	Ditto	Sir Charles Robert Rowley, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Melford	Ditto	Sir William Parker, Bart.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines about one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Reeves Hall, otherwise Rusall's, with Master Stevens in Hepworth.	Ditto	Thomas Thornhill, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*s.*
Rothenhall	Ditto	John Hall Morse-Boycott, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 11*s.*
Rousehall	Ditto	Richard Stevens, Joseph Beaumont, and Thomas Cree, jun., Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shipmeadow	Ditto	Mrs. Anna Maria Suckling	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Eight years' annual value.
Stratford	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Guildford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals, 18*l.* 19*s.*
Thorpe Hall	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Essex, and William Hutton and Bartle John Laurie Frere, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ufford with the members	Ditto	Jacob William Carey Whitbread, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Walsham	Ditto	James David Powell, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Wascolies	Ditto	Richard Stevens, Joseph Beaumont, and Thomas Cree, junr., Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Whelnetham, Great	Ditto	Miss Rosa De La Riviere Benjafield, and the Reverend James Benjafield Wenn.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Woodbridge late Priory	Ditto	Rolla Rouse and William Rouse, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Barnes	Surrey	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Bisley	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value ; heriot 5*l*., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Cranley, the Rectory of	Ditto	The Reverend John Henry Sapte, as Rector.	Customary freeholds	Heriots and quit-rents	Heriot 25*l*., quit-rents 30 years.
Ebbisham otherwise Epsom	Ditto	John Ivatt Briscoe, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About six years' annual value, heriots, quit-rents, and minerals included.
Farnham	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Ditto	Fines certain	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annua value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value, minerals 1*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-sevenths of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Gumshall Tower Hill -	Surrey -	Reginald Bray, Esquire - -	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three heriots 78*l.* 15*s.*, reliefs aud quit-rents 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
Ham - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Dysart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. (Fines certain on admission of heir or copyhold tenant.)	Two-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Kingston Canbury otherwise Canonbury.	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Dysart.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 30 years.
Merton - - -	Ditto -	James Mathias, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-quarter year's annual value; three heriots 47*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, timber 14*l.*, minerals 20*l.*
Poyle - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable Lord Grantley and others, Trustees of the Poor of the town of Guildford.	Ditto - -	Fines, arbitrary, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; two heriots certain 12*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Pyrford - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot certain 1*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Redriffe otherwise Rotherhithe.	Ditto -	Field Marshall Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Settled by award.
Shalford Bradston - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto - -	Fines, arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 20*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 12*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, minerals included.
Shalford Clifford - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Customary freeholds -	Heriots and free-rents -	Heriots 15*l.*, free rents 28 years.
Sutton - - -	Ditto -	Philip William Lovett, Esquire -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Weston otherwise Barking -	Ditto -	Miss Maria Speer, and Hannibal Sandys, and Edward Frederick Sandys, Esquires.	Ditto - - Customary freeholds.	Ditto - - Reliefs and free-rents -	Five years' annual value of copyhold land; two reliefs, heriot 2*l.*, quit and free rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Witley - - -	Ditto -	Robert William Webb, Esquire -	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half reliefs; twenty-two heriots 60*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; two-and-a-half heriots certain 18*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, for copyhold land.
			Customary freeholds -	Reliefs - - -	Reliefs 2*s.* 6*d.*, for customary freehold land.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Woking	Surrey	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; two heroits 35*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; two heriots 35*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 1*l.*, 14*s.* 10*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; five heriots 25*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 19*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Wotton	Ditto	William John Evelyn, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-fifths years' annual value; heriot 50*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals 1*l.* 8*s.*
Amberley	Sussex	The Bishop of Chichester	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Balneth	Ditto	Sir Charles Goring, Baronet	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Brighthelmstone, Michelham	Ditto	The Right Honourable Countess De La Warr and Baroness Buckhurst.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	One-sixth of the fee simple value; two heriots 43*l.*, quit-rents 24 years, minerals included.
Cokeham	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Leconfield.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, 10 per cent. for capabilities of improvement, minerals 1*l.*
Cuckfield	Ditto	Captain Warden Sergison	Ditto	Ditto	The position of the land (34 perches) being valuable to the tenant as frontage property, the sum of 10*l.* was agreed upon.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 31*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 14*l.* 6*s.* for fine arbitrary lands. Fine certain and heriot certain 8*s.*, quit-rents 28 years for fine certain lands.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Cuckfield	Sussex	Captain Warden Sergison	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary as to one Tenement (the other Tenement not subject to a fine), heriots, and quit-rents.	One-sixth of the fee simple value, heriot 31*l.* 10*s.* for fine arbitrary tenement; half-a-year's annual value, heriot certain, 15*s.* for other tenement; quit- rents 25 years minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value, four heriots certain 7*s.* 6*d.*; quit-rents, 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	One-sixth of the fee simple value, heriot 31*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Cuckfield Vicarage	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Astley Maberley as Vicar.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five-and-a-quarter years' annual value; 10 per cent. on annual value for facilities of improvement, heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, mines and minerals 6*s.* 8*d.*
Dedisham	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditcheling	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Abergavenny (with the Consent of the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues).	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Ditto.
Ferring and Fure	Ditto	The Bishop of Chichester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Framfield	Ditto	The Right Honourable Countess De La Warr and Baroness Buckhurst.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years for fines certain. Relief 3*l.* 3*s.*; free rents 28 years for customary freeholds; heriot on copyhold and freehold, 31*l.* 10*s.*
			Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free rents.	
Hova Villa et Hova Ecclesia	Ditto	William Tanner, Esquire, and others, as Lessees holding under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Settled by award. (Terms fixed by the Commissioners).
Imberhorne	Ditto	The Right Honourable Countess De La Warr and Baroness Buckhurst.	Customary Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Imberhorne	Sussex	The Right Honourable Countess De La Warr and Baroness Buckhurst.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Laughton	Ditto	The Earl of Chichester	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, certain and quit-rents.	10*l.* 10*s.* for fines, heriots, and minerals; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine and heriots certain, 15*l.*, 15*s.*; quit-rents 27 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value, heriot 21*l.*; quit-rent 28 years, minerals 1*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	The Earl of Chichester	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About one-and-a-half years' annual value for fine and heriot; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Lewes, Borough of	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Abergavenny (with the consent of the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues), the Duke of Norfolk, and the Countess De La Warr, and Baroness Buckhurst.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Marshalls	Ditto	Captain Warden Sergison	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value, 10 per cent. for facilities of improvement, two heriots 42*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.* for fines arbitrary. Three fines, two heriots 1*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, and 7*l.* 15*s.* for all other lords rights, for fines certain.
Michaelham Park Gate	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Countess De La Warr and Baroness Buckhurst.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. (Fines certain on admission of heir.)	Settled by award.
Petworth	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Leconfield.	Ditto Customary freeholds	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; two heriots 30*l.*, quit and free-rents 30 years, reliefs and minerals included.
Rogate Bohunt	Ditto	Sir Charles Taylor, Bart.	Ditto	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two reliefs, heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Rotherfield	Sussex	The Right Honourable the Earl of Abergavenny (with the consent of the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Wood, Forests, and Land Revenues).	Copyhold of inheritance	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Rottingdean	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Sela	Ditto	The President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Streatham	Ditto	The Bishop of Chichester.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Warbleton	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow and others, as trustees of Smith's Charity.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; heriot 28*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 1*l.* 12*s.*
Wotton	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Chichester.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Tardebigg	Warwick and Worcester.	The Right Honourable the Baroness Windsor.	Ditto	Ditto (Fines certain on admission of heir.)	Settled by award.
Downton	Wilts	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About two years' annual value; heriot 16*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, quit-rents 15 years, minerals included.
Almondbury	York	Sir John William Ramsden, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Crigglestone	Ditto	Sir Lionel Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents included.
Tupcoates with Myton	Ditto	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Boro' of Kingston-upon-Hull.	Ditto	Fines certain	Four fines.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

COPY of the TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT of the Copyhold Commissioners to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department; pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

[C.196] Thirtieth General Report of the Emigration Commissioners, 1870.

This being an octavo Report will be found at the end of Vol XV.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[C. 39.—*Price* 3½*d.*] 1870.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WE have the honour to forward to you the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of our proceedings in the Inclosure Department of the Consolidated Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.

The number of applications of all kinds since the passing of the Acts has been 5,935.

The number of cases since the last Annual Report is 244.

The following is an Abstract of proceedings:

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Applications.	Prior to last Report.	In the present Year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Otherwise disposed of.	In progress.
Inclosures - - -	1,205	23	1,228	843	236	149
Exchanges - - -	4,174	209	4,383	3,676	444	263
Partitions - - - -	170	8	178	136	26	16
Conversions into regulated pastures - - - -	2	—	2	2	—	—
Divisions of intermixed lands -	36	—	36	28	5	3
In reference to Local Acts -	47	—	47	39	7	1
To define lost boundaries -	31	1	32	26	4	2
Application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts -	21	2	23	21	1	1
To apportion fixed rents - -	5	1	6	5	1	—
Total	5,691	244	5,935	4,776	724	435

	Acres.
Acreage of inclosures confirmed - - -	531,558*
Estimated acreage of inclosures in progress -	119,438

Of the 531,558 acres in confirmed inclosures the number from which public allotments could be required by the Commissioners is 364,173, and the extent set out as public

* In explanation of the discrepancy between these figures and those in the last annual report, it should be stated that the *actual* acreage given in a Parliamentary Return dated 8 May 1869 has been here adopted, with the addition of the acreage of inclosures confirmed since that return was made. The acreage stated in previous reports had been taken from the column of *estimated* acreage in the "Statement of Proceedings" attached to the reports.

allotments for exercise and recreation, and for gardens for the labouring poor, is as follows, videlicet,—

	Acres.
For exercise and recreation - - - -	1,607
For the labouring poor - - - - -	2,064

We have received the necessary consents to the following proposed inclosures, to which severally we have appended the grounds on which we are of opinion that they are expedient, with particulars of the population of the neighbourhoods, of the distances from towns and villages, of the allotments to be set out for exercise and recreation, and for the labouring poor, and of any land at present used for those purposes or available for the same.

The first two of the following proposed inclosures were included in our annual Report last year, but were omitted from the Schedule of the Inclosure Bill in pursuance of the recommendation of the Select Committee on the Inclosure Acts: in both cases amended Provisional Orders have been issued setting out larger public allotments.

The next eight of the following are those which were contained in our special report of last year, but they were not authorized by Parliament to be proceeded with.

With the exception of Wolstanton Marsh none of the lands proposed to be inclosed are within the distances named in the 14th section of the 8th and 9th Vict. cap. 118., which relates to lands in the neighbourhood of large towns.

1. Wisley, County of Surrey.

1. Wisley Common, in the parish of Wisley, containing about 375 acres.

Waste of manor.

This inclosure was omitted from the Schedule of the Inclosure Bill last year, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Select Committee on the Inclosure Acts.

By the amended Provisional Order, which has since been issued, six acres are to be set out for exercise and recreation and ten acres for the labouring poor, as recommended by the Select Committee on Wisley Common. The further recommendation of the Committee in regard to spaces of land for walking and riding, both adjoining the turnpike road and traversing the common, will be referred for special consideration to the parties interested when they meet to appoint and instruct a Valuer.

The parish is very thinly populated, there being only 166 inhabitants, and the cottages lie dispersed. Each cottage has a garden annexed to it.

The pasturage of the common is of very small value, but nearly the whole extent might, when cleared, be broken up, and profitably converted to cultivation.

The common is 8 miles distant from Guildford (population 5,426), 4 miles from Weybridge Station, and about 20 miles from London.

2. Withypool, County of Somerset.

2. Withypool Common, in the parish of Withypool, containing about 1,904 acres.

Waste of a manor.

This inclosure also was omitted from the Schedule of the Inclosure Bill last year, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Select Committee on the Inclosure Acts. An amended Provisional Order has since been issued, reserving 5½ acres for exercise and recreation. Five acres are to be allotted for gardens for the labouring poor.

The population of the parish is 307, and their employment is agricultural. The nearest town is Dulverton (population 1,552), about seven miles from the common, and there is no other town or populous place near.

Almost the whole of this large tract, although it lies in a high and exposed situation, could, after inclosure, be profitably converted to arable cultivation.

At present it lies in a neglected state, and is impoverished by the paring and removal of the surface, and by encroachments constantly taking place. By being inclosed and brought into cultivation the value of this tract of useful land is expected to be doubled, and the employment of labour largely increased.

3. The commons and waste lands in the township of Maltby and hamlet of Stone, both in the parish of Maltby, containing about 78 acres. The lands are waste uncultivated pasture on limestone. 3. Maltby, County of York.

The parish contains 858 inhabitants, whose employment is agricultural. Three acres, on the part nearest the village and best adapted for the purpose, are to be set out for exercise and recreation. It was proposed at a full meeting of the parties interested to set out two acres for the labouring poor, in the most convenient situation available; but the Commissioners, on further inquiry, having learned that 31 of the cottages have no gardens will recommend that five acres altogether be set out for that purpose.

The town of Rotherham, population 7,598, is about 7 miles distant.

The respective tracts lie well together, and may be conveniently inclosed.

The anticipated advantages of this inclosure are the useful employment of labour, and the increased productiveness of the land when allotted in severalty.

4. Wolstanton Marsh, in the township of Wolstanton, in the parish of Wolstanton, containing about 31 acres. 4. Wolstanton, County of Stafford.

Waste of a manor.

The marsh is distant about one mile from Newcastle-under-Lyme (population 12,938), about a mile and a half from Burslem (population 22,327), about two miles and a half from Hanley (population 31,953), and about three miles from Stoke (population 71,368).

At present this land, or the greatest part of it, is wet and marshy, the turf is peeled, and the soil improperly taken away; the pits and open drains, being receptacles for refuse, are breeding places of fever, ague, and rheumatic complaints; epidemics frequently prevail, and the marsh in its present condition is a nuisance.

The inclosure is expedient, inasmuch as it will put an end to these evils, and will lead to the draining and improvement of the land; public allotments will be set out under proper control; and the inclosure will thus promote the health of the neighbourhood, which, but for the marsh, it is considered would be a very healthy one.

The population of the township is 1,842, but the parish contains 32,029 inhabitants. Having regard to the small extent of the common, 31 acres, it has not been thought expedient to require more than 10 acres for public allotments, of which six acres are to be appropriated for exercise and recreation, and four for gardens for the labouring poor, on the best and driest part of the land, and that most resorted to for games and recreation.

5. Llanvair Hills, in the townships of Llanvair, Menethesney, Trebert, and Fynnonvair, in the parish of Llanvair Waterdine, containing about 1,600 acres. 5. Llanvair, Waterdine (No. 2.), County of Salop.

Waste of a manor.

The village of Llanvair Waterdine comprises only six dwellings, and lies about one mile from the hills, which at the nearest point to the village rise for a considerable distance with an extremely steep slope. At another place six other cottages adjoin the hills, which there also rise abruptly to a great elevation. The rest of the dwellings in the parish lie scattered at long distances from the hills. The occupation of the people is entirely agricultural. For these reasons we have not required any allotment for exercise and recreation.

The population of the parish is 611.

The cottages in the parish are already provided with gardens, but one acre is to be set out for the labouring poor, to further accommodate the cottages near the hill. It is not very suitable for garden ground, as it is on a steep slope, but the situation is the best that could be obtained within reasonable distance.

Although portions of the hills are far too steep for tillage, and the table land on the summit lies exposed, this is an extensive tract of useful land, nearly three fourth parts of which could be profitably broken up and converted to arable cultivation, thereby materially increasing its value and productiveness, and affording employment to labour.

The small market town of Knighton (population 1853) is about four miles distant.

6. Alston, County of Cumberland.

6. Gilderdale, otherwise Gildersdale, in the parish of Alston, containing about 2,878 acres.

This land is not subject to the rights mentioned in sections 30 & 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 118., and no public allotments can therefore be required by us.

The inclosure will promote the increased productiveness of the land, and lead to a more equitable enjoyment of his rights by each person interested.

7. Myndtown, County of Salop.

7. Myndhill or Longmynd, in the parish of Myndtown, containing about 348 acres.

The population of the parish, which is entirely agricultural, is only 48 in number, and there are but four cottages. The hill rises from the part where the cottages lie with an exceedingly steep slope, which extends for nearly three quarters of a mile. No part of it could be used for exercise and recreation, and therefore no allotment for that purpose is to be set out.

The four cottages in the parish have ample gardens, two of which contain nearly an acre each, and the other two about a quarter of an acre each. No additional garden ground is required, and, even if it were, the hill is unsuited for the purpose, on account of its steep slope.

It is contemplated to plant the larger portion of the hill sides, which could be done to advantage; some of the table land at the summit could be broken up and tilled; and the remainder, now overspread with furze and heath, is capable of improvement for sheep pasture.

The town of Bishopscastle, with a population of 2,083, is about 4 miles distant.

8. Liston, County of Essex.

8. Liston Common, in the parish of Liston, containing about 30 acres.

This is a meadow, subject to limited rights, and on which no public allotments can be required by us. It is held in 22 separate pieces, several of which do not exceed 2 roods in extent. The pieces of each part-owner lie inconveniently intermixed, and, owing to the rights existing over them, cannot be cultivated to the best advantage.

9. Felkirk, (Brierley, &c.), County of York.

9. Brierley Common, Grimethorpe Green, Ferry Moor Common, Shafton Green, and South Hiendley Common, in the townships of Brierley, Shafton, and South Hiendley, in the parish of Felkirk, containing about 238 acres.

Waste of a manor.

The population of the three townships is 997, and their occupation agricultural and pastoral. Many of the cottages have gardens, but about twelve have none; and the existing gardens are mostly very small. Six acres are to be set out for exercise and recreation, and eight acres for the labouring poor, in separate tracts best adapted for the convenience of the people in the respective townships.

The inclosure will lead to the increased productiveness of the land and the useful employment of labour; will put an end to trespass, and prevent the soil being taken away by those who have no right to it; and will give to the persons interested their due proportion in severalty.

Barnsley (population 17,890) is about 6 miles, Pontefract (population 5,346) about 8 miles, and Wakefield (population 23,350) about 10 miles distant from the lands.

10. Haley Hill, Downhall Field, parts of Snail's Mead, Lucy Corner, Spur Field, Great Bartholomew Field, Little Bartholomew Field, Madder Field, Church Field, Pupsey Hill, Brunsle or Brownshill Field, Stoneybury Green, Owls Green, North Field, Copridge Field, Brown's Field, Outward Ley, Outward Field, and Clapgate Shot, in the parishes of Layston and Widdial, containing about 764 acres. 10. Layston and Widdial, County of Hertford.

These are open field lands, subject to limited rights, and on which no public allotments can be required by us.

The inclosure will lead to the better distribution of the intermixed lands of two adjoining parishes, and remove obstacles to the adoption of a more profitable system of cultivation.

11. Tregoss Common, in the parish of Roche, containing about 483 acres. 11. Roche, County of Cornwall.

Waste of a manor.

The population of the parish is 1,882, and they are employed upon China-clay and Tin Works and in agriculture.

The place where four acres are to be set out for exercise and recreation is three-quarters of a mile from the village of Roche, but no nearer site is available. There is in the parish a village green of three acres immediately adjoining the village of Tregoss.

The six acres to be allotted for the labouring poor lie near the exercise and recreation allotment. All the existing cottages, with one exception, have gardens attached, ranging from one rood to two acres in extent.

The surface of the common is at present very rough, and part is wet and requires draining. The soil is however sufficiently good for arable cultivation, and probably almost the whole tract will in time be levelled and brought under tillage. The inclosure will thus lead to the improvement of a considerable extent of land, and an increased supply of labour will be provided.

The town of St. Austell (population 3,825) is about six miles, and Bodmin (population 4,809) about 8 miles distant from the common.

12. Bulvan Fen, in the parish of Bulvan, otherwise Bulphan, containing about 223 acres. 12. Bulvan, County of Essex.

Waste of a manor.

The parish contains 268 inhabitants, and their occupation is entirely agricultural. They have been accustomed to resort to the Fen for exercise and recreation, and it is proposed to allot 4 acres, in the most suitable parts, for that purpose. The gardens attached to the cottages (about 40 in number) vary in size, some being a quarter of an acre and some not more than about ten poles. Six acres are to be set out for additional gardens for the labouring poor.

Bulvan Fen is a very valuable tract of land, but much needs drainage, which can be done very completely. The whole of it might then be broken up and profitably converted to arable purposes. In its present condition it yields a comparatively small benefit to the owners.

The town nearest the Fen is Brentwood (population 2,811) which is 6 miles distant, and Romford (population 4,361) is 8 miles distant. The distance from London is, in a direct line, about 21 miles.

13. Goss Moor, in the parish of Saint Dennis, containing about 636 acres. 13. Saint Dennis, County of Cornwall.

Waste of a manor.

The inhabitants of the parish (993 in number) are mostly engaged upon China-clay and Tin Works, and the occupation of the remainder is agricultural.

An allotment of two acres for exercise and recreation is to be made to accommodate the inhabitants of the hamlet of Eniscaven. The village of Saint Dennis (which contains about 100 cottages) is about a mile distant from the nearest part of the moor, and a very steep hill intervenes; moreover that portion of the moor which lies nearest is almost the poorest and wettest of the whole tract, and no drainage could render it suitable for exercise and recreation; the other portions of the moor are too far distant from the village for the purpose. For these reasons we have not required any other allotment for that purpose than the two acres above-mentioned.

Six acres are to be set out for gardens for the labouring poor of Eniscaven. For the reasons above stated, and because of the extreme improbability of any use being made of it, we have not required an allotment for the labouring poor of Saint Dennis. All the cottages in the parish have gardens attached to them, varying in size from 5 perches to half an acre.

The moor presents a very rough and broken surface, and is extremely wet; but with the exception of that which lies nearest the village, it admits of drainage, and, when drained and levelled, will be well adapted for arable cultivation.

Saint Austell (population 3,825) is about 6 miles and Bodmin (population 4,809) about 8 miles distant from the moor.

14. Godstone and Tandridge, County of Surrey.

14. Blindley Heath, in the parishes of Godstone and Tandridge, containing about 70 acres.

Waste of a manor.

The population of the two parishes is 2,474, entirely agricultural; and the heath is 4½ miles from the town of Godstone, near which the bulk of the parishioners reside, and 5 miles from the village of Tandridge. Reigate (population 9,975) is about 8 miles distant.

The heath is partly within and partly beyond 25 miles from London,

There is a green of about 10 acres in the town of Godstone.

There are several cottages within a radius of one mile from the heath, and 5 acres (which have been used for playing cricket) are to be set out for exercise and recreation. Most, if not all, of the cottages near the Heath are well provided with gardens, some having a quarter of an acre and some less; but the gardens of other cottages at various distances are rather small, and 8 acres in different parts are to be allotted to afford additional gardens for the labouring poor.

The whole of the land is of good quality, and might either be converted to arable cultivation or improved for pasturage. At present, owing to its proximity to the public roads, the heath is subject to various trespasses; numbers of cattle are illegally depastured upon it by persons having no rights of common, and the adjoining owners complain of their fences being broken down and their fields damaged by them; and the commoners are now unable to enjoy their rights without the expense of a herdsman, in consequence of their cattle being impounded if found straying on to the roads. All these disadvantages will be removed when the land is allotted in severalty; and an increased supply of labour will be provided.

15. Dorney, County of Buckingham.

15. Dorney Common and Lake End Common, in the parish of Dorney and liberty of Boveney, containing about 180 acres.

Waste of a manor.

The population of Dorney is 367, and that of Boveney 152, entirely agricultural,

Four acres, at a place very well adapted for cricket and other games, are to be set out for exercise and recreation.

Most of the cottages in Dorney lie within a quarter of a mile from the common, and l of these have gardens, some of a quarter of an acre, but on an average not exceeding l poles. Seven acres are to be allotted for the labouring poor of Dorney, which will nable each cottager to have a quarter of an acre inclusive of the garden he now holds ith his cottage.

As regards the cottages in Boveney, they are not well supplied with gardens, the verage quantity being about 16 poles; and an allotment of 4 acres is to be made so as o allow a quarter of an acre for each.

It is probable that part of the last-mentioned allotment will hereafter be exchanged or a more suitable piece, which the Lord of the Manor is willing to give up for the urpose.

In the present state of user the commons are much overstocked, and, lying open to he roads, are subject to frequent trespasses. Part of the land might be profitably con-erted to arable cultivation, but probably the whole will remain as pasture, for which urpose it is capable of great improvement, which the inclosure will enable the owners to effect.

The lands are about 3 miles from Windsor (population 9,520), about 4 miles from Maidenhead (population 3,895), and about 22 miles from London.

16. Clifton Common, Little Common, Goldcliff Hill Waste, Level Common, and Wastes, in the parish of Goldcliff, containing about 31 acres. 16. Goldcliff, County of Monmouth.

The number of inhabitants of the parish is 250, and their occupation is agricultural.

An allotment of an acre is to be made for exercise and recreation.

Two acres are to be set out for the labouring poor. All the cottages in the parish (about 20 in number) have gardens annexed to them, some containing a quarter of an acre, some from 20 poles to a quarter of an acre, and a few less than 20 poles. The additional two acres will afford ample garden ground for the cottagers.

The soil of all the tracts is of excellent quality and capable of great improvement; but in its present state the land is of comparatively little value to the owners, being open to the roads, and subject to constant trespass.

The town of Newport (population 23,249) is about 7 miles distant.

17. Lizard Common or Downs, in the parish of Landewednack, containing about 363 acres. 17. Landewednack, County of Cornwall.

Subject to rights at all times of the year.

The population of the parish is 429, and their employments are fishing and agriculture.

The village of Landewednack lies nearly half a mile from the common, but the village of Lizard is not so far.

A village green, almost surrounded by houses, and containing about 4 acres, and also 2 acres adjoining Kynance Cove, are to be set out for exercise and recreation.

There are about 60 cottages, of which about 50 have gardens averaging 15 poles in extent. The parts of the common where 5 acres are to be allotted for the labouring poor are not so well suited as might be desired for the purpose, being about a quarter of a mile from the village, but none better or nearer can be had.

A portion of the common could be converted to arable cultivation; but a principal object of the inclosure is the allotment of the land in severalty, in order that it may be applied for building, sites for houses being greatly required in this part, which at certain seasons is much frequented by visitors who are attracted by the coast scenery.

Helston, the nearest town, is 10 miles distant.

18. Felixstow, County of Suffolk.

18. Langer Wet Common, in the parish of Felixstow, containing about 100 acres.

Waste of a manor.

The parish contains 673 inhabitants, exclusive of the troops in Landguard Fort, who usually number about 140. A few of the inhabitants are engaged in boating and fishing, and the occupation of the remainder is agricultural.

The bulk of the land is wet marsh, overflowed by the tide, and altogether unsuited for exercise and recreation, or for cottage gardens; and it is nearly a mile and a half from the cottages. No allotments for those purposes have been required.

There are a few houses for the accommodation of visitors about a quarter of a mile distant, and in front of these, extending to the sea, is a portion of Langer Dry Common (containing about 280 acres, not included in or affected by the application for inclosure), which is suited for all purposes of exercise and recreation.

Ample gardens, from 23 poles to one acre in extent, are already provided for the labouring poor of the parish.

It is intended to erect an embankment against the sea, and properly to drain the land, which will effect a great improvement in the herbage, or render the allotments fit for arable cultivation. At present, on account of the overflow of the tidal waters, the tract affords but little pasturage.

Harwich (population 5,070) is about 2 miles distant, and is separated by the river Orwell, about a mile and a half in width.

19. Lythe (Ugthorpe), County of York.

19. Ugthorpe Moor, in the township of Ugthorpe, in the parish of Lythe, containing about 525 acres.

Waste of a manor.

The population of the township is 256, and their employment is agricultural.

An allotment of 3 acres for exercise and recreation is to be made, chiefly for the use of the scholars at the National School.

There are not more than 20 cottages, some of which have small gardens; five acres are to be set out for the labouring poor.

A great part of the moor is intended to be planted when allotted in severalty; about a fifth will probably be brought into arable cultivation; and the rest will remain as pasture. The inclosure will further be the means of putting a stop to encroachments.

Whitby (population 12,051) is about 7 miles from the nearest part of the moor.

20. Withiel, County of Cornwall.

20. Retire Common, in the parish of Withiel, containing about 128 acres.

This land is not waste of a manor or subject to the rights mentioned in sections 30 and 31 of 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 118., and no public allotments can be required by us.

The inclosure will lead to a convenient distribution of the tract among the part owners, and to the general improvement of the soil, which now yields but little profit.

21. Stamford and Tinwell, Counties of Lincoln and Rutland.

21. The open fields, meadows, and wastes in the parishes of All Saints, Saint George, and Saint Michael, in Stamford, and in the parish of Tinwell, containing about 1,621 acres.

Of these lands only about 47 acres are waste of a manor, the remainder being land subject to limited rights, on which no public allotments can be required by us.

Public allotments to the extent of 18 acres are to be set out, namely, 8 acres for exercise and recreation, and 10 acres for the labouring poor. The waste, on which the sites of these allotments are at present fixed, is at some little distance from the town and is not well adapted for the purpose, but it has been arranged that equal quantities of the open fields near the town shall be hereafter given in exchange.

The town is badly provided with garden ground. There are about 776 cottages, of which about 10 have gardens containing 20 poles each, and whatever gardens are attached to the remaining cottages are very small, while many have none. Having regard to the small extent of waste land and to the exchange which has been agreed to, we have not felt justified in requiring larger public allotments than those specified.

It may be here mentioned that a portion of the open fields, to the extent of 47 acres, is now let for garden allotments to about 135 persons.

The population of Stamford, which abuts upon the lands proposed to be inclosed, is 8,047, and their occupation, except that of a comparatively small number engaged in terra cotta works, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements, is connected with the usual trades incident to a provincial town.

The land proposed to be inclosed is a large tract of considerable importance. Independently of the fertile character of the soil, much of it is of the greatest value for building purposes, owing to its abuttal on the town; and it appears that the townspeople suffer great inconvenience and privations from the want of building land.

In consequence of the rights which may be exercised over the open fields the owners do not venture to build upon them; whilst the poor, unable to obtain decent cottages, have persisted in encroaching upon the lands, and have erected numerous cottages thereon, stated to be nearly 300, several of them being without outbuildings or conveniences of any sort.

The inclosure will lead to a distribution of the open fields and meadows into more convenient parcels, and, by putting an end to common rights, will render the land available for better husbandry, and for the improvement and extension of the town by building and various other means; and as regards the waste, it will bring into cultivation a tract which now yields but little benefit to its owners. And by these improvements a large additional amount of labour will be supplied.

The average expense of the inclosure proceedings, as far as this office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the Provisional Orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, is £15 19*s.* 6*d.*

STATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS which have taken place in the following Inclosures since the same were authorized by Parliament to be proceeded with.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
11 & 12 Vict. c. 27.	Itton Moor - -	Devon -	185 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	1848 August 29			
„	Hesketh Marsh -	Lancaster -	494 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	„ September 14	1866 September 18	1868 December 1	1870 January 13
15 Vict. c. 2.	Billinge - -	Lancaster -	150 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1852 May 18			
16 & 17 Vict. c. 120.	Old Storridge Common	Worcester -	84 0 0	2 0 0	- - -	1853 September 27	1868 January 10	„ December 2	
17 Vict. c. 9.	Wootton Courtney -	Somerset -	1,334 0 0	- - -	- - -	1854 June 19	1865 June 7	„ August 12	
19 Vict. c. 11.	Wiggenhall Mead and Middle Moor Mead -	Hertford -	92 0 0	*	*	1856 May 15	„ December 4	1866 June 15	1869 April 15
„	Hexton - - -	Hertford -	36 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	„ November 4			
20 & 21 Vict. c. 20.	Hirwain Common -	Glamorgan -	3,318 0 0	130 0 0	30 0 0	1857 September 8	1866 August 29	1867 October 2	„ December 2
21 & 22 Vict. c. 61.	Cornborough - -	York - -	26 0 0	- - -	1 2 0	1858 September 13			
24 Vict. c. 1.	Amberley Manor -	Sussex -	200 0 0	4 0 0 and Village Green of 8 acres.	3 0 0	1861 May 11	1869 February 16		
„	Ribbleton Moor -	Lancaster -	109 0 0	5 0 0	- - -	„ May 11	1864 November 9	1868 December 14	
„	Lillingston Dayrell and Passenham.	Bucks and Northampton	54 0 0	*	*	1862 July 24	1869 November 11		
„	Carlton in Craven -	York - -	1,250 0 0	- - -	- - -	1861 May 7			
„	Longdon - - -	Worcester -	126 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	„ May 9			
24 & 25 Vict. c. 38.	Writtle and Roxwell -	Essex -	709 0 0	2 0 0 and Village Green of 5 acres.	8 0 0	„ September 30	1868 July 14		
25 & 26 Vict. c. 47.	Kirkoswald - -	Cumberland	2,500 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	1862 November 20			
„	Crane Mead and Amwell Marsh - -	Hertford -	82 0 0	*	*	„ September 23	1866 April 14	1867 July 4	1869 October 7
„	Llanfechell Mountain -	Anglesey -	283 0 0	- - -	- - -	„ October 20	1867 March 14	„ September 6	1869 July 1

* In these cases the Commissioners had not the power to require public allotments to be set out, the lands not being subject to the rights mentioned in Sections 30 & 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place in the following Inclosures since the same were authorized—*continued*.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.			Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.			Allotment for Labouring Poor.			Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.				
25 & 26 Vict. c. 94.	Ceulan-y-maes-mawr, and Lancynfelin	Cardigan	2,086	0	0	-		-	-		-	1863 January 30	1867 June 26		
,,	Llanfihangel Geneurglyn	Cardigan	206	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, January 30	,, June 26		
,,	Scybor-y-coed	Cardigan	244	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, January 30	,, June 26		
,,	Swydd Neithon	Radnor	2,749	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1862 September 8	,, August 2	1868 May 12	
,,	Norton Canes	Stafford	994	0	0	4	0	0	-		-	,, September 9	1868 September 25	1869 September 10	
26 Vict. c. 18.	Meliden	Flint	600	0	0	-		-	4	0	0	1863 June 15	1865 June 7	1867 September 20	
,,	Bishop's Waltham	Southampton	157	0	0	4	0	0	-		-	,, June 26	1866 July 17	1868 July 29	
,,	Llysfaen	Carnarvon	283	0	0	3	0	0	-		-	,, August 17	,, November 30		
,,	Saint David's	Pembroke	234	0	0	-		-	3	0	0	,, June 18	1865 January 18	1865 December 14	1869 December 2
,,	Ockham	Surrey	405	0	0	4	0	0	-		-	,, June 18	1866 June 25	1870 January 25	
,,	Swaffham	Norfolk	4,293	0	0	5	0	0	50	0	0	,, June 15	1867 June 15	1868 May 29	,, July 8
27 & 27 Vict. c. 39.	Ailbury	Hertford	302	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, September 3	1865 July 11	1866 July 18	,, May 27
,,	Ywchcoed	Radnor	2,761	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, September 2	1868 October 13	1869 November 16	
,,	Westhope Hill	Hereford	86	0	0	-		-	4	0	0	,, September 3	1869 November 9		
,,	Rhysllyn	Radnor	2,261	0	0	-		-	3	0	0	,, September 2	1868 April 21	,, July 13	
,,	Llangwm	Denbigh	3,455	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, October 27	1866 June 2	1867 June 18	,, October 14
,,	Llanfihangel-glyn-Myfir	Denbigh and Merioneth	1,188	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, November 25	,, June 1	,, June 19	,, September 30
,,	Bisley	Gloucester	891	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	,, October 20	1867 February 14	1868 August 31	,, December 10
,,	Llandewi-brefi	Cardigan	17,278	0	0	5	0	0	-		-	,, October 29			
,,	Stanstead Marsh	Hertford	18	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, November 10	1868 June 25	1869 October 15	
,,	The Rye Meads	Hertford	153	0	0		*			*		,, November 10	,, June 25	,, October 15	
,,	Castle Mead or Causeway Mead	Hertford	17	0	0		*			*		,, November 10	,, June 25	,, October 15	
27 Vict. c. 1.	Wooler and Humbleton	Northumberland	531	0	0	-		-	2	0	0	1864 May 6	1866 October 5	1867 August 9	,, July 15
,,	Ennerdale	Cumberland	11,000	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, May 3	,, September 5	1868 November 10	
,,	Nantwich Barony	Chester	34	0	0	8	0	0	-		-	,, June 8	1867 November 9	,, October 13	,, December 23
,,	Bedingfield	Suffolk	22	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, May 3	1868 February 24	,, December 17	,, October 28
,,	Slindon	Sussex	862	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	,, May 5	,, March 19	1869 July 9	
,,	Briston	Norfolk	260	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	,, May 5	,, September 24	,, August 17	

* In these cases the Commissioners had not the power to require public allotments to be set out, the lands not being subject to the rights mentioned in Sections 30 & 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place in the following Inclosures since the same were authorized—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
27 & 28 Vict. c. 66.	Faddiley - -	Chester -	17 0 0	- - -	- - -	1864 August 30	1867 March 2	1867 November 22	1869 November 17
,,	Hartleyburn - -	Northumberland -	2,500 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	,, August 31	1866 October 1	,, July 17	,, August 5
,,	Ruffside - - -	Durham -	955 0 0	3 0 0	- - -	,, September 5	1869 March 15	1869 November 9	
,,	Great Gidding - -	Huntingdon -	1,777 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	,, October 26	1866 March 2	1867 February 12	,, August 26
,,	Whitton - - -	Radnor -	740 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, August 31	1867 May 28	,, November 19	
,,	Havant - - -	Southampton	891 0 0	8 0 0	- - -	,, September 8	1868 May 15	1869 February 25	
,,	Leake - - -	York -	140 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, October 17	,, March 20	1868 December 17	
,,	Greystone Heath and Doe Green - -	Lancaster -	95 0 0	6 0 0	- - -	,, September 9	1866 June 12	1867 March 29	,, March 25
	Avon Commons -	Southampton	1,268 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	,, September 0	1867 October 1	1868 October 15	,, July 22
,,	Rose Ash - -	Devon -	452 0 0	3 0 0	- - -	,, November 14	1868 September 18	1869 May 20	,, December 2
,,	Combmartin - -	Devon -	1,294 0 0	4 0 0	- - -	,, October 13	1867 October 28	,, March 5	
,,	Rugeley - -	Stafford -	5,055 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	,, September 8			
28 Vict. c. 20.	Maerbach Hill - -	Hereford -	72 0 0	- - -	- - -	1865 June 22	1869 November 1		
,,	Elmley Lovett - -	Worcester -	165 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	,, June 20			
,,	Asby Winderwath -	Westmorland	1,700 0 0	3 0 0	- - -	,, June 23	1868 March 7	,, February 12	
,,	Elmbridge - -	Worcester -	38 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	,, June 20			
,,	Reepham Moor - -	Lincoln -	19 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, June 20	,, September 11	,, August 17	1870 January 13
,,	Epsom Common Fields	Surrey -	535 0 0	*	*	,, June 21	,, June 9	1868 December 19	1869 November 17
,,	Broad Heath Common or Hanley Heath -	Worcester -	92 0 0	1 1 0	- - -	,, June 22	,, December 5		
,,	Trumfleet - -	York -	141 0 0	*	*	,, June 23	1869 April 2	1870 January 20	
28 Vict. c. 39.	Llangeler, Pemboyr, and Kilrhedin - -	Carmarthen -	2,526 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	,, August 1			
,,	Bradwell - -	Derby -	45 0 0	*	*	,, August 1	1870 January 1		
,,	Longville Common -	Salop -	80 0 0	1 0 0	- - -	,, August 1	1866 November 1	1867 June 12	
,,	Selston - - -	Nottingham -	850 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	,, December 12			
,,	Chipping Wycombe -	Buckingham	347 0 0	*	*	,, August 9	1867 August 31	1868 July 28	1869 September 16
,,	Chidden Down - -	Southampton	339 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	,, August 4	1869 June 19		
,,	Anthill Common -	Southampton	87 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, August 4	,, October 1		
,,	Brumby Commons -	Lincoln -	817 0 0	*	*	,, August 3	1870 January 20		
,,	Brumby Moors - -	Lincoln -	612 0 0	*	*	,, August 3	,, January 20		

* In these cases the Commissioners had not the power to require public allotments to be set out, the lands not being subject to the rights mentioned in Sections 30 & 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place in the following Inclosures since the same were authorized—*continued*.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.			Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.			Allotment for Labouring Poor.			Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.				
28 Vict. c. 39.	Nuthurst	Sussex	36	0	0	2	3	0	-		-	1865 August 1	1867 May 27	1868 November 13	
,,	Stinchcombe	Gloucester	202	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	0	,, August 1	,, July 8	,, September 1	1869 August 5
,,	Addingham	York	845	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	,, August 3			
,,	Bootle and Waberthwaite	Cumberland	950	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, August 1	,, June 28	1869 May 4	
,,	Cefnllys	Radnor	217	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, September 5	1866 December 19	1867 July 5	
,,	Roughton	Norfolk	378	0	0	*	0	0	15	0	0	,, August 8	1868 September 21	1869 February 23	,, August 26
29 Vict. c. 29.	Walsall Wood	Stafford	400	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	1866 June 26			
,,	Bathford and Warleigh	Somerset	154	0	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	,, July 5	,, January 17	,, January 21	,, November 4
,,	Preston Candover	Southampton	220	0	0	4	0	0	30	0	0	,, July 3	,, September 15	,, June 15	
,,	Chillington	Somerset	27	0	0	1	0	0	-		-	,, July 6			
,,	Coaley	Gloucester	154	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	,, July 6			
,,	Cam	Gloucester	166	0	0	4	0	0	20	0	0	,, July 6	1869 August 31		
,,	Minsterworth (No. 2.)	Gloucester	400	0	0		*			*		,, July 4	,, February 1	,, October 28	
,,	Lockton	York	2,868	0	0	2	0	0	-		-	,, July 4			
29 & 30 Vict. c. 94.	Saint Julliot	Cornwall	440	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, September 17	1868 February 12	,, January 19	,, July 8
,,	Widdington	Essex	820	0	0		*			*		,, September 20	1869 April 12	,, November 16	
,,	Mynydd Bodafon	Anglesey	115	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, September 18	,, May 31	,, December 7	
,,	Coventry (No. 2.)	Warwick	52	0	0	3	0	0	-		-	,, October 3	,, June 24		
,,	Wainfleet	Lincoln	100	0	0	-		-	3	0	0	,, September 19	1868 October 19	,, July 6	
,,	Aspeden	Hertford	375	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, September 18	1869 March 19	,, July 27	,, November 25
,,	Throcking	Hertford	106	0	0		*			*		,, September 20	1868 July 9	1868 November 12	,, March 11
30 Vict. c. 20.	Chard	Somerset	40	0	0		*			*		1867 August 15			
,,	Chippenham and Langley Burrell	Wilts	37	0	0		*			*		,, July 2	,, January 8	,, September 2	,, August 5
,,	Colkirk	Norfolk	76	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	,, July 3	,, December 24	1869 October 6	
,,	Tatterford	Norfolk	75	0	0	-		-	1	0	0	,, July 2	,, March 13	1868 July 2	,, May 13
,,	Dawlish	Devon	177	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, September 23	1869 June 25	1870 January 14	
,,	Saint Pinnock	Cornwall	113	0	0	2	0	0	-		-	,, July 17	1870 January 10		
,,	Manley	Chester	54	0	0	-		-	-			,, July 3	1869 February 3	1869 September 7	
,,	Greasby	Chester	21	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, July 1	1868 April 17	1868 October 6	,, March 11
,,	Shap	Westmorland	308	0	0		*			*		,, July 2	1869 February 23	1869 September 4	
,,	Fakenham	Norfolk	163	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	,, July 3	1870 January 14		
,,	Boughton	Nottingham	144	0	0	-		-	-		-	,, July 4			

* In these cases the Commissioners had not the power to require public Allotments to be set out, the lands not being subject to the rights mentioned in sections 30 and 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place in the following Inclosures since the same were authorized—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
30 Vict. c. 20.	Crimscott and Whimpstone	Warwick	1,161 0 0	*	*	1867 July 2	1868 November 23	1869 August 3	
30 & 31 Vict. c. 71.	Elham	Kent	33 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	„ September 10			
„	Whitson	Monmouth	50 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	„ September 11	1869 April 5	„ December 23	
„	Shimpling and Burston	Norfolk	38 0 0	Village Green of ½ acre.	1 0 0	„ September 12			
„	Elsdon (Troughend)	Northumberland	1,152 0 0	- - -	- - -	„ September 10	„ July 7		
„	Foulk Stapleford	Chester	48 0 0	- - -	- - -	„ September 11	1868 November 10	„ September 14	
31 Vict. c. 31.	Grange of Gwyddgryg	Carmarthen	1,064 0 0	- - -	- - -	1868 August 26			
„	Hunston	Sussex	78 0 0	*	*	„ July 15	1869 November 27		
„	Heyop, &c.	Radnor	1,500 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	„ July 7			
„	Elsdon (Rochester)	Northumberland	305 0 0	- - -	- - -	„ July 7			
„	East Stoke	Dorset	477 0 0	1 2 0	- - -	„ July 7	1870 January 20		
„	South Clifton Marsh	Nottingham	49 0 0	*	*	„ July 7	1869 April 5	1870 January 19	
„	Golden Mile Common	Glamorgan	84 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	„ July 7			
„	West Grinstead and Cowfold	Sussex	105 0 0	4 0 0	- - -	„ July 23			
„	Christchurch	Southampton	287 0 0	*	*	„ September 3			
31 & 32 Vict. c. 82.	Longhope	Gloucester	440 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	„ September 8			
„	Old Radnor	Radnor	412 0 0	- - -	- - -	„ August 26	1869 August 10	1869 December 21	
„	Grimstone	Norfolk	460 0 0	*	*	„ August 11	„ December 8		
„	Ripon (Dacre)	York	1,638 0 0	- - -	- - -	„ August 11			
„	Chirbury (Priest Weston)	Salop	227 0 0	1 0 0	- - -	„ August 11			
„	Upottery	Devon	36 0 0	- - -	- - -	„ August 14			
„	Badgeworth	Gloucester	110 0 0	*	*	„ August 14			
„	Badgeworth (Bentham)	Gloucester	80 0 0	*	*	„ August 14			
32 & 33 Vict. c. 159.	Llanvair Waterdine	Salop	497 0 0	- - -	- - -	1869 September 16			
„	Highbray	Devon	177 0 0	- - -	- - -	„ September 16			
„	Stoke Orchard	Gloucester	20 0 0	*	*	„ September 10			

* In these cases the Commissioners had not the power to require public allotments to be set out, the lands not being subject to the rights mentioned in sections 30 and 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place in the following Inclosures since the same were authorized—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
32 & 33 Vict. c. 159.	Huntley (No. 2.) -	Gloucester -	78 0 0	- - -	- - -	1869 September 9			
,,	Harrietsham - -	Kent -	39 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, September 9			
,,	Hunston (No. 2.) -	Sussex -	12 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, September 14			
,,	Lanivet - -	Cornwall -	97 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, September 7			
,,	Tir Abbot Ucha -	Denbigh -	2,550 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, October 5			
,,	Piecombe - -	Sussex -	318 0 0		*	,, September 17			
,,	Saxlingham - -	Norfolk -	60 0 0	- - -	1 0 0	,, September 9			
,,	Overton - -	Flint - -	39 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, September 7			
,,	Kirton - - -	Lincoln -	750 0 0	- - -	- - -	,, September 7			

* In these cases the Commissioners had not the power to require public allotments to be set out, the lands not being subject to the rights mentioned in sections 30 and 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

Applications for Inclosures not yet authorized by Parliament to be proceeded with.

[The Cases marked P are those to which the proper Assents have been given to the Provisional Order, and are in a state to be included in the Annual General Bill.]

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.				A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
1866 July 9		Altarnun	Cornwall	135 0 0	1866 Nov. 21	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
1867 March 8		Crosthwaite (Borrowdale).	Cumberland	800 0 0	1867 April 23	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
May 6		Llanganhafal	Denbigh	1,005 0 0	June 20	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
June 7		Sherfield-upon-Loddon.	Southampton	18 0 0	July 20	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
1868 Feb. 14	P.	Withypool	Somerset	1,904 0 0	1868 June 4	1870 Jan. 13	1-16th, inclusively	5 2 0	5 0 0	1870 Jan. 21	Population of parish, 307.
Feb. 19		Elmstone Hardwicke	Gloucester	630 0 0	April 30	1868 July 2	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
Mar. 31		Steventon	Berks	1,373 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of parish, 886.
April 2		Milton (Chewton)	Southampton	80 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of parish, 1,295.
April 6	P.	Felixstow	Suffolk	100 0 0	May 26	1869 June 17	1-15th, inclusively	- -	- -	1869 Dec. 8	Population of parish, 673.
May 16	P.	Alston	Cumberland	2,878 0 0	June 30	Mar. 18	- - - -	- -	- -	April 23	Not subject to rights mentioned in Sections 30 & 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 118.
May 21	P.	Layston and Widdial	Hertford	764 0 0	Sept. 30	1868 Nov. 19	- - - -	- -	- -	May 20	Not subject to rights mentioned in Sections 30 & 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 118.
Sept. 18	P.	Llanvair Waterdine (No. 2.)	Salop	1,600 0 0	1869 Jan. 15	1869 Feb. 25	1-14th exclusive of Minerals except building Stone and Tile.	- -	1 0 0	Mar. 31	Population of parish, 611.
Sept. 29	P.	Wisley	Surrey	375 0 0	1868 Nov. 28	1870 Jan. 6	1-8th, inclusively	6 0 0	10 0 0	1870 Jan. 18	Population of parish, 166.
Oct. 6		Christon	Somerset	85 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of parish, 81.

Applications for Inclosures not yet authorized—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1868				A. R. P.	1868	1869		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	1869	
Oct. 20	P.	Wolstanton -	Stafford -	31 0 0	Dec. 29	Mar. 4	1–14th exclusively -	6 0 0	4 0 0	April 5	Population of Parish, 32,029 Newcastle, Pop. 12,938, 1 mile distant. Burslem, Pop. 22,327, 1½ miles distant. Hanley, Pop. 31,953, 2½ miles distant. Stoke, Pop. 71,368, 3 miles distant.
Oct. 31	P.	Felkirk (Brierley, &c.)	York - -	238 0 0	Dec. 31	Mar. 1	1–16th exclusive of Coal & Ironstone.	6 0 0	8 0 0	May 19	Population of parish, 997. Barnsley, Pop. 17,890, 6 miles distant, Wakefield, Pop. 23,350, 10 miles distant.
						1870					
Nov. 3		Addingham (Heathness).	York - -	22 0 0	Dec. 8	Jan. 17	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Stinted Pasture.
					1869	1869					
Dec. 2	P.	Maltby - -	York - -	78 0 0	Feb. 9	Mar. 4	1-16th, inclusively -	3 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 31	Population of parish, 858. Rotherham, Pop. 7,598, 7 miles distant.
Dec. 21		Evercreech - -	Somerset -	59 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of Parish, 1,321.
1869										1869	
Jan. 5	P.	Lythe (Ugthorpe) -	York - -	525 0 0	July 27	Oct. 7	1-16th, inclusively -	3 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 13	Population of township, 256. Whitby, Pop. 12,051, 7 miles distant.
Jan. 25	P.	Landewednack - -	Cornwall -	363 0 0	May 5	June 17	- - - -	6 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1	Population of parish, 429.
Jan. 30	P.	Myndtown - -	Salop - -	348 0 0	Mar. 16	May 6	1–14th exclusive of Metallic Minerals	- -	- -	May 15	Population of parish, 48.
Feb. 9		Rotherfield -	Sussex - -	250 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of parish, 3,031.
Feb. 22	P.	St. Dennis - -	Cornwall -	636 0 0	May 6	June 10	1–12th exclusively -	2 0 0	6 0 0	Oct. 1	Population of parish, 993.
Mar. 5		Castor - -	Northampton -	3,050 0 0	May 18	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of parish, 1,111.

Applications for Inclosures not yet authorized—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	1869	1869		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	1869	
1869 Mar. 9	Yarpole	Hereford	518 0 0	Apr. 20	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
Mar. 22	P. Liston	Essex	30 0 0	Apr. 27	May 6	- - - -	- -	- -	May 19	Not subject to rights mentioned in Sections 30 & 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.
Mar. 31	Kempsey	Worcester	473 0 0	Nov. 12	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of parish, 1,433.
April 5	P. Roche	Cornwall	483 0 0	May 6	June 10	1–12th exclusively	4 0 0	6 0 0	July 26	Population of parish, 250.
April 26	P. Goldcliff	Monmouth	31 0 0	June 29	July 22	1-16th, inclusively	1 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1	Newport, Pop. 23,249, 7 miles distant.
June 17	P. Bulvan	Essex	223 0 0	July 20	Aug. 5	20 acres, inclusively	4 0 0	6 0 0	Sept. 3	Population of parish, 268.
July 1	P. Dorney	Buckingham	180 0 0	Aug. 24	Oct. 7	1-16th, inclusively	4 0 0	11 0 0	Nov. 16	Population 519. Windsor, Pop. 9,520, 3 miles distant.
July 8	P. Godstone and Tandridge	Surrey	70 0 0	Aug. 9	Aug. 26	1-15th, inclusively	5 0 0	8 0 0	Oct. 16	Population of parishes, 2,474.
July 10	Kirkham (Freckleton)	Lancaster	180 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of parish, 4,017.
Aug. 21	Wickham	Southampton	130 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of parish, 1,019.
Oct. 7	Michaelchurch	Radnor	160 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population 655.
Oct. 30	P. Stamford and Tinwell	Lincoln and Rutland.	1,621 0 0	Dec. 21	1870 Jan. 17	1–16th of Waste inclusively.	8 0 0	10 0 0	1870 Jan. 27	Population, 8,047. Only 47 acres of waste.
Nov. 5	Pembridge and Eardisland.	Hereford	42 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population, 2,394.
Nov. 15	High Wycombe	Buckingham	326 0 0	1870 Jan. 17	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population, 7,161.
Nov. 26	Withiel	Cornwall	128 0 0	Jan. 12	Jan. 15	- - - -	- -	- -	Jan. 24	Not subject to rights mentioned in Sections 30 & 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

Applications for Inclosures not yet authorized—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1869			A. R. P.	1870	1870		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	1870	
Dec. 9	Newent - -	Gloucester -	45 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of parish, 3,182.
1870										
Jan. 15	Colva, &c. - -	Radnor -	3,000 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population, 1169.
Jan. 21	West Kirby (Great Meolse).	Chester - -	250 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population of township, 184.
Jan. 24	Goathland - -	York - -	7,325 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population, 518.
Jan. 26	Riccall - -	York - -	1,245 0 0	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Population, 783.

APPLICATIONS for the EXCHANGE or PARTITION of LANDS, and for Division of Intermixed Lands, and for other purposes under the Inclosure Acts.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1860 June 5	For exchange	Gloucester.			
„ June 27	„	Dorset.			
„ Sept. 6	„	Herts.			
„ Oct. 5	„	Kent.			
1861 April 19	„	Brecon	1861 June 20		
„ April 19	„	Brecon	„ June 20		
„ Sept. 4	„	Hereford.			
1862 Feb. 8	„	Leicester.			
„ Feb. 22	„	Somerset and Dorset.			
„ April 23	„	Stafford.			
„ May 8	„	Anglesey.			
„ May 17	„	Essex	1868 Oct. 1	1869 Feb. 25	
„ June 2	„	Cumberland	1862 Sept. 18		
„ July 19	„	Cumberland.			
„ Aug. 5	„	Stafford	1862 Sept. 1		
„ Aug. 18	„	Kent.			
„ Oct. 16	„	Bucks	1863 March 19		
„ Nov. 22	„	Cardigan.			
1863 Jan. 15	„	Bucks.			
„ Jan. 21	„	York.			
„ Jan. 21	„	York.			
„ April 14	„	Chester.			
„ May 13	„	Derby.			
„ July 18	„	Suffolk.			
„ Oct. 5	„	Dorset.			
„ Oct. 5	„	Norfolk.			
„ Nov. 5	„	Bucks.			
„ Nov. 5	„	Bucks.			
„ Nov. 25	„	Devon	1868 Sept. 8	1869 March 11	
„ Nov. 28	„	Bucks.			
„ Dec. 5	„	Monmouth	1869 March 4		
„ Dec. 22	„	Devon.			
1864 Jan. 28	„	Lancaster.			
„ Feb. 3	„	Hereford.			
„ Feb. 22	„	Kent.			
„ March 4	„	Oxford	1869 April 22	1869 Sept. 23	
„ March 8	„	Stafford.			
„ April 25	„	Stafford	1865 Feb. 23		
„ May 26	„	Glamorgan.			
„ Aug. 8	„	Monmouth and Gloucester.			
„ Aug. 29	„	Stafford	1864 Nov. 24		
„ Oct. 20	„	Herts.			
„ Nov. 23	„	Devon.			
„ Dec. 19	„	Lancaster.			
1865 Jan. 10	„	York.			
1865 July 1	For exchange	Lincoln.			
„ Aug. 1	„	Lancaster.			
„ Aug. 10	„	Chester	1865 Oct. 26		
„ Aug. 18	„	Dorset.			
„ Sept. 12	„	Southampton	1866 Jan. 25		
„ Oct. 2	„	Leicester.			
1866 Jan. 8	„	Kent	„ July 12		
„ Feb. 8	„	Surrey.			
„ March 9	„	Herts	„ June 14		
„ March 16	„	Surrey.			
„ April 25	„	Somerset.			
„ June 5	„	Gloucester.			
„ June 15	„	Middlesex.			
„ June 30	„	Hereford.			
„ July 16	„	Norfolk.			
„ Oct. 11	„	Essex.			
„ Nov. 2	„	Dorset.			
„ Nov. 20	„	Leicester.			
„ Dec. 19	„	Hereford	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
1867 Jan. 19	„	Herts.			
„ Feb. 1	„	Hereford.			
„ Feb. 5	„	Denbigh	1867 Nov. 7		
„ March 4	„	Kent	1868 Dec. 10	1869 Mar. 27	
„ March 14	„	Gloucester.			
„ March 20	„	Lincoln and Northampton	„ July 23	„ Feb. 5	
„ March 21	„	Dorset.			
„ April 30	„	Herts.			
„ May 4	„	Essex.			
„ June 7	„	Northumberland	1869 Feb. 4	1869 Aug. 26	
„ July 3	„	Anglesey.			
„ July 16	„	Salop	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ July 19	„	Derby	1867 Nov. 7	1869 June 10	
„ July 24	„	Essex.			
„ Aug. 9	„	Middlesex	1869 Feb. 18	„ Aug. 11	
„ Sept. 16	„	Rutland	„ Jan. 7	„ June 3	
„ Sept. 24	„	Gloucester	1868 April 2		
„ Sept. 26	„	Middlesex	„ March 26	„ Feb. 11	
„ Oct. 18	„	Pembroke.			
„ Nov. 1	„	York	„ Aug. 26	„ Feb. 11	
„ Nov. 8	„	York	„ Nov. 12	„ April 9	
1868 Jan. 8	„	Norfolk	„ Nov. 5	„ Mar. 11	
„ Jan. 10	„	Gloucester	„ Nov. 26	„ April 29	
„ Jan. 18	„	Hereford	„ Nov. 26	„ May 6	
„ Jan. 23	„	Southampton	1869 Jan. 16	„ June 17	
„ Jan. 24	„	Kent	1868 Sept. 14	„ Feb. 5	
„ Jan. 30	„	Salop.			

Applications, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1868 Feb. 1	For exchange	Essex and Suffolk.	1869 May 6		
„ Feb. 6	„	Northumberland	„ Jan. 7	1869 July 1	
„ Feb. 8	„	Worcester -			
„ Feb. 25	„	Notts - -	1868 Dec. 24	„ July 22	
„ Feb. 29	„	Notts - -	„ July 29	„ March 18	
„ March 5	„	Essex.			
„ March 13	„	Suffolk -	„ Nov. 5	„ March 18	
„ March 16	„	Flint -	„ Nov. 5	„ March 18	
„ March 17	„	Cumberland -	„ Oct. 1	„ Feb. 25	
„ March 18	„	Suffolk - -	„ July 24	„ Dec. 31	
„ March 19	„	Norfolk -	„ Dec. 24	„ May 27	
„ March 24	„	Northumberland	„ Oct. 8	„ Feb. 18	
„ March 25	„	Suffolk -	„ Sept. 8	„ Feb. 11	
„ April 4	„	Northampton and Bucks.	1869 March 25	„ Sept. 9	
„ April 4	„	Somerset -	1868 Dec. 17	„ June 10	
„ April 6	„	Lancaster -	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ April 7	„	Salop.			
„ April 9	„	Norfolk -	„ Sept. 8	„ Feb. 11	
„ April 15	„	Warwick -	„ Oct. 1		
„ April 15	„	Bristol -	„ Oct. 8	- - -	Withdrawn.
„ April 24	„	Middlesex -	„ Oct. 1	„ June 24	
„ April 25	„	York.			
„ April 28	„	Herts -	„ Dec. 10	„ April 22	
„ May 6	„	Anglesey.			
„ May 9	„	Somerset -	„ Nov. 5	„ March 11	
„ May 9	„	Somerset -	„ Nov. 5	„ March 11	
„ May 14	„	Gloucester -	„ Nov. 19	„ March 25	
„ May 15	„	Oxford - -	„ Dec. 2	„ April 22	
„ May 18	„	Derby.			
„ May 19	„	Lincoln -	„ Sept. 14	„ Feb. 11	
„ May 21	„	Devon - -	1869 Oct. 28		
„ May 27	„	Hants -	„ Jan. 7	„ June 24	
„ May 30	„	Somerset -	1868 Oct. 1	„ Feb. 18	
„ May 30	„	Somerset -	„ Oct. 1	„ Feb. 18	
„ June 4	„	Hereford -	„ Sept. 8	„ Feb. 18	
„ June 5	„	Somerset -	„ Nov. 26	„ June 17	
„ June 6	„	Sussex -	„ Dec. 17	„ May 13	
„ June 9	„	Oxford -	„ Nov. 5	„ April 15	
„ June 12	„	Surrey -	„ Oct. 1	„ March 4	
„ June 12	„	Hereford -	1869 June 10	„ Nov. 25	
„ June 13	„	Somerset -	„ Feb. 4	„ July 29	
„ June 13	„	Hereford -	1868 Oct. 1	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ June 15	„	Wilts and Somerset.	„ Nov. 26	- - -	Withdrawn.
„ June 17	„	Lancaster -	„ Oct. 8	1869 Feb. 11	
1868 June 18	For exchange	Devon -	1868 Dec. 24	1869 June 3	
„ June 19	„	Salop - -	„ Sept. 8	„ Feb. 5	
„ June 23	„	Northumberland	„ Oct. 1	„ March 11	
„ June 24	„	Stafford -	„ Oct. 1	„ Feb. 18	
„ June 24	„	Anglesey -	1869 Feb. 11	„ July 15	
„ June 30	„	Salop - -	1868 Sept. 8	„ Feb. 18	
„ July 1	„	Oxford -	1869 June 3		
„ July 1	„	Hereford -	1868 Oct. 1	„ March 4	
„ July 7	„	Wilts - -	„ Nov. 5	„ March 18	
„ July 8	„	Gloucester -	„ Oct. 1	„ March 4	
„ July 13	„	Notts - -	„ Nov. 26	„ April 22	
„ July 14	„	Hereford -	„ Oct. 1	„ March 4	
„ July 14	„	Hereford -	„ Nov. 5	„ April 15	
„ July 16	„	Anglesey.			
„ July 17	„	Hants -	„ Oct. 1	„ Feb. 8	
„ July 17	„	York.			
„ July 18	„	Wilts -	1869 Aug. 11	1870 Jan. 20	
„ July 18	„	Somerset -	„ July 1	1869 Nov. 25	
„ July 21	„	Bedford -	„ March 11	„ Aug. 5	
„ July 23	„	Middlesex.			
„ July 25	„	Cornwall -	„ Aug. 5	1870 Jan. 20	
„ July 28	„	Hereford -	„ July 15	1869 Nov. 25	
„ July 28	„	York.			
„ July 30	„	Hants -	1868 Nov. 12	„ May 6	
„ Aug. 4	„	Somerset -	„ Nov. 12	„ April 15	
„ Aug. 6	„	Herts -	„ Nov. 12	„ March 18	
„ Aug. 13	„	Wilts - -	1869 Jan. 7	„ June 3	
„ Aug. 13	„	Middlesex -	1868 Dec. 2	„ July 29	
„ Aug. 17	„	Hants -	1869 May 6	„ Oct. 28	
„ Aug. 18	„	Cambridge -	„ Feb. 4	„ July 15	
„ Aug. 18	„	Devon -	„ March 11	„ Sept. 16	
„ Aug. 19	„	Suffolk -	„ May 6	„ Sept. 23	
„ Aug. 20	„	Wilts -	1868 Dec. 17	„ May 6	
„ Aug. 20	„	Bucks -	„ Dec. 24	„ May 20	
„ Aug. 26	„	Lancaster -	1869 March 11	„ July 29	
„ Aug. 26	„	Durham -	1868 Dec. 17	„ April 29	
„ Sept. 2	„	Devon - -	1869 May 27		
„ Sept. 4	„	Devon -	„ March 11	„ Sept. 16	
„ Sept. 9	„	Lincoln -	1868 Oct. 22	„ March 4	
„ Sept. 16	„	Essex -	„ Oct. 15	„ Feb. 25	
„ Sept. 17	„	Herts -	1869 Oct. 28		
„ Sept. 21	„	Sussex.			
„ Sept. 22	„	Gloucester -	„ Aug. 5	„ Dec. 23	
„ Sept. 22	„	Kent - -	1868 Dec. 17	„ April 22	
„ Sept. 23	„	Chester -	„ Dec. 17	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Sept. 24	„	Derby -	1869 Jan. 7	„ May 20	
„ Sept. 24	„	Oxford -	„ March 11	„ Sept. 9	

Applications, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1868 Sept. 24	For exchange	Middlesex -	1869 July 1	1869 Nov. 17	
„ Sept. 24	„	Warwick -	„ April 8	„ Sept. 30	
„ Sept. 26	„	York - -	„ Feb. 11	„ July 29	
„ Sept. 26	„	Denbigh and Flint.			
„ Sept. 29	„	Derby -	1868 Dec. 17	„ April 29	
„ Sept. 30	„	Sussex -	1869 Feb. 4	„ July 1	
„ Oct. 1	„	Gloucester -	„ Feb. 11	„ July 22	
„ Oct. 1	„	Huntingdon -	„ Feb. 4	„ June 24	
„ Oct. 1	„	Huntingdon -	1868 Nov. 26	„ April 15	
„ Oct. 5	„	Chester - -	1869 Feb. 18	„ July 15	
„ Oct. 6	„	Huntingdon -	„ March 11	„ Aug. 5	
„ Oct. 7	„	Oxford -	1868 Dec. 2	„ April 1	
„ Oct. 8	„	York -	1869 Jan. 16	„ July 1	
„ Oct. 8	„	York - -	„ Feb. 18	„ July 22	
„ Oct. 10	„	Suffolk -	1868 Dec. 17	„ May 20	
„ Oct. 12	„	Cumberland -	1869 March 24	„ Sept. 16	
„ Oct 14	„	Notts.			
„ Oct. 14	„	Lancaster -	„ Feb. 4	„ Sept. 9	
„ Oct. 15	„	Monmouth -	„ April 8	„ Aug. 26	
„ Oct. 16	„	Glamorgan -	„ Feb. 4	„ July 8	
„ Oct. 16	„	York and Lancaster.			
„ Oct. 20	„	Hants -	„ Feb. 11	„ July 8	
„ Oct. 20	„	Somerset and Devon.			
„ Oct. 21	„	Somerset -	„ May 6	„ Oct. 21	
„ Oct. 26	„	Essex - -	„ April 22	„ Oct. 28	
„ Oct. 27	„	Wilts -	„ Feb. 11	„ July 1	
„ Oct. 30	„	Leicester -	„ Feb. 4	„ June 24	
„ Oct. 30	„	Bucks -	„ May 13	„ Oct. 14	
„ Oct. 30	„	Notts - -	„ March 4	„ July 29	
„ Nov. 2	„	Wilts -	„ Feb. 11	„ July 1	
„ Nov. 3	„	Northampton -	„ March 11	„ Aug. 18	
„ Nov. 3	„	Sussex -	„ Aug. 11	1870 Jan. 20	
„ Nov. 6	„	Northampton -	„ Sept. 16		
„ Nov. 10	„	Gloucester -	„ April 8	1869 Sept. 9	
„ Nov. 16	„	Northampton -	„ April 8	„ Aug. 31	
„ Nov. 19	„	Cornwall -	„ May 6	„ Sept. 16	
„ Nov. 21	„	Carnarvon -	„ April 15	„ Sept. 16	
„ Nov. 23	„	Stafford and Derby.	„ April 15	„ Sept. 16	
„ Nov. 24	„	Bucks -	„ March 11	„ Aug. 11	
„ Nov. 24	„	Essex - -	„ July 1	„ Dec. 16	
„ Nov. 24	„	Berks - -	„ May 6	„ Sept. 16	
„ Nov. 26	„	Gloucester -	„ Feb. 11	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Nov. 26	„	Surrey.			
1868 Nov. 28	For exchange	Northampton -	1869 July 8	1869 Dec. 16	
„ Nov. 28	„	Dorset -	„ Aug. 5	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Dec. 1	„	Herts.			
„ Dec. 4	„	Merioneth -	„ April 15	„ Sept. 30	
„ Dec. 7	„	Gloucester -	„ April 22	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Dec. 8	„	Oxford -	„ May 13	„ Nov. 17	
„ Dec. 11	„	Carnarvon and Denbigh.	„ June 3	„ Nov. 25	
„ Dec. 14	„	Dorset -	„ March 4	„ July 29	
„ Dec. 15	„	Hants -	„ May 27		
„ Dec. 15	„	Middlesex -	„ March 4	„ July 15	
„ Dec. 16	„	Devon -	„ June 24	„ Dec. 16	
„ Dec. 17	„	Chester -	„ March 25	„ Aug. 26	
„ Dec. 23	„	Gloucester -	„ Aug. 26		
„ Dec. 23	„	Gloucester -	„ Aug. 26		
„ Dec. 30	„	Wilts -	„ April 8	„ Sept. 16	
„ Dec. 30	„	Somerset -	„ May 13	„ Oct. 21	
1869 Jan. 6	„	Merioneth -	„ Feb. 11	„ July 1	
„ Jan. 8	„	Middlesex -	„ May 27	„ Oct. 21	
„ Jan. 9	„	Somerset -	„ June 17	„ Nov. 4	
„ Jan. 9	„	Somerset -	„ June 17	„ Nov. 12	
„ Jan. 9	„	Carmarthen & Cardigan.	„ May 26	„ Sept. 30	
„ Jan. 20	„	Northumberland	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
„ Jan. 26	„	York.			
„ Jan. 26	„	Lancaster -	„ May 13	„ Sept. 23	
„ Jan. 26	„	Brecon -	„ June 17	1870 June 6	
„ Jan. 27	„	Southampton -	„ Oct. 21		
„ Jan. 28	„	Devon -	„ April 29	1869 Sept. 16	
„ Jan. 28	„	Kent - -	„ Aug. 5	„ Dec. 23	
„ Jan. 30	„	Anglesey -	„ July 8	„ Dec. 2	
„ Feb. 5	„	Wilts -	„ April 29	„ Sept. 23	
„ Feb. 5	„	Surrey.			
„ Feb. 6	„	Somerset and Wilts.	„ April 29	„ Sept. 16	
„ Feb. 9	„	Chester -	„ July 15	„ Dec. 31	
„ Feb. 9	„	Chester -	„ July 8	„ Dec. 2	
„ Feb. 9	„	Gloucester -	„ Sept. 29		
„ Feb. 10	„	Worcester -	„ Aug. 26		
„ Feb. 11	„	Gloucester -	„ Aug. 5		
„ Feb. 15	„	Suffolk -	„ May 6	„ Sept. 23	
„ Feb. 16	„	York.			
„ Feb. 16	„	York.			
„ Feb. 17	„	Bristol -	„ May 6	1869 Oct. 14	
„ Feb. 18	„	Norfolk -	„ Aug. 5	1870 Jan. 6	
„ Feb. 20	„	Suffolk -	„ July 15		
„ Feb. 22	„	Gloucester -	„ Aug. 5	„ Jan. 6	

Applications, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1869 Feb. 22	For exchange	Stafford -	1869 May 27	1869. Oct. 21	
„ Feb. 25	„	Gloucester -	„ April 29	„ Sept. 23	
„ Feb. 24	„	Norfolk -	„ July 1	„ Nov. 25	
„ Feb. 27	„	Bucks -			
„ Feb. 27	„	Hereford.	„ April 1	„ Sept. 16	
„ March 3	„	Chester - -	„ June 17	„ Nov. 25	
„ March 3	„	Dorset -	„ April 29	„ Oct. 21	
„ March 3	„	Dorset -	„ April 29	„ Sept. 23	
„ March 5	„	Hants -	„ June 10	„ Oct. 7	
„ March 6	„	Hereford -	„ July 8	„ Dec. 23	
„ March 6	„	Essex -	„ June 17	„ Oct. 28	
„ March 6	„	Somerset -	„ July 8	„ Dec. 16	
„ March 6	„	Bucks.			
„ March 8	„	Leicester.			
„ March 11	„	Hants -	„ Aug. 11	1870 Jan. 20	
„ March 12	„	Suffolk -	„ July 1	1869 Nov. 25	
„ March 12	„	Gloucester -	„ May 27	„ Oct. 7	
„ March 13	„	Gloucester.			
„ March 15	„	Somerset -	„ Aug. 5	1870 Jan. 27	
„ March 22	„	Derby -	„ Aug. 5		
„ March 23	„	York - -	„ July 8	1869 Dec. 10	
„ March 23	„	York -	„ July 8	„ Dec. 23	
„ March 26	„	Warwick -	„ Aug. 26	„ Dec. 13	
„ March 24	„	York -	„ Dec. 23		
„ March 31	„	Lancaster -	„ Dec. 23		
„ March 31	„	Suffolk -	„ Aug. 5	„ Dec. 31	
„ March 31	„	Salop - -	„ Dec. 2		
„ April 2	„	Worcester -	„ July 22	„ Dec. 23	
„ April 2	„	York -	„ Aug. 11	1870 Jan. 13	
„ April 2	„	Wilts -	„ Oct. 21		
„ April 2	„	Montgomery -	„ Sept. 16		
„ April 2	„	Montgomery -	„ Sept. 16		
„ April 5	„	Wilts and Somerset -	„ May 13	1869 Nov. 4	
„ April 7	„	Northampton -	- - -	- - -	Transferred to Tithe Department.
„ April 12	„	Beds - -	„ July 1	„ Dec. 16	
„ April 14	„	Monmouth.			
„ April 14	„	Monmouth.			
„ April 26	„	Rutland -	„ Aug. 11		
„ April 29	„	Notts -	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ April 30	„	Beds & Bucks.			
„ May 3	„	Lincoln -	„ Dec. 2		
„ May 3	„	Devon -	„ Dec. 16		
„ May 12	„	Leicester -	„ Aug. 5	„ Dec. 31	
„ May 12	„	Norfolk -	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
„ May 14	„	Herts -	„ Aug. 26	1870 Jan. 27	
„ May 15	„	Stafford.			
1869 May 15	For exchange	Pembroke.			
„ May 15	„	Leicester -	1869 Oct. 21		
„ May 19	„	Sussex -	„ Oct. 21		
„ May 20	„	Berks -	„ Sept. 16		
„ May 22	„	Worcester -	„ Oct. 28		
„ May 22	„	Worcester -	„ Dec. 2		
„ May 25	„	Notts.			
„ May 25	„	Notts.			
„ May 25	„	Notts.			
„ May 27	„	Derby -	„ Oct. 28		
„ May 27	„	Bucks -	„ Aug. 11	1869 Dec. 10	
„ May 29	„	Northampton	1870 Jan. 20		
„ May 31	„	Pembroke -	1869 Aug. 26		
„ June 1	„	Notts.			
„ June 3	„	Kent - -	„ July 29	„ Dec. 16	
„ June 7	„	Durham -	„ Dec. 9		
„ June 8	„	Gloucester -	„ July 8	„ Dec. 10	
„ June 8	„	Gloucester -	„ July 8	„ Dec. 10	
„ June 9	„	Gloucester -	„ Aug. 26	1870 Jan. 13	
„ June 10	„	Hereford -	„ Nov. 25		
„ June 12	„	Leicester -	„ Dec. 9		
„ June 12	„	Bucks -	„ Aug. 26		
„ June 14	„	Lincoln -	„ Dec. 23		
„ June 17	„	Berks -	„ Aug. 26		
„ June 18	„	Chester -	„ Aug. 5	1869 Dec. 16	
„ June 21	„	Lincoln.			
„ June 25	„	Northampton	„ Aug. 11	1870 Jan. 6	
„ June 29	„	Hereford -	„ Oct. 28		
„ July 2	„	Derby - -	„ Sept. 16		
„ July 5	„	Lincoln -	„ Oct. 28		
„ July 6	„	Middlesex -	„ Aug. 26		
„ July 7	„	Suffolk.			
„ July 7	„	Somerset -	„ Aug. 26		
„ July 9	„	Denbigh -	1870 Jan. 6		
„ July 10	„	Denbigh -	1869 Nov. 11		
„ July 14	„	York -	„ Sept. 9		
„ July 21	„	Lincoln -	„ Sept. 16	1870 Jan. 27	
„ July 22	„	Leicester -	„ Oct. 28		
„ July 23	„	Stafford -	1870 Jan. 6		
„ July 27	„	Middlesex -	1869 Dec. 2		
„ July 28	„	Hereford -	„ Nov. 4		
„ July 29	„	Kent -	„ Nov. 25		
„ Aug. 3	„	Derby -	„ Aug. 31		
„ Aug. 3	„	Salop -	„ Nov. 11		
„ Aug. 4	„	Somerset -	„ Nov. 4		
„ Aug. 4	„	Hereford -	„ Oct. 7		
„ Aug. 6	„	Norfolk.			

Applications, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1869 Aug. 6	For exchange	Devon	1869 Dec. 9		
„ Aug. 6	„	Devon	„ Dec. 9		
„ Aug. 10	„	Carmarthen.			
„ Aug. 11	„	Lincoln	„ Aug. 31	1869 Dec. 23	
„ Aug. 17	„	Wilts & Berks			
„ Aug. 17	„	Wilts.			
„ Aug. 17	„	Wilts.			
„ Aug. 17	„	Wilts.			
„ Aug. 20	„	Norfolk.			
„ Aug. 21	„	Hants	1870 Jan. 20		
„ Aug. 23	„	York	1869 Oct. 21		
„ Aug. 24	„	Somerset	„ Dec. 16		
„ Aug. 25	„	Middlesex.			
„ Aug. 25	„	Surrey and Middlesex	„ Dec. 23		
„ Aug. 25	„	Hants, Sussex.			
„ Aug. 27	„	Stafford	1870 Jan. 20		
„ Aug. 27	„	Lincoln	1869 Oct. 28		
„ Sept. 1	„	Worcester	„ Dec. 9		
„ Sept. 1	„	Sussex.			
„ Sept. 2	„	Derby	1870 Jan. 20		
„ Sept. 11	„	Somerset.			
„ Sept. 13	„	Somerset.			
„ Sept. 20	„	Hereford	1869 Dec. 9		
„ Sept. 20	„	York			
„ Sept. 22	„	Surrey	„ Dec. 9		
„ Sept. 22	„	Hereford			
„ Sept. 23	„	Hereford	1870 Jan. 12		
„ Sept. 23	„	Monmouth.			
„ Sept. 25	„	Cambridge.			
„ Sept. 25	„	Devon.			
„ Sept. 29	„	Essex.			
„ Sept. 30	„	Hants.			
„ Oct. 5	„	Westmoreland	„ Jan. 20		
„ Oct. 7	„	Derby.			
„ Oct. 9	„	Flint	1869 Dec. 23		
„ Oct. 11	„	York.			
„ Oct. 14	„	York.			
„ Oct. 14	„	Lancaster	„ Dec. 9		
„ Oct. 15	„	Wilts	„ Dec. 23		
„ Oct. 18	„	Northumberland			
„ Oct. 18	„	Somerset	1870 Jan. 20		
„ Oct. 20	„	Radnor and Hereford			
„ Oct. 21	„	Salop.			
„ Oct. 22	„	Northampton	„ Jan. 2		
1869 Oct. 22	For exchange	Cambridge.			
„ Oct. 27	„	Devon.			
„ Oct. 27	„	Devon	- - -	- - -	{ Combined with previous application.
„ Oct. 27	„	Devon	- - -	- - -	
„ Oct. 29	„	Somerset and Devon.			
„ Nov. 1	„	Somerset.			
„ Nov. 1	„	Northampton.			
„ Nov. 2	„	Herts.			
„ Nov. 2	„	Stafford.			
„ Nov. 5	„	Herts.			
„ Nov. 5	„	Lincoln.			
„ Nov. 6	„	Chester.			
„ Nov. 9	„	York	1870 Jan. 6		
„ Nov. 9	„	Herts.			
„ Nov. 10	„	Surrey.			
„ Nov. 10	„	Middlesex.			
„ Nov. 11	„	Chester.			
„ Nov. 15	„	Huntingdon, Herts, and Beds.			
„ Nov. 16	„	Devon.			
„ Nov. 16	„	Sussex.			
„ Nov. 18	„	Sussex.			
„ Nov. 23	„	Lancaster	1869 Dec. 23		
„ Dec. 1	„	Chester.			
„ Dec. 3	„	Surrey.			
„ Dec. 6	„	Berks.			
„ Dec. 6	„	Essex.			
„ Dec. 7	„	Merioneth.			
„ Dec. 7	„	Merioneth.			
„ Dec. 9	„	Lancaster.			
„ Dec. 10	„	Somerset.			
„ Dec. 11	„	Hants.			
„ Dec. 11	„	Chester.			
„ Dec. 13	„	Durham.			
„ Dec. 16	„	Somerset.			
„ Dec. 18	„	Westmoreland			
„ Dec. 18	„	Derby.			
„ Dec. 18	„	Cambridge.			
„ Dec. 20	„	Kent.			
„ Dec. 21	„	Gloucester.			
„ Dec. 21	„	Notts.			
„ Dec. 23	„	Beds.			
„ Dec. 24	„	Lincoln.			
„ Dec. 30	„	Somerset.			
1870 Jan. 6	„	Flint.			

Applications, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1870 Jan. 10	For exchange	Somerset and Wilts.			
„ Jan. 10	„	Somerset and Wilts.			
„ Jan. 11	„	Stafford.			
„ Jan. 11	„	Kent.			
„ Jan. 12	„	Gloucester.			
„ Jan. 14	„	Warwick.			
„ Jan. 15	„	Lancaster.			
„ Jan. 18	„	Kent.			
„ Jan. 18	„	Kent.			
„ Jan. 19	„	Dorset.			
„ Jan. 19	„	Salop.			
„ Jan. 22	„	Salop.			
1860 April 20	For partition	Lancaster.			
1862 May 5	„	Sussex.			
1864 Jan. 7	„	Durham.			
1865 March 25	„	Cornwall.			
1866 Jan. 13	„	Northumberland			
„ May 28	„	Cornwall.			
„ Oct. 18	„	Glamorgan.			
1867 Feb. 11	„	Northumberland			
„ Feb. 18	„	Southampton -	1868 July 23	1869 May 27	
„ Dec. 11	„	Surrey.			
1868 Feb. 21	„	Chester.			
„ Dec. 2	„	Northampton -	1869 July 1	„ Dec. 2	
1869 Feb. 6	„	Somerset.	„ Aug. 5		
1869 April 10	For partition	Northampton -	1869 July 1	1869 Dec. 2	
„ April 23	„	Somerset -	„ Aug. 5	„ Dec. 31	
„ May 28	„	Northampton -	„ Sept. 16		
„ June 16	„	Cardigan.			
„ Sept. 11	„	Sussex.			
„ Nov. 12	„	Stafford.			
„ Dec. 10	„	Kent.			
1859 Dec. 7	For division of intermixed lands.	Surrey.			
1867 Oct. 30	„	Hereford.			
„ Nov. 21		Hereford -	1869 Feb. 11	„ July 22	
1868 July 7	„	Sussex.			
1860 June 16	Iver - -	Bucks -	1860 July 19	- - -	Application under Local Inclosure Act. Abandoned.
1857 Oct. 13	To define lost boundaries.	Hertford -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
1868 Aug. 13	„	Sussex -	1868 Aug. 25	„ Feb. 18	
1869 Dec. 4	„	Berks -	1869 Dec. 8		
1868 Aug. 24	Leyton -	Essex -	- - -	- - -	For application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts.
1869 Feb. 5	Siston Common	Gloucester -	1869 Feb. 8	1869 Nov. 13	„
„ July 7	Pex Hill Common.	Lancaster -	„ July 19	„ Oct. 14	„
1869 April 28	Clifton -	Gloucester -	- - -	„ May 20	To apportion fixed rents.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission,
3, St. James's Square,
31st January 1870.

(Signed) G. DARBY,
G. RIDLEY,
JAMES CAIRD,
} INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 5th February 1870, under the "Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Inclosure Commission, 3, *St. James' Square, London, S.W.*
5th February 1870.

"Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866," 29 & 30 Vict. c. 122.

SIR,

WE have the honour to forward to you, in pursuance of the Provisions of the 20th Section of the above-named Act, the Third Annual Report of our proceedings under that Act.

We are not in a position this year to report any Scheme for the confirmation of Parliament.

During the year 1869 we have received memorials for schemes in the following cases:

1. Plumstead Common, in the County of Kent.

Owing to differences among those interested we have not yet been able to proceed with the preparation of a draft scheme.

2. London Fields and Hackney Downs, in the County of Middlesex.

This matter is not yet ripe for the publication of a draft scheme. It has been necessary to refer it to the promoters for re-consideration on certain points.

3. Waltham Holy Cross Common, in the County of Essex.

A draft scheme in relation to this common has been published, and a sitting was held in December last for the purpose of hearing evidence or information—and inquiring into objections—respecting the same; but considerable opposition having been made to the scheme the sitting was adjourned to afford the promoters further opportunity of considering their course.

4. Tooting Beck Common, in the County of Surrey.

5. Blackheath Common, in the County of Kent.

The memorials in these cases have been under our consideration, but there are sundry matters respecting them which require further investigation before drafts of schemes can be published.

With regard to the cases in which memorials were received previously to the year 1869, we have to report as follows:

1. Wimbledon Common, in the County of Surrey.

2. Mousehold Heath, in the County of Norfolk (under a Local Act).

We have not yet been placed in a position to publish a draft scheme in either of these cases, in consequence of differences among those interested.

[C. 41.—*Price* ½*d.*]

3. Hackney Commons, in the County of Middlesex.

We have been in communication with the promoters with regard to this matter, but are not yet able to publish a draft scheme.

Parts of the land comprised in this memorial are also included in the memorial relating to London Fields and Hackney Downs (above mentioned), which has been made by a different body under the Act.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
JAMES CAIRD.

The Right Honourable H. A. Bruce,
Home Office.

COPY of the REPORT of the INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 5th February 1870, under the "Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1870.

25372.

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

THIRTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT., CAP. 91,

FOR 1869.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

[C.—76] *Price* 2½*d.*

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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

In conformity with their prior Reports, the Loan Fund Board submit the following Summary of the Operations of the Loan Funds in Ireland during the past Year:—

Counties.	Number of Societies.	Amount Circulated during the Year 1869.	Number of Loans in 1869.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Capital, Expenses of Management, Bad Debts, and Loss on Notes.	Net Loss.	Net Profit.
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	16,230	2,434	331 3 2	266 11 11	–	64 11 3
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	14,427	2,246	307 15 11	257 16 9	–	49 19 2
Clare,	1	3,295	959	94 8 0	93 7 5	–	1 0 7
Cork,	7	19,125	5,871	542 5 4	380 11 3	–	161 14 1
Donegal,	5	41,261	8,275	1,256 6 0	1,014 12 6	–	241 13 6
Down,	1	19,944	2,335	409 1 10	377 3 10	–	31 18 0
Dublin,	1	372	67	17 15 1	17 12 4	–	0 2 9
Fermanagh,	7	71,099	11,501	1,958 12 11	1,328 10 4	–	630 2 7
Galway,	2	7,706	1,577	172 11 10	144 0 9	–	28 11 1
Kerry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	2	9,403	2,099	373 18 1	314 3 8	–	59 14 5
Kilkenny,	4	8,133	2,800	219 1 7	173 12 2	–	45 9 5
King's,	2	14,619	4,114	521 0 10	373 0 5	–	148 0 5
Leitrim,	1	4,750	1,302	102 7 3	122 2 7	19 15 4	–
Limerick,	5	27,172	5,501	607 10 3	467 5 11	–	140 4 4
Londonderry,	4	38,582	7,657	1,229 8 9	977 19 5	–	251 9 4
Longford,	1	5,907	1,182	186 16 6	156 7 0	–	30 9 6
Louth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meath,	1	6,020	1,381	147 19 0	115 15 5	–	32 3 7
Monaghan,	1	4,836	1,615	103 18 2	101 4 4	–	2 13 10
Queen's,	6	42,549	11,007	1,164 1 2	1,056 3 8	7 17 5	115 14 11
Roscommon,	1	12,655	2,745	379 11 3	323 13 8	–	55 17 7
Sligo,	3	21,449	4,945	581 0 10	452 12 3	–	128 8 7
Tipperary,	7	51,769	14,508	1,475 15 5	1,088 2 1	–	387 13 4
Tyrone,	13	98,577	18,718	3,131 18 0	2,803 1 6	58 7 0	387 3 6
Waterford,	1	13,659	2,428	312 12 0	252 17 11	–	59 14 1
Westmeath,	3	11,376	2,937	335 12 1	274 5 1	8 14 8	70 1 8
Wexford,	3	13,375	3,776	468 2 9	691 17 8	266 16 4	43 1 5
Wicklow,	4	8,178	1,942	298 3 3	247 11 2	–	50 12 1
Total,	88	556,468	125,922	16,728 17 3	13,872 3 0	361 10 9	3,218 5 0

The following Table shows the comparative operations of Loan Funds from the period of the Board's First Report :—

Years.	—	No. of Societies Transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	Number of Loans issued, or of Pledges received.	Total Number of Loans and Pledges.	Net Profit applicable to Charity and Reserve Fund.	Total Profit.
			£	£			£	£
1838	In the Returns of these years the Loan Funds and Monts de Piété were not separately classified,	50	–	180,526	–	148,528	–	2,547
1839		125	–	816,473	–	352,469	–	11,047
1840		215	–	1,164,046	–	463,750	–	15,477
1841	Loan Funds, 268 Monts de Piété, 8	276	1,438,598 61,935	1,500,533	411,303 351,408	762,711	14,853 –	14,853
1842	Loan Funds, 300 Monts de Piété, 7	307	1,691,871 46,196	1,738,067	488,702 293,985	782,687	18,967 –	18,967
1843	Loan Funds, 298 Monts de Piété, 7	305	1,650,963 30,878	1,681,841	490,870 178,528	669,398	14,149 –	14,149
1844	Loan Funds, 259 Monts de Piété, 4	263	1,702,918 5,801	1,708,719	488,207 42,632	530,839	8,949 98	9,047
1845	Loan Funds, 255 Monts de Piété, 5	260	1,857,457 12,880	1,870,337	507,339 85,319	592,658	9,695 67	9,762
1846	Loan Funds, 250 Monts de Piété, 5	255	1,770,397 8,194	1,778,591	470,291 48,792	519,083	8,332 72	8,404
1847	Loan Funds, 228 Monts de Piété, 4	232	863,647 3,468	867,115	231,101 21,550	252,651	– –	–
1848	Loan Funds, 177 Monts de Piété, 1	178	717,865 1,269	719,134	190,407 10,948	201,355	– –	–
1849	Loan Funds, 160 Monts de Piété, 1	161	649,934 1,393	651,327	175,673 9,452	185,125	761 28	789
1850	Loan Funds, 132 Monts de Piété, 1	133	662,794 1,238	664,032	189,235 8,099	197,334	1,880 19	1,899
1851	Loan Funds, 123 Monts de Piété, 1	124	712,073 1,512	713,585	191,050 9,861	200,911	2,992 –	2,992
1852	Loan Funds, 113 Monts de Piété, 1	114	739,056 1,450	740,506	191,870 9,461	201,331	5,962 14	5,976
1853	Loan Funds, 112 Monts de Piété, 1	113	842,803 1,208	844,011	210,622 7,734	218,356	6,878 5	6,883
1854	Loan Funds,* .	115	–	870,024	–	208,917	–	7,253
1855	Loan Funds, .	113	–	883,321	–	208,655	–	8,037
1856	Loan Funds,	115	–	917,686	–	202,420	–	6,527
1857	Loan Funds, .	111	–	929,653	–	204,394	–	7,816
1858	Loan Funds, .	111	–	930,170	–	200,200	–	7,459
1859	Loan Funds, .	112	–	936,217	–	201,807	–	6,769
1860	Loan Funds, .	110	–	917,737	–	198,855	–	6,363
1861	Loan Funds, .	105	–	826,774	–	182,067	–	5,682
1862	Loan Funds, .	105	–	719,400	–	163,327	–	3,660
1863	Loan Funds, .	104	–	692,951	–	155,067	–	2,075
1864	Loan Funds, .	98	–	636,331	–	147,816	–	1,824
1865	Loan Funds, .	97	–	615,786	–	141,051	–	1,818
1866	Loan Funds, .	94	–	597,491	–	134,447	–	1,716
1867	Loan Funds, .	93	–	582,216	–	130,328	–	3,108
1868	Loan Funds, .	90	–	581,437	–	128,074	–	3,386
1869	Loan Funds, .	88	–	586,468	–	125,922	–	3,218

* From 1853 Monts de Piété ceased to exist connected with Loan Funds.

The number of Loan Funds in 1869 on Board's Register was 88, being two less than in the preceding year.

During the year 1869 the following societies were gazetted by the Board, viz. :—The New Cork Charitable and the Johnstone Charitable.

The circulation of Loan Funds throughout the country connected with the Board in 1869 amounted to £586,468; it exceeded that of the preceding year by the sum of £5,031.

The capital of Loan Funds actually working in 1869 amounted to £150,773; it fell short of that of the preceding year by £773.

The number of loans made in 1869 was 125,922; it fell short of that of the preceding year by 2,152.

The number of Notes sold by the Board in 1869, at 1*d.* each, was 126,600; it fell short of the number sold in 1868 by 3,700. The produce of the sale of Notes in 1869 was £527 10*s.* 0*d.*; showing a decrease, as compared with 1868, of £15 8*s.* 4*d.*

The number of Debentures sold in 1869 by the Board, at 1*s.* each, was 150; the produce of the sale of which was £7 10*s.* There was an increase in the number sold, as compared with 1868, of 24, and in the produce of the sale of £1 4*s.*

The Gross Profits derived by Local Societies from Discounts, Fines, Sale of Application Papers and Cards, in 1869, amounted to £16,728 17*s.* 3*d.*; they fell short of the amount derived from the same sources in 1868 by £272 17*s.* 10*d.*

The amount of Fines (one of the above-named items) in 1869 was £3,343 9*s.* 11*d.*; showing a decrease, as compared with same item in 1868, of £137 15*s.* 7*d.*

The amount of Surplus Profits applied to charitable or useful purposes in the several localities of Loan Funds, in 1869, was £1,651 11*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of such grants, in that year, as compared with 1868, of £19 14*s.* 7*d.*

The Board's Income in 1869, derived from ordinary sources of Revenue, was—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards,	£535	1	0
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock,	123	2	3
Total,	£658	3	3

The Ordinary Income of 1869 fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £20 9*s.* 2*d.*

The total of Board's Receipts from all sources in 1869, was—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards,	£535	1	0
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock,	123	2	3
Relodged by Secretary in re late New Cork Charitable Loan Fund,	0	10	7
Relodged by Secretary, being amount repaid by Rosrea Loan Fund, for surplus of Notes early in 1869,	0	8	4
Total,	£659	2	2

The Board's Expenditure in 1869 was £831 12*s.* 8*d.*; it exceeded that of 1868 by the sum of £2 5*s.* 9*d.*

The Board's Expenditure in 1869 exceeded the income from all sources, by the sum of £172 10*s.* 6*d.*

The total Expenditure in 1869 being				£831	12	8
The total Income from all sources being				659	2	2
Excess of expenditure over income,				172	10	6
The total amount of drafts drawn for expenditure for 1869 was			£824	15	10	
The total assets applicable for	,,		735	13	7	
Net deficiency			£89	2	3	

To meet this deficiency in Board's Assets of 1869 Stock was sold out by Board's order,

21st December, 1869, of £200 net, which sum, however, was not lodged to Board's credit till 5th January, 1870, which leaves a balance in Bank on 6th January, 1870, applicable to expenditure of 1870, of £110 17*s.* 9*d.*

It is to be observed that in 1859 there was an increase in the Board's income, from sale of Notes and Debentures, over that of the previous year. Since that period to the end of 1867 there was a continued decrease.

In the year 1860 the decrease amounted to	£38	3	8
„ 1861 „ „	76	16	9
„ 1862 „ „	53	5	6
„ 1863 „ „	38	4	11
„ 1864 „ „	65	14	5
„ 1865 „ „	14	13	4
„ 1866 „ „	15	0	0
„ 1867 „ „	55	0	0
But in the year 1868 there was an increase on same items over the previous year, of	16	1	4
In 1869 a decrease again appears on those items, and as compared with 1868, amounts to	14	8	0

Amount of Loan Fund Circulation throughout Ireland from the year 1843, the date of passing of Act 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 91, to 1869:

1843	£1,681,841
1844	1,708,719
1845	1,870,337
1846	1,778,591
1847	867,115
1848	719,134
1849	651,327
1850	664,032
1851	713,585
1852	740,506
1853	844,011
1854	870,024
1855	883,321
1856	917,686
1857	929,653
1858	930,170
1859	936,217
1860	917,737
1861	826,774
1862	719,400
1863	692,951
1864	636,331
1865	615,786
1866	597,491
1867	582,216
1868	581,437
1869	586,468

(Signed)

George H. Lindsay, D.L.
Thomas Hincks, A.M., Archdeacon of Connor.
John Lentaigne, esq., D.L.
James Power, Bart.
De Vesci.
J. G. Porter, LL.B.
Walter Sweetman.
John Ennis, Bart.
W. H. F. Cogan, P.C.

(Countersigned)

Richard Robert Madden, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

SYNOPTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the Operations of the

COUNTIES.	Number of Societies Reporting in 1869.	Amount of Capital to be Accounted for on 31st December, 1869.	Actual Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1869.	Total Amount Circulated in 1869.	Number of Loans issued in 1869.	Sum in Borrowers' hands, on 31st December, 1869, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands, on 31st December, 1869.	Amount of Discount received in 1869.	Amount of Fines received in 1869.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, .	1	4,880	4,878	16,230	2,434	4,155 13 0	722 12 6	270 10 0	25 19 7
Armagh, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . .	1	3,634	3,628	14,427	2,246	3,625 4 0	5 5 8	240 9 0	42 11 11
Clare, . .	1	806	791	3,295	959	717 13 0	83 17 2	78 8 9	7 19 4
Cork, . .	7	4,819	4,765	19,125	5,871	4,049 18 0	733 18 9	344 3 1	157 13 8
Donegal, .	5	11,534	11,113	41,261	8,275	10,001 1 0	1,392 11 7	922 6 0	254 16 3
Down, . .	1	4,618	4,513	19,944	2,335	4,219 17 0	394 5 1	332 8 0	44 2 10
Dublin, . .	1	399	399	372	67	79 7 0	319 16 5	6 4 0	4 0 8
Fermanagh, .	7	17,466	17,094	71,099	11,501	16,615 9 0	821 9 11	1,453 17 5	404 15 11
Galway, .	2	2,074	2,043	7,706	1,577	1,598 11 0	473 16 2	143 7 11	11 19 9
Kerry, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare, .	2	2,452	2,418	9,403	2,099	2,326 17 0	120 18 7	265 15 8	88 3 0
Kilkenny, .	4	1,946	1,915	8,133	2,800	1,912 18 0	31 4 6	135 11 0	66 14 7
King's, . .	2	3,701	3,616	14,619	4,114	3,649 19 0	47 12 9	322 15 6	167 8 9
Leitrim, .	1	1,247	1,224	4,750	1,302	1,210 16 0	36 1 9	79 3 4	12 6 11
Limerick, .	5	6,470	6,418	27,172	5,501	5,794 4 0	667 2 7	450 6 3	85 5 0
Londonderry,	4	10,231	9,716	38,582	7,657	10,095 11 0	123 12 7	888 2 3	273 1 7
Longford, .	1	1,862	1,860	5,960	1,182	1,663 12 0	196 16 8	164 2 8	11 8 11
Louth, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, . .	1	1,242	1,234	6,020	1,381	1,193 14 0	48 1 9	100 6 8	35 17 7
Monaghan, .	1	888	879	4,836	1,615	875 4 0	11 0 1	80 12 0	9 17 0
Queen's, .	6	10,497	10,371	42,549	11,007	9,875 9 0	611 11 0	783 0 2	261 15 6
Roscommon, .	1	3,493	3,483	12,655	2,745	3,402 14 0	85 12 6	290 16 2	62 4 9
Sligo, . .	3	4,942	4,901	21,449	4,945	4,718 1 0	221 13 6	435 6 10	104 9 10
Tipperary, .	7	13,289	13,257	51,769	14,508	11,570 5 0	1,705 19 10	1,065 16 7	298 6 11
Tyrone, .	13	28,832	27,738	98,577	18,718	27,906 4 0	900 11 1	2,358 17 7	588 12 3
Waterford, .	1	2,936	2,935	13,659	2,428	2,934 17 0	—	227 13 0	59 13 10
Westmeath, .	3	2,978	2,972	11,376	2,937	2,754 8 0	217 9 4	246 10 4	57 12 7
Wexford, .	3	4,493	4,347	13,375	3,776	3,706 16 0	777 6 2	279 6 0	143 1 3
Wicklow, .	4	2,288	2,265	8,178	1,942	1,849 13 0	431 17 10	217 13 1	63 9 9
Totals, .	88	154,617	150,773	586,468	125,922	142,503 15 0	11,182 5 9	12,183 9 3	3,343 9 11

No. 1.

Fund System during the Year 1869.

... Profit, ...ing ...tal Amount ...erved for ...nd, Fines, ... Cards or ...ation Papers, in 1869.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1869.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes, during 1869.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1869, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1869, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1869.	Amount actually expended for Charitable or useful Local Purposes in 1869.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31 3 2	231 0 0	3	266 11 11	—	—	—	64 11 3	—	75 15 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
607 15 11	110 8 0	3	131 16 4	126 0 5	11	—	49 19 2	—	—
94 8 0	42 0 0	1	55 17 5	37 0 0	5	—	1 0 7	0 10 0	—
542 5 4	234 14 0	12	300 14 8	79 16 7	28	—	161 14 1	—	64 0 0
256 6 0	454 13 6	12	582 17 2	422 9 4	167	—	241 13 6	9 6 0	23 0 0
409 1 10	132 14 0	3	156 11 6	202 9 4	38	—	31 18 0	18 3 0	40 10 0
17 15 1	15 0 0	1	16 3 4	—	—	—	0 2 9	1 9 0	—
958 12 11	613 0 0	20	755 19 5	560 14 11	97	—	630 2 7	11 16 0	331 12 11
172 11 10	74 0 8	3	100 7 1	43 13 8	10	—	28 11 1	—	30 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
373 18 1	166 2 0	8	231 13 8	82 10 0	24	—	59 14 5	—	49 13 9
219 1 7	94 0 0	7	116 16 2	56 16 0	9	—	45 9 5	—	29 0 0
521 0 10	194 0 0	7	276 3 3	91 15 2	18	—	148 0 5	5 2 0	161 14 0
102 7 3	50 0 0	2	56 15 7	41 11 0	15	19 15 4	—	23 16 0	—
607 10 3	330 18 0	14	402 7 7	62 14 4	14	—	140 4 4	2 4 0	—
1,229 8 9	536 3 0	11	637 2 0	340 17 5	80	—	251 9 4	—	317 2 11
186 16 6	74 0 0	3	87 19 0	68 8 0	20	—	30 9 6	—	10 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147 19 0	50 15 5	2	58 5 5	57 10 0	9	—	32 3 7	—	—
103 18 2	55 0 0	2	65 4 4	36 0 0	5	—	2 13 10	—	—
1,164 1 2	567 12 0	16	664 6 9	391 16 11	78	7 17 5	115 14 11	—	36 17 8
379 11 3	169 0 0	4	208 13 6	115 0 2	47	—	55 17 7	—	—
581 0 10	210 0 0	10	258 7 9	194 4 6	39	—	128 8 7	—	51 3 6
1,475 15 5	646 3 0	16	782 9 8	279 17 5	91	—	387 13 4	25 15 0	44 8 2
3,131 18 0	1,277 0 0	35	1,577 19 0	1,065 3 6	206	58 7 0	387 3 6	159 19 0	125 10 0
312 12 0	120 0 0	3	145 5 3	107 12 8	19	—	59 14 1	—	45 0 0
335 12 1	165 0 0	4	198 2 9	76 2 4	35	8 14 8	70 1 8	—	75 0 0
408 2 9	280 11 4	8	336 15 8	114 19 0	35	266 16 4	43 1 5	240 3 0	85 19 8
298 3 3	143 10 0	10	180 8 6	67 2 8	60	—	50 12 1	—	55 3 8
16,728 17 3	7,037 4 11	220	8,651 14 8	4,722 5 4	1,160	361 10 9	3,218 5 0	498 3 0	1,651 11 6

APPENDI

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN FUNDS for the Year end

The Funds, the Names of which are printed in *Italics*, have ceased to operate during the year 1869, or have b

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1869.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1869.	Total Amount Circulated in 1869.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1869.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan, to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1869, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1869.	Amount of Discount received in 1869.	Amount Fines recei in 1869
ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Antrim,	4,880	4,880	4,878	16,230	16,230	2,434	6 13 4	1 1 3/4	4,155 13 0	722 12 6	270 10 0	25 19
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CAVAN.												
Ballyjamesduff,	3,634	1,392	3,628	14,427	14,427	2,246	6 8 5	1 2	3,625 4 0	5 5 8	240 9 0	42 11
CLARE.												
Miltown Malbay,	806	66	791	3,205	1,613	959	3 8 8	1 2	717 13 0	83 17 2	78 8 9	7 19
CORK.												
Aghada,	429	429	427	986	–	649	1 10 5	0 7 1/2	216 9 0	211 5 2	16 8 8	12 5
Bandon,	300	300	272	977	–	355	2 15 0	1 2	206 10 0	65 11 8	16 5 8	3 2
Fermoy,	933	173	918	5,213	–	1,249	4 3 5	0 8 1/2	913 2 0	19 4 5	86 17 8	2 19
Kanturk,	1,238	423	1,234	4,788	1,742	1,773	2 14 0	0 8	1,229 1 0	6 6 9	105 4 1	47 12
Kinsale,	1,202	1,202	1,199	4,075	–	1,022	3 19 9	1 11 1/2	825 3 0	375 8 2	67 18 4	70 3
Knockmourne,	224	91	223	944	–	361	2 12 3	0 5	199 12 0	23 16 5	15 14 8	3 18
Newmarket,	493	493	492	2,142	–	462	4 12 6	2 0	460 1 0	32 6 2	35 14 0	17 10
	4,819	3,111	4,765	19,125	1,742	5,871	–	–	4,049 18 0	733 18 9	344 3 1	157 13
DONEGAL.												
Carndonagh,	2,649	–	2,550	8,243	7,287	1,949	4 4 7	0 11	2,170 18 0	348 5 3	243 13 0	28 14
Culdaff,	2,338	484	2,172	8,265	7,906	1,435	5 15 2	1 11	2,238 15 0	96 16 5	203 12 8	60 4
Letterkenny,	2,136	1,854	2,131	8,502	–	1,791	4 15 7	1 4 1/2	1,714 19 0	416 9 5	142 14 0	51 17
Moville,	2,365	313	2,219	8,082	7,496	1,761	4 11 9	1 2 1/2	2,194 13 0	168 19 5	197 3 4	76 2
Raphoe,	2,046	1,116	2,041	8,109	–	1,339	6 1 1	1 10 1/2	1,681 16 0	362 1 1	135 3 0	37 17
	11,534	3,767	11,113	41,261	22,689	8,275	–	–	10,001 1 0	1392 11 7	922 6 0	254 16
DOWN.												
Holywood,	4,618	629	4,513	19,044	–	2,335	8 10 10	1 4	4,219 17 0	304 5 1	332 8 0	44 2
DUBLIN.												
JOHNSTONE.												
Johnstone Charitable,	399	399	399	372	372	67	5 11 0	4 10	79 7 0	319 16 5	6 4 0	4 0
FERMANAGH.												
Crichton,	8,295	4,350	8,252	34,012	33,233	5,082	6 13 10	0 11	8,259 10 0	14 0 6	566 17 4	220 12
Enniskillen,	1,609	234	1,485	5,343	4,462	952	5 12 3	2 3 1/4	1,433 0 0	174 8 1	154 2 5	26 17
Irvinestown,	1,819	164	1,762	7,675	6,290	1,398	5 9 10	1 8 3/4	1,773 10 0	44 1 2	219 12 11	30 11
Kesh,	1,889	226	1,834	9,193	–	1,635	5 12 5	0 10 1/2	1,815 2 0	22 8 6	153 4 4	29 6
Lack,	1,894	958	1,804	6,909	5,694	945	7 6 2	2 0 1/2	1,628 5 0	264 7 9	198 3 9	42 6
Lisbellaw,	647	107	596	1,992	1,992	365	5 9 2	2 6 1/2	455 12 0	191 5 9	62 5 0	16 2
Tempo,	1,363	638	1,361	5,975	–	1,124	5 6 4	1 5	1,250 10 0	110 18 2	99 11 8	38 18
	17,466	6,677	17,094	71,099	51,671	11,501	–	–	16,615 9 0	821 9 11	1453 17 5	404 15
GALWAY.												
Ballinasloe,	1,348	471	1,346	6,680	–	1,294	5 3 3	1 3	1,325 15 0	20 9 4	111 6 8	8 19
Loughrea,	726	726	697	1,026	1,026	283	3 12 6	1 4 1/2	272 16 0	453 6 10	32 1 3	3 0
	2,074	1,197	2,043	7,706	1,026	1,577	–	–	1,598 11 0	473 16 2	143 7 11	11 19
KILDARE.												
Athy,	1,588	588	1,572	6,241	4,819	1,546	4 0 8	2 1 1/2	1,465 9 0	120 18 7	174 5 10	56 4
Fontstown,	864	226	846	3,162	2,660	553	5 14 4	2 5 1/2	861 8 0	–	91 9 10	31 18
	2,452	814	2,418	9,403	7,479	2,099	–	–	2,326 17 0	120 18 7	265 15 8	88 3

No. 2.

t December, 1869, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board.

nd up; those printed in Capitals have been closed, by order of the Board, on account of Irregularities in the Management.

ross Profit, being the otal Amount eceived for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application pers, in 1869.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1869.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1869.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1869 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1869 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1869.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1869.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
331 3 2	231 0 0	3	266 11 11	–	–	–	64 11 3	–	75 15 3	William J. Gwynn, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
207 15 11	110 8 0	3	131 16 4	126 0 5	11	–	49 19 2	–	–	R. J. Cuming, Esq., J.P.
94 8 0	42 0 0	1	55 17 5	37 0 0	5	–	1 0 7	0 10 0	–	Fras. Moroney, Esq., J.P.
34 1 2	14 12 0	2	20 6 3	–	–	–	13 14 11	–	–	Rev. Francis Shortt.
22 7 8	20 0 0	1	21 15 9	–	–	–	0 11 11	–	–	Mr. John B. Scott.
95 1 1	27 14 0	2	46 3 0	33 10 7	9	–	15 7 6	–	–	Miss C. Briscoe.
167 16 10	52 8 0	2	59 16 2	39 13 0	9	–	68 7 8	–	50 0 0	Very Rev. P. D. O'Regan, P.P.
143 3 8	75 0 0	3	99 8 4	–	–	–	43 15 4	–	–	Achilles Daunt, Esq.
22 13 2	5 0 0	1	7 6 5	6 13 0	10	–	8 13 9	–	4 0 0	Rev. R. D. Campion.
57 1 9	40 0 0	1	45 18 9	–	–	–	11 3 0	–	10 0 0	George Smith, Esq.
542 5 4	234 14 0	12	300 14 8	79 16 7	28	–	161 14 1	–	64 0 0	
292 17 5	65 0 0	2	94 6 10	133 5 1	34	–	65 5 6	–	–	John Doherty, Esq.
290 15 3	110 0 0	3	137 0 1	125 14 9	30	–	28 0 5	–	15 0 0	Rev. John Canning.
208 6 11	94 0 0	2	121 12 0	11 0 4	9	–	73 17 7	1 17 0	8 0 0	John R. Boyd, Esq., J.P.
280 13 0	70 13 6	2	102 15 3	104 9 6	26	–	73 8 3	–	–	Pechell Irvine, Esq., J.P.
186 13 5	115 0 0	3	127 3 0	47 19 8	68	–	1 1 9	7 9 0	–	Wm. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.
1,256 6 0	454 13 6	12	582 17 2	422 9 4	167	–	241 13 6	9 6 0	23 0 0	
409 1 10	132 14 0	3	156 11 6	202 9 4	38	–	31 18 0	18 3 0	40 10 0	James Jackson, Esq.
17 15 1	15 0 0	1	16 3 4	–	–	–	0 2 9	1 9 0	–	John Swanzy, Esq.
339 3 8	192 0 0	6	233 2 6	213 15 10	16	–	392 5 4	–	310 10 7	Mr. Hugh Armstrong.
139 4 10	85 0 0	2	108 1 0	71 0 4	12	–	10 3 6	–	–	M. H. Morphy, Esq.
262 8 9	100 0 0	2	119 0 9	87 3 9	14	–	56 4 3	–	–	Mr. A. Aiken.
146 3 1	55 0 0	3	71 3 1	82 14 1	26	–	42 5 11	–	10 2 4	Wm. Archdall, Esq., J.P.
248 8 2	81 0 0	3	97 18 7	45 15 4	16	–	92 18 3	11 16 10	11 0 0	Edward Atthill, Esq., J.P.
80 0 6	35 0 0	2	46 19 0	24 6 0	3	–	8 15 6	–	–	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
143 3 11	65 0 0	2	79 14 6	35 19 7	10	–	27 9 10	–	–	Mr. James Beatty.
1,468 12 11	613 0 0	20	755 19 5	560 14 11	97	–	630 2 7	11 16 10	331 12 11	
131 16 10	62 0 8	2	81 5 1	43 13 8	10	–	6 18 1	–	–	John Lancaster, Esq.
40 15 0	12 0 0	1	19 2 0	–	–	–	21 13 0	–	30 0 0	Rev. John Sellars.
172 11 10	74 0 8	3	100 7 1	43 13 8	10	–	28 11 1	–	30 0 0	
223 16 8	117 2 0	5	163 19 7	54 7 5	6	–	25 9 8	–	33 11 9	Henry Hannon, Esq.
150 1 5	49 0 0	3	67 14 1	28 2 7	18	–	34 4 9	–	16 2 0	Rev. Richard W. Bagot.
374 18 1	166 2 0	8	231 13 8	82 10 0	24	–	59 14 5	–	49 13 9	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1869.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1869.	Total Amount Circulated in 1869.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1869.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1869, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1869.	Amount of Discount received in 1869.	Amou Fines re in 1
KILKENNY.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s
Callan, . .	805	295	804	3,943	–	1,360	2 18 0	0 9	787 5 0	16 9 5	65 14 4	32 1
Fiddown, . .	172	172	171	783	–	324	2 8 4	1 0½	170 2 0	1 8 11	13 1 0	6
Stoneyford, .	361	1	332	1,598	–	499	3 4 1	0 7¼	347 6 0	13 6 2	26 12 8	2 1
Thomastown, .	608	307	608	1,809	–	617	2 18 7	1 1½	608 5 0	–	30 3 0	24
	1,946	775	1,915	8,133	–	2,800	–	–	1,912 18 0	31 4 6	135 11 0	66 1
KING'S CO.												
Clara, . .	2,430	765	2,419	9,977	6,330	2,505	3 19 7	1 2	2,383 3 0	44 3 4	245 8 2	71 1
Tullamore, .	1,271	1,231	1,197	4,642	–	1,609	2 17 8	1 6¼	1,266 16 0	3 9 5	77 7 4	95 1
	3,701	1,996	3,616	14,619	6,330	4,114	–	–	3,649 19 0	47 12 9	322 15 6	167 1
LEITRIM.												
Annaduff, . .	1,247	417	1,224	4,750	4,750	1,302	3 12 11	0 10½	1,210 16 0	36 1 9	79 3 4	12
LIMERICK.												
Askeaton, . .	848	362	832	3,645	976	836	4 7 2	0 11½	845 15 0	0 9 8	60 15 0	20
Ballingarry, .	739	119	734	3,490	–	737	4 12 0	1 2½	731 3 0	7 13 2	58 3 4	15
Galbally, . .	1,042	1,025	1,040	4,295	1,244	884	4 17 2	1 3¾	819 15 0	220 9 8	69 0 7	2 1
Limerick Industrial, . .	1,758	1,733	1,736	7,894	–	1,321	5 19 6	1 10½	1,627 4 0	129 17 6	131 11 4	25
Limerick Pery and Jubilee, .	2,083	2,083	2,076	7,848	–	1,723	4 11 1	1 7	1,770 7 0	308 12 7	130 16 0	22 1
	6,470	5,322	6,418	27,172	2,220	5,501	–	–	5,794 4 0	667 2 7	450 6 3	85
LONDONDERRY.												
Draperstown, .	778	170	737	2,790	2,523	635	4 7 10	1 7½	777 17 0	–	83 5 10	15 1
Kilrea, . .	3,100	705	3,093	10,632	10,289	1,733	6 2 8	1 9½	3,089 13 0	3 5 0	262 18 10	66
Londonderry, .	5,349	1,874	4,960	21,656	9,837	4,478	4 16 9	1 6¾	5,224 9 0	120 7 7	442 18 2	157
Maghera, . .	1,004	158	926	3,504	2,782	811	4 6 5	1 11¼	1,003 12 0	–	98 19 5	33 1
	10,231	2,907	9,716	38,582	25,431	7,657	–	–	10,095 11 0	123 12 7	888 2 3	273
LONGFORD.												
Edgeworthstown,	1,862	388	1,860	5,907	4,504	1,182	4 19 11	1 5¾	1,663 12 0	196 16 8	164 2 8	11
MEATH.												
Kells, . .	1,242	92	1,234	6,020	–	1,381	4 7 2	0 10	1,193 14 0	48 1 9	100 6 8	35 1
MONAGHAN.												
Cornasoo, . .	888	128	879	4,836	–	1,615	2 19 10	0 9½	875 4 0	11 0 1	80 12 0	9 1
QUEEN'S CO.												
Abbeyleix, . .	1,450	400	1,446	5,619	3,236	1,406	3 19 11	1 9½	1,254 2 0	195 13 2	120 12 4	15 1
Durrow, . .	2,106	751	2,070	8,094	5,651	2,080	3 17 10	1 7¼	2,069 6 0	34 11 5	181 19 10	65
Maryborough, .	1,685	271	1,670	7,117	–	2,241	3 3 6	0 9¼	1,452 9 0	230 2 2	118 12 4	50
Mountrath, .	2,502	491	2,500	10,739	–	2,098	5 2 4	1 2	2,500 7 0	–	178 19 8	18
Portarlington, .	1,460	78	1,435	6,037	–	1,956	3 1 9	0 9¾	1,456 15 0	1 5 8	100 12 4	50
Timahoe, . .	1,294	514	1,250	4,943	–	1,226	4 0 7	1 3½	1,142 10 0	149 18 7	82 3 8	62
	10,497	2,505	10,371	42,549	8,887	11,007	–	–	9,875 9 0	611 11 0	783 0 2	261 1

g 31st December, 1869, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Profit, ng the Amount ved for unt, s, and ds, or ication , in 1869.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1869.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1869.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1869 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1869 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1869.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1869.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
4 10	42 0 0	2	50 2 1	28 0 0	4	–	26 2 9	–	17 0 0	M. R. Weld, Esq.
17 4	15 0 0	1	16 10 5	–	–	–	4 6 11	–	–	Rev. W. Gregory.
14 3	12 0 0	2	14 18 8	18 15 0	3	–	0 0 7	–	–	Mrs. Sarah Flood.
5 2	25 0 0	2	35 5 0	10 1 0	2	–	14 19 2	–	12 0 0	Ven. Archdn. Thacker.
1 7	94 0 0	7	116 16 2	56 16 0	9	–	45 9 5	–	29 0 0	
16 9	112 0 0	3	153 12 4	87 10 9	17	–	96 13 8	–	105 0 0	Edwd. Bewley, Esq., M.D.
4 1	82 0 0	4	122 10 11	4 4 5	1	–	51 6 9	5 2 0	56 14 0	Alex. M'Mullen, Esq.
0 10	194 0 0	7	276 3 3	91 15 2	18	–	148 0 5	5 2 0	161 14 0	
7 3	50 0 0	2	56 15 7	41 11 0	15	19 15 4	–	23 16 0	–	Mr. James Reynolds.
15 0	38 4 0	3	39 9 7	22 7 11	10	–	23 13 6	2 4 0	–	Rev. Geo. Maxwell.
18 3	40 0 0	2	44 4 7	31 8 1	2	–	6 5 7	–	–	Rev. H. R. Bayly.
9 6	48 0 0	3	57 18 6	7 3 4	1	–	8 7 8	–	–	John Bolton Massy, jun. Esq.
12 5	112 4 0	3	124 18 8	1 15 0	1	–	68 18 9	–	–	Very Rev. M. Fitzgerald.
15 1	92 10 0	3	135 16 3	–	–	–	32 18 10	–	–	Edward Fitt, Esq.
10 3	330 18 0	14	402 7 7	62 14 4	14	–	140 4 4	2 4 0	–	
14 10	40 0 0	2	52 1 2	33 10 0	9	–	19 3 8	–	–	Mr. Toal Mallon.
13 8	127 6 0	3	154 7 7	81 19 1	25	–	105 7 0	–	97 0 0	R. H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.
6 6	298 17 0	4	349 12 5	175 8 4	43	–	118 5 9	–	220 2 11	J. J. Joyce, Esq.
13 9	70 0 0	2	81 0 10	50 0 0	3	–	8 12 11	–	–	Mr. James Kerr.
8 9	536 3 0	11	637 2 0	340 17 5	80	–	251 9 4	–	317 2 11	
16 6	74 0 0	3	87 19 0	68 8 0	20	–	30 9 6	–	10 0 0	Rev. G. L. Horneck.
19 0	50 15 5	2	58 5 5	57 10 0	9	–	32 3 7	–	–	Thomas Radcliff, Esq.
18 2	55 0 0	2	65 4 4	36 0 0	5	–	2 13 10	–	–	Mr. Samuel Jamieson.
1 5	110 0 0	2	126 11 5	51 7 5	9	7 17 5	–	–	4 16 8	E. L. Swan, Esq.
7 8	140 0 0	3	168 10 3	67 15 0	16	–	25 2 5	–	10 1 0	Robert Rhodes, Esq.
2 8	74 0 0	3	86 8 0	74 1 9	19	–	32 12 11	–	5 0 0	Thomas Turpin, Esq.
9 10	110 0 0	2	124 2 2	93 2 6	11	–	0 5 2	–	–	William Roe, Esq.
2 0	78 12 0	4	79 11 9	66 10 3	15	–	20 0 9	–	15 0 0	Very Rev. J. Wolseley.
16 10	60 0 0	2	79 3 2	39 0 0	8	–	37 13 8	–	2 0 0	William Edge, Esq.
1 2	567 12 0	16	664 6 9	391 16 11	78	7 17 5	115 14 11	–	36 17 8	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds fo

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1869.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original Subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1869.	Total Amount Circulated in 1869.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1869.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of a Loan in 1869, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1869, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1869.	Amount of Discount received in 1869.	F
ROSCOMMON.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Athlone, . .	3,493	1,206	3,483	12,655	9,587	2,745	4 12 2	1 6	3,402 14 0	85 12 6	290 16 2	
SLIGO.												
Bellaghy, . .	2,354	503	2,340	11,488	–	2,616	4 7 10	0 8¾	2,271 1 0	82 1 6	191 9 4	
Drumcliff, . .	1,225	539	1,222	4,695	3,034	1,045	4 9 10	1 4½	1,180 8 0	43 9 9	122 9 11	
Sligo, . .	1,363	183	1,339	5,266	2,305	1,284	4 2 0	1 5	1,266 12 0	96 2 9	121 7 7	
	4,942	1,225	4,901	21,449	5,339	4,945	–	–	4,718 1 0	221 13 6	435 6 10	
TIPPERARY.												
Borrisokane, .	1,357	277	1,357	5,298	3,935	1,721	3 1 7	1 0½	1,342 17 0	13 15 7	137 9 9	
Cahir, . .	2,252	540	2,242	8,613	–	2,080	4 2 10	0 9	1,801 9 0	447 15 1	143 11 0	
Cashel, . .	3,252	3,252	3,250	14,236	6,358	4,105	3 9 4	0 10¾	2,957 13 0	292 5 2	290 5 0	
Fethard, . .	1,165	593	1,163	5,173	–	1,841	2 16 2	1 1	1,141 15 0	21 17 8	86 4 4	
Nenagh, . .	1,952	865	1,949	5,845	4,183	1,312	4 9 1	1 9¼	1,561 3 0	387 6 9	132 5 6	
Roscrea, . .	3,311	1,286	3,296	12,604	7,918	3,449	3 13 1	1 2¾	2,765 8 0	542 19 7	276 1 0	
Tipperary,* .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	13,289	6,813	13,257	51,769	22,394	14,508	–	–	11,570 5 0	1705 19 10	1065 16 7	
TYRONE.												
Ballygawley, .	1,363	563	6 0	1,734	1,734	525	3 6 1	0 2¼	1,160 16 0	201 13 1	54 3 2	
Castlederg, .	2,115	215	2,115	7,862	7,197	1,566	5 0 5	1 3¾	2,094 4 0	20 9 6	191 0 2	
Coalisland, .	2,188	580	2,183	8,569	6,778	1,933	4 8 8	1 8¼	2,131 1 0	54 11 7	199 6 0	
Cookstown, .	2,589	756	2,585	10,837	7,814	2,402	4 10 3	1 0¾	2,585 2 0	–	245 14 8	
Drumaney, .	1,580	80	1,549	5,059	5,014	997	5 1 6	1 8	1,577 17 0	0 2 3	126 2 0	
Drumbulgin, .	2,022	112	1,818	5,644	5,337	1,052	5 7 3	2 1¾	2,021 13 0	–	160 15 7	
Drumquin, .	2,443	1,773	2,436	8,708	8,708	1,358	6 6 5	2 1	2,228 16 0	212 10 0	145 2 8	
Kilskeery, . .	767	367	707	2,758	2,758	517	5 6 8	3 4	719 12 0	47 11 8	86 3 9	
Newtownstewart,	4,679	1,283	4,630	15,359	15,359	2,174	7 1 3	1 9¾	4,617 11 0	59 18 6	255 19 8	
Omagh, . .	1,793	293	1,779	6,462	6,462	1,329	4 17 2	1 9¼	1,714 4 0	77 10 11	201 18 9	
Pomeroy, . .	2,414	814	2,399	8,064	7,884	1,393	5 15 9	2 5	2,277 8 0	131 8 0	249 7 6	
Stewartstown, .	2,845	339	2,934	10,266	9,350	1,951	5 5 3	1 5¼	2,836 6 0	6 3 4	249 0 4	
Strabane, . .	2,034	168	1,923	7,255	5,023	1,521	4 15 4	1 11	1,941 14 0	88 12 3	194 3 4	
	28,832	7,343	27,738	98,577	89,418	18,718	–	–	27,906 4 0	900 11 1	2358 17 7	
WATERFORD.												
Waterford, .	2,936	721	2,935	13,659	–	2,428	5 12 2	1 2½	2,934 17 0	–	227 13 0	
WESTMEATH.												
Mayne,* . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Moate, . .	674	182	672	2,975	720	889	3 6 11	1 8¼	608 1 0	64 5 5	60 1 8	
St.Mary's,Athlone	2,304	1,170	2,300	8,401	5,570	2,048	4 2 0	1 2¼	2,146 7 0	153 3 11	186 8 8	
	2,978	1,352	2,972	11,376	6,290	2,937	–	–	2,754 8 0	217 9 4	246 10 4	
WEXFORD.												
Enniscorthy, .	818	258	815	3,629	–	1,221	2 19 5	1 7¼	706 13 0	108 17 0	60 9 8	
New Ross Benevolent, . .	2,573	1,086	2,511	7,615	4,813	1,979	3 16 11	1 3½	2,386 15 0	183 4 4	167 0 6	
New Ross National, . .	1,102	590	1,021	2,131	1,116	576	3 14 0	3 9	613 8 0	485 4 10	51 15 10	
	4,493	1,934	4,347	13,375	5,929	3,776	–	–	3,706 16 0	777 6 2	279 6 0	
WICKLOW.												
Baltinglass, .	415	112	415	1,678	1,004	506	3 6 4	1 7	371 9 0	43 5 2	42 12 2	
Imaal, . .	783	233	774	2,479	1,623	490	5 1 2	2 6¼	590 12 0	190 16 8	64 19 5	
Kiltegan, . .	579	371	577	1,943	1,497	479	4 1 1	1 8¾	414 6 0	162 5 2	54 4 3	
Moyne, . .	511	188	499	2,078	1,455	407	4 8 11¼	1 6¼	473 6 0	35 10 10	55 17 0	
	2,288	904	2,265	8,178	5,579	1,942	–	–	1,849 13 0	431 17 10	217 13 1	

* Account from this Society was not rendered up to closing of these tables.

31st December, 1869, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

...dit. ...ount for ...nt, ...nd ...or ...om 1869.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1869.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1869.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1869 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1869 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1869.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1869.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
d.	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
3	169 0 0	4	208 13 6	115 0 2	47	–	55 17 7	–	–	John M'Donnell, Esq.
11	78 0 0	4	95 19 8	98 3 10	20	–	70 11 5	–	51 3 6	Mr. P. P. Colleran.
7	56 0 0	3	70 15 11	42 0 8	12	–	42 8 0	–	–	Thomas Yeates, Esq.
4	76 0 0	3	91 12 2	59 0 0	7	–	15 9 2	–	–	George Leech, Esq.
10	210 0 0	10	258 7 9	194 4 6	39	–	128 8 7	–	51 3 6	
6	72 16 0	2	89 2 5	54 0 0	8	–	55 12 1	–	–	Dr. MacGarvey.
1	58 0 0	2	79 4 9	42 6 9	55	–	35 16 7	7 3 0	–	Robert Proctor, Esq.
10	150 0 0	3	184 18 7	1 14 10	1	–	170 4 5	–	–	Mr. Matthew O'Ryan.
6	91 4 0	4	99 6 4	28 12 0	5	–	24 0 2	11 14 0	–	John M'Carthy, Esq.
10	91 3 0	2	118 8 9	54 17 6	14	–	15 19 7	6 18 0	–	Anthony Nolan, Esq.
8	183 0 0	3	211 8 10	98 6 4	8	–	86 0 6	–	44 8 2	Mr. John Large.
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mr. William O'Leary.
5	646 3 0	16	782 9 8	279 17 5	91	–	387 13 4	25 15 0	44 8 2	
11	–	–	5 9 6	40 0 0	2	–	32 10 5	–	–	Mervyn Stewart, Esq., J.P.
11	80 0 0	2	102 16 1	90 8 4	18	–	51 18 6	10 1 0	–	Joseph Scott, Esq., J.P.
10	132 0 0	3	163 10 10	85 16 9	19	–	14 14 3	4 5 0	12 0 0	Rev. W. J. M. Young.
2	95 0 0	3	128 4 2	91 15 0	17	–	79 0 0	–	80 0 0	J. M. Weir, Esq.
0	70 0 0	2	82 12 5	76 14 7	6	–	3 8 0	–	–	Robert M'Guckin, Esq.
4	93 0 0	3	113 5 6	86 17 6	21	–	30 11 4	–	–	Mr. Thos. M'Reynolds.
2	121 0 0	2	144 4 10	33 10 0	12	–	26 8 4	–	–	Edward Sproule, Esq.
6	70 0 0	3	86 10 6	17 3 11	6	–	6 4 1	–	–	Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.
4	165 0 0	4	195 13 5	169 16 0	31	–	3 13 11	15 17 0	–	John Rogers, Esq., J.P.
10	90 0 0	3	118 14 1	75 0 0	16	–	63 5 9	–	–	Mr. James Graham.
9	150 0 0	3	165 5 2	78 12 10	4	–	60 0 9	–	25 10 0	Robert Henry, Esq., M.D.
10	100 0 0	3	124 7 10	125 4 0	27	58 7 0	–	129 16 0	–	Dr. William B. Whittell.
5	111 0 0	4	147 4 8	94 4 7	27	–	15 8 2	–	–	Samuel Dunn, Esq.
6	1,277 0 0	35	1,577 19 0	1,065 3 6	206	58 7 0	387 3 6	159 19 0	125 10 0	
0	120 0 0	3	145 5 3	107 12 8	19	–	59 14 1	–	45 0 0	V. R. Delandre, Esq.
	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	Miss E. Pakenham.
	60 0 0	2	76 8 7	19 8 4	16	8 14 8	–	–	–	W. C. Clibborn, Esq.
10	105 0 0	2	121 14 2	56 14 0	19	–	70 1 8	–	75 0 0	Mr. Francis Hughes.
1	165 0 0	4	198 2 9	76 2 4	35	8 14 8	70 1 8	–	75 0 0	
3	84 0 0	3	100 7 2	14 0 0	6	4 0 11	–	–	28 0 0	Edward J. Lett, Esq.
2	100 0 0	2	128 3 9	74 7 0	20	–	43 1 5	14 8 0	57 19 8	Rev. P. Crane.
4	96 11 4	3	108 4 9	26 12 0	9	202 15 5	–	225 15 0	–	Mrs. Glascott.
9	280 11 4	8	336 15 8	114 19 0	35	266 16 4	43 1 5	240 3 0	85 19 8	
9	77 10 0	2	40 6 3	16 7 10	19	–	0 7 8	–	–	Peter Douglas, Esq.
7	10 0	3	61 13 3	23 0 5	21	–	13 1 11	–	14 10 0	Michael Fenton, Esq., J.P.
8	0 0	3	41 9 9	10 8 0	7	–	24 0 11	–	24 13 8	Mr. Melvilla Keay.
3	0 0	2	36 19 3	17 6 5	13	–	13 1 7	–	16 0 0	Rev. T. O. Fetherstone H.
3	10 0	10	180 8 6	67 2 8	60	–	50 12 1	–	55 3 8	

APPENDIX (A) No. 3.

STATEMENT of LOAN FUNDS DISSOLVED, by order of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, since the Year 1847.

County.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Gazetting.	Name of Receiver.	Liabilities when Gazetted.	Dividends paid to Depositors.	Now due to Depositors.	Amount in Bank on Dec. 31, 1868.	OBSERVATIONS.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Carlow, .	Rathvilly, . .	8th January, 1847, .	—	928 0 0	14s. 6½d. per pound, .	290 0 0	—	Finally closed.
Cavan, .	Kingscourt, .	8th December, 1850,	—	784 0 0	4s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., & 4s. 6d.; total, 18s. 6d. per pound.	58 16 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Cootehill, . .	4th December, 1848,	W. Roundtree, .	451 0 0	10s. 6d. and 3s. per pound,	110 10 0	—	Do.
Cork, .	Mitchelstown, .	3rd April, 1855, .	J. P. Forrest, .	805 0 0	18s. and 2d. per pound, .	114 14 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Cork Charitable, .	18th October, 1856, .	Peter Dillon, .	2,215 13 0	Capital free. Nothing due to depositors.	—	—	The whole capital of society was free, arising from a donation chiefly of Henry Sheares, Esq., in 1774. The total loss sustained by the frauds committed on this charity and the amount of charges incidental to winding up, legal proceedings, &c., was £1,341 4s. 6d., leaving available for the formation of a new society £874 8s. 6d., and in addition to that sum, £305 15s. 5d. derived from surplus assets of Cork No. 1 Society, closed. Total capital, £1,180 3s. 11d.
Do., .	New Cork Charitable	8th January, 1869, .	John Burrowes,	—	Do.,	—	—	Do. At the winding-up of the affairs of this society, after payment of all charges against the society, there remained on the 1st March, 1870, lodged in the Munster Bank to the credit of Board's Secretary, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality, the sum of £1,117 12s. 5d.
Fermanagh, .	Lowtherstown, .	3rd August, 1849, .	A. Aikin, .	260 0 0	Paid in full, . .	—	—	Do.
Galway, .	Loughrea, .	5th January, 1850, .	Richard O'Neill,	—	Do., . .	—	—	Do. Assets of old fund derived from original charitable bequest £529 5s. 8d. transferred to newly-established society, which, with interest, when transferred in June, 1852, amounted to £587 4s. 11d.
Do., .	Mountshannon, .	5th May, 1849, .	William Mills, .	1,621 0 4	3s. 8d. per pound, .	1,324 0 0	—	Do. £300 recovered from P. Reade, Esq., J.P., paid to the depositors. Since payment of dividend £6 12s. 10d. has been received, which amount has been applied to Board's charges, and re-lodged.
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, . .	24th August, 1849, .	J. Hackett, .	216 1 8	Paid in full, . .	—	—	Do.
King's, .	Edenderry, .	14th August, 1848, .	John Gill, .	155 0 0	Paid in full to all save Treasurer.	46 0 0	—	Do. Only loss sustained by Treasurer, £46.
Do., .	Birr, . .	6th October, 1849, .	J. Meara, .	742 0 0	6s. 8d. and 9d. per pound,	463 5 11	—	Do.
Leitrim, .	Cloone, . .	9th July, 1861, .	John Soden, .	2,603 0 0	Paid in full, . .	—	—	Do. The total amount lodged to Board's credit, including £21 14s. 5d., interest allowed by Bank to 31st December, 1862, was £4,352 6s. 3d. The actual amount available, after paying all depositors in full, £2,603, and charges of collection, &c., £239 8s., was £1,509 18s. 3d. Out of above available assets Board ordered to be applied to the relief of urgent distress in the district, the same to be administered through the Resident Magistrate, C. De Gernon, Esq., the sum of £1,300, which was accordingly lodged in hands of Government for disposal by Mr. De Gernon, leaving a balance in Bank to Board's credit on the 31st December, 1862, of £209 18s. 3d., of which amount £200 up to 31st December, 1862, was applicable to charitable or useful purposes in Loan Fund district. Of that £209 18s. 3d., and assets realized since 31st of December, 1862, amounting to £49 18s. 11d., total, ... £259 17 2 The following payments were made:— Rent, ... £3 2 0 Law charges advanced by Board, 12 1 1 } 15 3 1 Leaving a balance available for charitable purposes of £244 14 1 The above-mentioned balance was distributed by C. De Gernon,

Do., .	Lissadill, . .	28th May, 1852, .	Geo. Somerville,	795 0 0	Paid in full, . .	797 17 7	—	Do.		
Tipperary, .	Ballingarry, .	4th September, 1848,	J. Quindan, .	995 0 0	4*s.* per pound, . .	105 0 0	0 12 0	Do.	Loss in this case sustained by Managers.	
Do., .	Carrick-on-Suir, .	8th August, 1848, .	Thomas Long, .	262 0 0	20*s.* to depositors; 10*s.* to managers.					
Do., .	Moyglass, . .	4th September, 1848,	Richard Purcell,	835 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound.	670 12 6	—	Do.		
Do., . .	Moyne, . .	20th January, 1850, .	J. Russell, .	384 0 0	Nil, . . .	384 0 0	—	Do.	The allowed claims in this case were £384; of this amount a portion has been recovered by depositors from Treasurer. The amount of disallowed claims was £351.	
Do., .	ThurlesAgricultural	27th February, 1852,	—	952 19 0	5*s.*, 1*s.* 1*d.*, and 7*s.* 3*d.* per pound.	345 3 0	—	Do.		
Waterford,	Waterford, King-st.,	13th November, 1850,	Benj. Collins, .	773 0 0	8*s.* 8*d.*, 5*s.* 4*d.*, and 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per pound.	197 7 8	—		The first dividend paid to depositors was 8*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, amounting to £334 19*s.* 4*d.*; a second dividend of 5*s.* 4*d.* in the pound was paid 25th February, 1864, of £196 16*s.*, making amount paid 14*s.* in the pound. Assets in Bank 1st January, 1864, were . . . . . £208 18 11 The 25th February, 1864, all depositors, except Mrs. E. Doyle (for claim, £9 6*s.* 8*d.*), said to be deceased, and unrepresented at meeting, were paid a second dividend of 5*s.* 4*d.* in the pound, amounting to £196 16 0 } 204 0 0 There were charges due to Board since payment of first dividend re-lodged to Board's credit in Bank of Ireland, . 2 8 6 Expenses of payment of second dividend, 4 15 6 Leaving a balance in Bank on 31st December, 1864, of £4 18 11 The balance due on Dr. Pyne's bond was paid on 10th April, 1865, ... 43 0 0 Leaving a balance in Bank 22nd June, 1865, of . . £47 18 11 On the 22nd of June, 1865, a third and final dividend of 1*s.* 2¼*d.* in the pound was paid to all depositors, except Mrs. E. Doyle, deceased, who, having no representatives, the amount of her dividend was divided amongst the other depositors, ... £43 16 4 } 47 1 4 Expenses of paying third dividend, . 3 5 0 Leaving in Bank on the 9th of March, 1866, a balance of . . . . . 0 17 7 which has been applied to local charities in Waterford.
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	16th January, 1852, .	Patrick Fagan, .	1,029 6 7	8*s.* and 10*d.* per pound, .	574 16 4	—	Do.		
Do., .	Mullingar, .	27th October, 1851, .	Edward Coffey,	1,266 5 6	8*s.* 6*d.* per pound, .	728 3 2	—	Do.		
Do., .	Killucan, . .	15th April, 1853, .	Richard Shaw, .	316 4 4	By the reduction of certain claims, and arrangements made with depositors, £219 was divided amongst them.	97 0 0	—	Do.		
Wexford, .	Clohamon, .	22nd January, 1847, .	J. Morrissey, .	1,768 0 0	10*s.* and 5*s.* per pound, .	445 0 0	—	Do.		
Do., .	Boro, . .	2nd January, 1852, .	—	1,116 0 0	15*s.* per pound, . .	279 0 0	—	Do.		
Do., .	Gorey, . .	15th May, 1852, .	James Floyde, .	480 12 0	15*s.* per pound, . . .	120 3 0	—	Do.		
Do., .	Wexford General,	27th February, 1852,	Benjamin Allen,	3,225 0 0	7*s.* 9*d.* and 6½*d.* per pound,	1,888 0 0	—	Do.		
Do., .	NewRossCharitable	27th May, 1848, .	—	335 0 0	Nil, . . .	—	370 9 1	Do.	Free capital, lodged to Board's credit in the Bank of Ireland, applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality, on the 31st December, 1864, was £370 9*s.* 1*d.*; total receipts from date of gazetting £421 9*s.* 10*d.*; payments made by Board on account of Society £51 0*s.* 9*d.*, leaving an available balance in Bank of Ireland to Board's credit of £370 9*s.* 1*d.*	

APPENDIX (A) No. 4.

RETURN of INSPECTIONS by BOARD'S OFFICER, during the year 1869.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1869.	Date of last preceding Inspection.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1869.	Date of last preceding Inspection.
Knockmourne,	14th Jan.,	15th Oct., 1867.	Ballyjamesduff,	22nd June,	10th April, 1868.
Fermoy,	18th Jan.,	14th Oct., 1867.	Antrim,	24th June,	28th Feb., 1868.
Galbally,	19th Jan.,	17th Oct., 1867.	Holywood,	26th June,	26th Feb., 1868.
Tipperary,	21st Jan.,	19th Oct., 1867.	Ballinasloe,	12th July,	23rd July, 1868.
Cahir,	23rd Jan.,	11th Dec., 1867.	Loughrea,	13th July,	22nd July, 1868.
Fethard,	26th Jan.,	12th Dec., 1867.	Athlone (St. Mary's),	15th July,	8th Aug., 1868.
Timahoe,	8th Feb,,	21st Jan., 1868.	Athlone (Roscommon),	17th July,	11th Aug., 1868.
Mountrath,	10th Feb.,	23rd Oct., 1867.	Moville,	26th July,	25th April, 1868.
Maryborough,	12th Feb.,	24th Oct., 1867.	Culdaff,	28th July,	27th April, 1868.
Abbeyleix,	13th Feb.,	18th Dec., 1867.	Carndonagh,	30th July,	2nd May, 1868.
Durrow,	15th Feb.,	20th Dec., 1867.	Buncrana (Special),	31st July,	29th April, 1868.
Mayne,	20th Feb.,	24th Feb., 1868.	Enniskillen,	16th Aug.,	20th Mar., 1868.
Fontstown,	15th Mar.,	28th Sept., 1867.	Crichton,	18th Aug.,	18th Mar., 1868.
Athy,	17th Mar.,	26th Sept., 1867.	Kilskeery,	20th Aug.,	30th May, 1868.
Stoneyford,	22nd Mar.,	22nd Jan., 1868.	Lisbellaw,	21st Aug.,	28th May, 1868.
Thomastown,	23rd Mar.,	25th Jan., 1868.	Holywood (Special),	27th Aug.,	26th June, 1869.
Callan,	25th Mar.,	24th Jan., 1868.	Tempo,	27th Sept.,	25th May, 1868.
Fintona Proposed (Special),	12th April,	—	Kesh,	29th Sept.,	21st Mar., 1868.
Omagh,	13th April,	28th Nov., 1868.	Lack,	1st Oct.,	23rd Mar., 1868.
Dromore Proposed (Special),	14th April,	25th June, 1868.	Irvinestown,	4th Oct.,	25th Mar., 1868.
Pomeroy,	15th April,	15th Nov., 1867.	Maghera (Special),	12th Oct.,	30th Sept., 1868.
Drumaney,	17th April,	18th Nov., 1867.	Draperstown (Special),	14th Oct.,	30th Sept., 1868.
Cloughenery and Tattykeeran Proposed (Special),	20th April,	—	Kilrea,	16th Oct.,	6th May, 1868.
Fiddown,	3rd May,	8th Feb., 1868.	Annaduff,	25th Oct.,	15th July, 1868.
Waterford,	5th May,	11th Feb., 1868.	Sligo,	27th Oct.,	16th July, 1868.
New Ross Benevolent,	7th May,	15th Feb., 1868.	Drumcliff,	28th Oct.,	18th July, 1868.
New Ross National,	8th May,	13th Feb., 1868.	Bellaghy,	30th Oct.,	20th July, 1868.
Enniscorthy,	10th May,	17th Feb., 1868.	Ballygawley (Special),	8th Nov.,	9th Jan., 1868.
Baltinglass,	17th May,	17th Sept., 1867.	Drumquin,	10th Nov.,	27th June, 1868.
Kiltegan,	18th May,	16th Sept., 1867.	Dromore, Late (Special),	11th Nov.,	27th Nov., 1868.
Imaal,	20th May,	19th Sept., 1867.	Newtownstewart,	13th Nov.,	22nd Nov., 1868.
Moyne,	22nd May,	21st Sept., 1867.	Cornasoo,	22nd Nov.,	27th Mar., 1868.
Fintona Proposed (Special),	9th June,	12th April, 1869.	Castlederg,	24th Nov.,	25th Nov., 1868.
Cookstown,	11th June,	16th Nov., 1867.	Strabane,	25th Nov.,	1st June, 1868.
Coalisland,	13th June,	11th Jan., 1868.	Drumbulgin,	27th Nov.,	3rd Oct., 1868.
Stewartstown,	15th June,	28th Sept., 1868.	Johnstone Charitable (Special),	15th Dec.,	31st July, 1868.
Kells,	21st June,	8th April, 1868.	Kinsale,	24th Dec.,	24th Oct., 1868.
			Queenstown (Special),	20th Dec.,	22nd Oct., 1868.
			Late New Cork Charitable (Special),	22nd Dec.,	31st Oct., 1868.

APPENDIX (B) No. 1.

AUDIT of the COMMITTEE of the NOTE and DEBENTURE ISSUE for 1869, and of RECEIPTS from all sources during the same year.

The Committee to audit the above met on the 11th day of March, 1870, for that purpose.

Your Committee find there were 62,500
Notes in Stock on 1st January, 1869.

That on the 12th February, 1869, were ordered, 120,000

Making to be accounted for, 182,500
Of these were issued during 1869, 126,600

Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1870, 55,900

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Notes issued since the 1st January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account, that £527 10*s.*, for the 126,600 Notes issued at 1*d.* each, has been duly lodged to your credit in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find that the number of the last Debenture issued in the year 1869 was, 15,146
Deducting the number issued to 31st December, 1868, 14,996

It will appear that 150
Debentures were issued during 1869.

It will be seen by the annexed account, that £7 10*s.*, for the 150 Debentures issued at 1*s.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find there were 1,949
Deposit cards in Stock on 1st January, 1869.

Of these were issued during the year 1869, 24

Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1870, 1,925

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the cards issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that 1*s.*, for the 24 Cards issued at ½*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank.

Your Committee find the April and October dividends on your Funded Stock have been duly lodged to your credit, amounting to £123 2*s.* 3*d.*

APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

Your Committee find that there was a sum of 10*s.* 7*d.* repaid by the late New Cork Charitable Loan Fund, and lodged to your credit in the Bank, being amount of charges advanced by Board consequent on the Gazetting of that Fund.

Your Committee find that there was a sum of 8*s.* 4*d.* lodged to your credit by the Roscrea Loan Fund, being for a surplus of Promissory Notes sent to that society.

According to Board's order of 21st December, 1869, £200 worth of Stock was sold out, but was not lodged to your credit in the Bank till the 5th January, 1870.

These several sums, added to the balance in Bank on 1st January, 1869, give a total of £935 13*s.* 7*d.*

Your Committee find that drafts to the amount of £824 15*s.* 10*d.* were signed by the Board, in conformity with your minutes, of which particulars are annexed.

From the total, then, of . . .			£935 13 7
Is to be deducted drafts for . .			824 15 10
Which should leave a balance in Bank, on 6th January, 1870, of .			110 17 9

Your Committee find that the Bank gives you credit for this balance.

ACCOUNT of NOTE and DEBENTURE AUDIT, and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1869.

1869:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1,	To Balance in Bank (net), ...	—	76 11 5
	Lodgements for Notes, per Secretary, . . .	518 15 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	8 15 0	
			527 10 0
	Lodgements for Debentures, per Secretary, . .	7 0 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	0 10 0	
			7 10 0
	Lodgements for Deposit Cards, per Secretary, . .	0 1 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	—	
			0 1 0
April,	Dividend on Stock of £4,200 0 10 £63 0 0		
	Less Income Tax, . . 1 11 6		
		61 8 6	
Oct.,	Dividend on Stock of £4,200 0 10 £63 0 0		
	Less Income Tax, . . 1 6 3		
		61 13 9	
	Relodged by Secretary, viz.:—		123 2 3
	Late New Cork Charitable Loan Fund, . .	0 10 7	
	Roscrea Loan Fund, ...	0 8 4	
			0 18 11
	Stock sold out by Board's Order, 21st December, the amount of which was not lodged to Board's credit till 5th January, 1870, ...	—	200 0 0
	Total, ...	—	935 13 7
	From which deduct Year's Drafts, . . .	—	824 15 10
	Balance in Bank 6th January, 1870, . . .	—	110 17 9

(Signed)
GEO. H. LINDSAY.

AUDIT of the COMMITTEE on the GENERAL EXPENDITURE and PETTY EXPENSE ACCOUNTS for the Year 1869.

The Committee appointed to audit the General Expenditure and Petty Expense Accounts for 1869, met on the 11th day of March, 1870, for that purpose.

Your Committee report that they find a balance of £10 7*s.* 4*d.* was in the hands of Secretary for current Expenses at date of last audit.

Your Committee charged the Secretary with this balance, and the sum of all the Drafts drawn in 1869, making together a sum of £835 3*s.* 2*d.*, as explained at foot.

Vouchers for all the payments made, as per the annexed account, were submitted, and having been examined one by one, your Committee have to report the same correct.

Your Committee find a balance in the Secretary's hands of £3 10*s.* 6*d.* on the 31st December, 1869, which is to be charged to him as the basis of next audit.

	£ s. d.
Balance in Secretary's hands 1st January, 1869, ...	10 7 4
Amount of Drafts drawn in 1869, .	824 15 10
	835 3 2
Deduct Expenditure as per annexed account, ...	831 12 8
Balance in Secretary's hands 1st January, 1870, ...	3 10 6

ACCOUNT adverted to in the Annexed Reports, showing PARTICULARS of EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.
Salaries of Board's Officers, . . .	738 10 0
Printing of Promissory Notes, . .	52 18 10
Petty Expenses, ...	5 19 4
Law Charges, ...	17 12 6
Inspector's Postage Account, . . .	1 19 6
Income Tax paid for Board's Officers, .	10 10 0
Coals for Offices, ...	3 5 0
Gazetting Account for the year, . .	0 17 6
	£831 12 8

(Signed) GEO. H. LINDSAY.

APPENDIX (B) No. 2.

Showing ORDINARY INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD for 1868 and 1869.

1868.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	549	9	0
Dividends on Stock,	129	3	5
	£678	12	5
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	£752	15	3
Printing,	55	8	10
Petty Expenses,	2	10	10
Inspector's Postage Account,	2	3	6
Coals for Offices,	3	8	6
Law Charges,	4	5	0
	£820	11	11
Excess of Ordinary Expenditure over Ordinary Income for the year 1868,	£141	19	6

1869.

ORDINARY SOURCES OF INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	535	1	0
Dividends on Stock,	123	2	3
	£658	3	3
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries,	£738	10	0
Printing,	52	18	10
Petty Expenses,	5	19	4
Inspector's Postage Account,	1	19	6
Coals for Offices,	3	5	0
Law Charges,	17	12	6
	£820	5	2
Excess of Ordinary Expenditure over Ordinary Income for the year 1869,	£162	1	11

APPENDIX (C).

A LIST of the MEMBERS of the LOAN FUND BOARD, with the dates of their respective Appointments, and the Number of Attendances of each Member at the Sittings of the Board, for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

N.B.—The Board held 17 Sittings during the Year 1869.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	Dates of Appointment.	No. of Attendances	MEMBERS' NAMES.	Dates of Appointment.	No. of Attendances
The Right Honorable Fitzstephen French, M.P.,	2nd Jan., 1837.	2	The Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., Dean of Derry,	18th Feb., 1846.	—
Viscount De Vesci,	,,	—	The Rev. J. G. Porter, LL.B.,	30th Jan., 1851.	1
Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.,	,,	9	The Right Honorable Lord Talbot de Malahide,	28th Mar., 1854.	1
James O'Farrell, Esq.,	,,	—	Lieut.-Col. George Gore Ouseley Higgins,	12th Sept., 1856.	—
William Hodges, Esq.,	25th Oct., 1837.	—	The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore,	14th April, 1858.	—
Rev. Thomas Hincks, A.M.,	10th Feb., 1841.	—	William Jones Westby, Esq., D.L.,	15th June, 1859.	4
John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.,	,,	15	The Right Honorable W. H. F. Cogan, M.P.,	12th April, 1860.	2
The Right Honorable the Earl of Clancarty,	14th Jan., 1842.	—	Wm. Pollard-Urquhart, Esq., M.P.	6th Feb., 1861.	1
The Right Honorable the Earl of Erne, K.P.,	,,	—			
The Right Honorable William Fownes Tighe,	,,	—			
John Barlow, Esq., J.P.,	9th Jan., 1843.	—			
Sir John Ennis, Bart., J.P., D.L.,	,,	4			
The Very Rev. Chas. Vignolles, D.D., Dean of Ossory,	9th Jan., 1843.	—	*Counsel*—Wm. O'Connor Morris, Esq., 23, Rutland-square, N.,	13th May, 1859.	—
George H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	13th Jan., 1846.	13			
Thomas Crosthwaite, Esq.,	,,	—	*Secretary*—Rich. Robt. Madden, Esq., Dublin Castle,	19th Mar., 1850.	—
Walter Sweetman, Esq.,	20th Jan., 1846.	6			

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

FROM THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND:

WITH THE

APPENDICES,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

[C.—154.] *Price* 7½*d.*

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1869–70.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

WE have the honour to submit our Thirty-eighth Annual Report, embracing, in the usual manner, the several services intrusted to our management, viz. :—

Accounts :—
- Loans for Public Works, Advances and Repayments.
- Sanctions for Grants.

Public Buildings, viz. :—
- Dublin Buildings, including Viceregal Residences and Establishments in Dublin Castle and the Phœnix Park, the Courts of Law, Public Offices, Government Prisons, Constabulary Depôt, General Post Office and Metropolitan Police Stations of the Dublin District, the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, the Royal Hibernian Military School, the Royal Dublin Society and Glasnevin Gardens, the Royal Irish Academy, the National Gallery of Ireland, Irishtown Church.
- Constabulary Buildings throughout Ireland.
- Coast-Guard Stations do.
- Customs Buildings do.
- Inland Revenue Buildings do.
- Post Offices.
- Queen's Colleges, at Cork, Belfast, and Galway.
- National Education Buildings.
- Phœnix Park.
- Loans for Erecting Labourers' Dwellings in Towns and Populous Places.
- Supply of Fuel and Light to all Public Offices in Ireland.

Landed Property Improvement, including—
- Drainage of Lands, &c.
- Erection of Farm Houses and Farm Buildings.
- Do. Scutch Mills.
- Do. Labourers' Dwellings.
- Loans for Planting Trees for Shelter.

Arterial Drainage, with Improvement of Navigation and Water-power.

Drainage and Improvement of Lands.
- Drainage Maintenance.

Harbours.

Fishery Piers and Harbours.

Inland Navigations.

Utilization of Sewage Act.

Tramways.

Post Roads.

LOANS AND GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

STATEMENTS of outstanding Loans made for PUBLIC WORKS will be found in the APPENDIX; and the following is an Abstract of the funds which have from time to time been sanctioned, showing the amounts issued on account of each description of Loans, the Amounts remitted, and the Repayments on Account, to the 31st March, 1870; also the Sums issued and Repaid within the year.

SANCTIONS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	For what purpose issued.	Advances. Total to 31st March, 1870.	Advances. In the year ended 31st March, 1870.	Remissions.	Repayments. Total to 31st March, 1870.	Repayments. In the year ended 31st March, 1870.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	744,650 0 0							
Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 108,	100,000 0 0							
Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88,	46,000 0 0		Public Works,	1,319,598 2 8	27,355 4 0	73,111 13 8	1,424,785 5 1	9,312 16 2
Total issued in Exchequer Bills,		890,650 0 0						
Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, continued by various Acts to 29 & 30 Vic., c. 73, granting £15,000 per quarter,	1,710,000 0 0		Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1,	226,349 19 11	—	156,678 1 10	88,338 1 3	—
Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108,	145,000 0 0							
Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 106,	370,000 0 0							
Act 12 Vic., c. 23,	200,000 0 0							
Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 51,	138,648 15 7							
Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31,	800,000 0 0		Arterial Drainage,	2,156,598 6 5	15,680 0 0	1,195,019 12 3	1,235,157 18 9	50,519 0 0
		3,363,648 15 7						
Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, for the Employment of the Labouring Poor,	—	4,797,648 12 1	County Relief Works,	4,597,778 2 11	—	4,294,947 18 3	302,830 4 8	—
			Labouchere Drainage,	199,870 9 2	—	—	271,079 13 4	10,419 6 10
Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, for the Improvement of Shannon Navigation,	—	294,090 0 0	Shannon Navigation,	294,090 0 0	—	—	329,913 7 11	—
Act 10 Vic., c. 32, for Land Improvement,	1,500,000 0 0							
Act 12 Vic., c. 23, do.,	300,000 0 0							
Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31, do.,	200,000 0 0							
Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40, do.,	1,000,000 0 0							
		3,000,000 0 0	Drainage, Farmbuildings, Labourers' dwellings, Planting for shelter, &c.,	2,064,905 4 4	83,775 0 0	—	2,002,407 10 4	109,679 11 2
Total Sanctions,	—	12,346,037 7 8		10,859,190 5 5	126,810 4 0	5,719,757 6 0	5,654,512 1 4	179,930 14 2
Deduct Advances,	—	10,859,190 5 5						
Balance available for further Advances,	—	1,486,847 2 3						
Viz.:—								
Public Works Loan Fund,	551,752 6 7							
Land Improvement,	935,094 15 8							

SANCTIONS FOR GRANTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Act 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33, for Public Works, . .	50,000 0 0	
By Act 1 Vic., c. 21, for Public Works, . . .	50,000 0 0	
By Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88 (portion of £50,000), appropriated to Grants for Public Works, ...	4,000 0 0	
By Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, for Public Works, . .	21,000 0 0	
		125,000 0 0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 1, in aid of Relief Works, . .	50,000 0 0	
By Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108, do.	175,000 0 0	
		225,000 0 0
By Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61, in aid of the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation, ...	—	290,717 0 0
By Act 9 Vic., c. 3, for Piers and Harbours, . .	50,000 0 0	
By Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75, for do., . .	40,000 0 0	
		90,000 0 0
For Navigation in connexion with Drainage, Act 5 & 6 Vic., 89, ...	—	141,073 0 0
		871,790 0 0

LOANS.

Loans.

The advances made during the past year under the Public Works and Land Improvement Loan Acts, as will be seen by the statements in the Appendix, amount to £126,810. This sum has been applied under the Board's general control to the following purposes, viz. :—

	£	£
Public Works' Loans Act, 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.—		
For River Drainage Works, 26 and 27 Vic., c. 88, . .	15,680	
„ . Fishery Piers, 9 Vic., c. 3, ...	2,968	
„ Labourers' Dwellings, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 44, . . .	224	
„ New Bridge at New Ross, ...	23,043	
To Counties for Roads, &c., ...	820	
„ Trustees of Maynooth College, ...	300	
		43,035
Land Improvement Act, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c.—		
For thorough Drainage, Farm Buildings, Labourers' Dwellings, Planting, Fencing, &c., ...		83,775
		£126,810

Detailed reports of most of these services appear in the subsequent pages of this report. The Public Works (Ireland) Act (32 & 33 Vict., c. 74), of last session, extending the time in which Counties may make repayments of loans advanced on Grand Jury Presentments, from ten years, the previous limit, under the 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, to twenty years, in cases when it shall appear to us (with reference to the nature of the improvements and to the charge on the localities), to be desirable, has been taken advantage of by the Grand Jury of the County of Carlow, who have applied for and been granted two loans, amounting to £3,147, for the purpose of effecting important improvements near the Town of Carlow, and which it is understood would not have been undertaken but for the facilities afforded by the recent Act.

Loans have been sanctioned during the year for the improvement, by means of River Drainage under Local Boards, of three districts, namely, the Camoge, Doohyle, and Upper Inny, to the aggregate amount of £63,938.

The loans which have been made in respect of Fishery Piers and Harbours during the year amount to £772—the greater part of the cost of all these works being defrayed by public grant, under the Act 9 Vic., c. 3, and subsequent Acts. The following are the Piers and Harbours in respect of which the loans were made, viz. :—

	£
Kilkeel, . . .	300
Lady Elizabeth's Cove, .	50
Spiddle, . . .	422

Only one loan of £500 has actually been made for the erection of Labourers' Dwellings in Towns, other applications having fallen through from various causes.

The amount of loans advanced under the Land Improvement Acts falls somewhat short of that advanced in the previous year, the figures being respectively £123,196 and

Loans.

£129,200. Nevertheless, in the operations under the Acts, increased activity is show by the fact of the issues being greater than in any year since 1851–2, and in excess last year by £18,802.

The re-payments for the year ended 31st March, 1870, on the various loan account amount to £179,930 against £179,172 for the previous year. It is satisfactory to stat that the instalments received on so many different accounts, upwards of 6,000, continu with a few exceptions, to be paid with punctuality.

The Land Improvement Act having been upwards of twenty-two years in operatio the instalments due on the issues made prior to 5th April, 1848, amounting t £154,572, terminated either on the 10th October, 1869, or 5th April, 1870, and th proprietors who received these advances will now have the advantage of the improv ments made under that expenditure without further charge.

The Board have also to observe that nearly all the charges created under Mr. Labou chere's letter will terminate after the instalments payable on the 5th April, 1871, hav been paid off. The repayments in the year, in respect of the under mentioned service are as follow :—

	£	
Public Works, . . .	9,313	
Arterial Drainage, . . .	50,519	
Labouchere Drainage, . .	10,419	
Land Improvement, . .	109,679	
		179,930

Public Buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The usual works of ordinary repairs and maintenance have been carried out a the several Public Buildings and Official Residences in Dublin and throughout th country.

Four Courts.

The works connected with the general re-arrangement of offices at the Four Courts ar in progress in accordance with plans approved by the Lord Chancellor and the Irish Government. A new Court and offices have been provided for the Vice-Chancellor.

Police Courts, &c.

The Barrack which was formerly in rented houses in Beresford-place has been given up, and the force removed to premises in Green-street belonging to the Crown formerly known as the Old Sheriff's Prison. The old Court in Capel-street has been made available for the purpose of a Barrack. At Dalkey new buildings have been taken for a Barrack, and are now occupied. At Kilmainham the existing station has been considerably enlarged and improved.

Government Prisons.

Alterations have been effected at Spike Island to carry out more effectively the separate system of imprisonment.

Constabulary Buildings.

New Barracks have been erected at Ballyduff, county Waterford, and at Errismore county Galway. At Killarney, county Kerry, a new Barrack is in course of erection and it is expected will be completed during the present year. Arrangements are being made for building new Barracks at—

Cahirciveen, county Kerry;
Dungannon, county Tyrone;
Carna, county Galway;
Naas, county Kildare;
Skibbereen, county Cork; and
Bruff, county Limerick.

Post Offices.

Extensive alterations are in progress of being made at these buildings consequent on introduction of the Postal Telegraph Service, and considerable further works will required during the present year at these establishments.

National Education Buildings.

Twenty-five new ordinary literary National School-houses have been built in the past ar at a total cost of £8,162 4*s.* 4*d.*, towards which the Board contributed the sum of 5,441 9*s.* 7*d.*, being two-thirds of the cost; the remaining one-third of the expense ing contributed by local persons interested in the schools.

Various additions and improvements, such as providing timber flooring, erecting rches, building enclosing walls and gates, wainscotting, tablet rails, and other works, ve been effected at 24 ordinary literary National Schools, at a total cost of 82 0*s.* 9*d.* Towards this sum the Board contributed two-thirds, viz., £588 0*s.* 6*d.*, d the remaining one-third was borne by local persons interested.

Besides this expenditure the Board have expended in repairing and maintaining the etropolitan (or Central) Model School Buildings, the District Model, Minor Model, d Model Agricultural Schools, the sum of £5,284 8*s.* 4*d.*, and a further sum of 1,376 15*s.* 2*d.* for furniture for those buildings; and on the ordinary literary National chools in charge of the Board a sum of £2,332 4*s.* has been also expended on works of aintenance and repair.

Labouring Classes Lodging Houses and Dwellings Act (Ireland).

29 & 30 Vic., c. 44.

Only a few loans under these Acts have been made. As the statutes do not give he Government advances a priority of charge, expensive searches as to title and incumrances are necessary, and this, with the fact that tenants for life are precluded from orrowing, limits and much restricts the operation of the Acts.

Coast-Guard Stations.

The following new Stations have been completed during the past year :—

Ardmore, county Waterford, 1 Chief Officer and 4 men.
Ballygeary, or Roslare, county Wexford, 1 Chief Officer and 7 men.
Ballyheige, county Kerry, 1 Chief Officer, 1 Chief Boatman, and 5 men.
Ballycastle, county Antrim, 1 Chief Officer and 6 men.

Extensive alterations and additions have been made at Ardmore (Rocket Shed), Annadong, Ballingkelligs, Ballycotton, Bray (Boat House), Bearhaven, Ballycroneen, Baldoyle, Bar of Lough, Ballymacaw, Bonmahon, Castletownsend, Crosshaven, Cahore, Carlingford, Clontarf, Cromane, Cranfield Point, Cahirciveen, Courtown, Crookhaven, Dunny Cove, Dunany Point, Dunmore, Fenit, Fethard, Groom's Port (Rocket Shed), Howth, Helvick Head, Knockadoon, Knightstown, Lambay, Larne, Lackeen Point, Malahide, Morris Castle, Moville, Oysterhaven, Old Head, Poor Head, Portrane, Portmagee, Rosses Point, Roche's Point, Robert's Cove, Rathmullen, Rosscarbery, Soldier's Point, Skerries, Tribane, Tarbert, Upper Cove, and Wicklow (Boat House).

The works are in progress at the following new Stations :—

Ballydavid, county Kerry, 1 Chief Boatman and 6 men.
Ballyglass, county Mayo, do. do.
Courtmacsherry, county Cork, 1 Chief Officer, 1 Chief Boatman, and 7 men.
Elly Bay, county Mayo, 1 Chief Boatman and 5 men.
Malin Head, county Donegal, do. do.
Sheephaven, county Donegal, do. do.

Preparations have been made for building new Stations at—

Buncrana, county Donegal, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men.
Ballintoy, county Antrim, do. do.
Curran's Port, county Donegal, do. do.
Cultra, county Down, do. do.
Seafield, county Clare, 1 Chief Boatman and 6 men.
Skull, county Cork, do. 5 do.
Whitehead, county Antrim, do. 4 do.

Arrangements have also been made for new works and alterations at—Carrickfergus, Whitehouse, and Ballycastle, county Antrim; Mill Cove, Ballycotton, Crosshaven, East Ferry, Kinsale, Knockadoon, Oysterhaven, Poor Head, Robert's Cove, Rosscarbery, and Upper Cove, county Cork; Kilcredane, county of Clare; Cranfield Point, county Down;

Public Buildings.

Baldoyle, Kingstown, and Sutton, county Dublin; Ballinskelligs, Fenit, Ballydavi and Waterville, county Kerry; Nanny Water, county Meath; Ballymacaw and Ardmor county Waterford; Cahore, Ballygeary, and Jack's Hole, county Wexford; Wicklo county Wicklow.

Works of repair and maintenance have been executed at various Stations during t past year at a cost of £4,711 12*s.* 5*d.*

Fuel and Light, &c.

This service for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1870, embraced the supply about 250 establishments, of coals, coke, turf, gas, chandlery, &c., to the aggrega amount, including the Phœnix Park, and Kingstown and Howth Harbours, of £16,5(

LAND IMPROVEMENT.

Land Improvement.

In reporting on the operations carried on under the provisions of the Land Impro ment Acts during the past year, we submit as usual a table showing the number applications and the amounts issued in each year from the commencement in 1847 the close of the financial year 1869-70 :—

	No. of Applications.	Amount Issued.
1847, June to December (inclusive),	1,354	£72,790
1848,	571	356,160
1849,	643	379,836
1850,	436	250,324
1851,	280	145,653
1852,	164	88,542
1853,	154	55,454
1854,	123	49,293
1855,	98	35,180
1856,	108	32,510
1857,	114	31,674
1858,	112	35,524
1859,	111	29,334
1860,	135	26,902
1861,	154	36,656
1862,	184	61,375
1863,	138	58,830
1864,	132	58,430
1865,	90	46,215
1866,	98	26,290
1867,	145	39,185
1868-9,	179	64,973
1869-70,	166	83,775

This Table shows a progressive and marked increase in the amounts issued in ea year since 1866. £83,755, the amount advanced this year, is the largest which has b issued since 1852, and exceeds that issued in 1868–69 by £18,802.

The works under these loans have, as a rule, been well and systematically conduct both as regards drainage and other works of land improvement, and in the erection a improvement of farm buildings and labourers' cottages.

The instalments issued are, for the most part, speedily expended and satisfacto accounted for; but in some parts of the country the scarcity of agricultural labour which continues to increase, has considerably retarded the progress of the works. I allowance is made for such delay, but when delay arises where no reasonable ca exists, the Board invariably urge on the borrowers the necessity of using increa exertion, and the cases are rare, indeed, in which it becomes necessary to require repayment of unexpended instalments.

The number of applications for loans for labourers' dwellings has increased, and still increasing. It will be seen from the reports of the Inspectors that considera improvement has taken place in the condition of the agricultural labourers, and t the increased skill which they have acquired in carrying out works of thorough drain &c., has resulted in a marked improvement in the manner in which the works executed.

Up to the 31st March, 1870, 4,693 loans were sanctioned by your lordships, but whole of the loans so sanctioned have not been issued, for many of them, or portion them, have been relinquished by the borrowers, or cancelled by the Board under authority given by the Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31.

10 *Vic.* c. 32, 12 *Vic.* c. 23, 13 & 14 *Vic.* c. 31.

At the close of the financial year ended 31st March, 1870, there remained unap priated out of the fund of £3,000,000 provided for the Land Improvement Servic the Acts quoted in the margin the sum of £831,165.

The amount issued on account of works up to the 31st March, 1870, was £2,064,905 4*d*. *Land Improvement.*

These totals comprise 457 loans, amounting to £187,220, which have been sanctioned the erection of farm buildings, 119 loans amounting to £66,305 for labourers' ellings, and 7 loans (£1,940) for the erection of scutch mills for flax.

The following is the usual tabular statement, according to districts and counties, owing the number of applications for loans and the amounts issued for all classes of ork under the several Land Improvement Acts up to the 31st March, 1870 :—

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS and AMOUNTS ISSUED.

Name of County.	No. of Applications.	Amount Issued.	Total No. of Applications.	Total Amount Issued.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
NORTHERN DIVISION.				
Antrim,	123	85,643 0 0		
Londonderry,	98	39,518 0 0		
Donegal,	188	91,506 0 0		
Fermanagh,	95	44,845 0 0		
Tyrone,	177	69,185 0 0		
Armagh,	52	13,048 0 0		
Down,	61	29,079 0 0		
			794	372,824 0 0
MIDLAND AND EASTERN.				
Cavan,	91	21,811 0 0		
Monaghan,	66	26,399 0 0		
Longford,	112	43,896 0 0		
Louth,	53	22,605 0 0		
Meath,	166	88,141 0 0		
Westmeath,	101	31,718 0 0		
Dublin,	115	27,877 0 0		
Kildare,	137	42,900 0 0		
King's,	106	21,653 0 0		
Queen's,	206	79,835 0 0		
Wicklow,	120	41,996 0 0		
Carlow,	137	61,254 0 0		
Kilkenny,	133	48,131 0 0		
Wexford,	198	81,192 0 0		
			1,741	639,408 0 0
WESTERN.				
Sligo,	133	51,647 0 0		
Leitrim,	121	45,820 0 0		
Mayo,	279	108,944 0 0		
Roscommon,	229	92,000 0 0		
Galway,	462	131,035 0 0		
Clare,	183	52,296 0 0		
			1,407	481,742 0 0
SOUTHERN.				
Limerick,	412	162,510 0 0		
Tipperary,	314	91,617 0 0		
Waterford,	98	36,605 0 0		
Cork,	646	147,804 0 0		
Kerry,	347	132,395 0 0		
			1,817	570,931 0 0
		Totals,	5,759	2,064,905 0 0

THOROUGH DRAINAGE.

From the commencement of operations under the Land Improvement Acts up to the 31st March in this year, 239,756 acres have been thorough drained at an average cost of £5 18s. an acre. Of this quantity, 3,847 acres have been drained during the period from 1st April, 1869, to 31st March, 1870.

PLANTING FOR SHELTER.

Seven loans, amounting to £3,575, have been made for this description of improvement, and of thirteen other loans planting for shelter forms part of the work estimated for.

FARM BUILDINGS.

Since the passing of the Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31, 457 loans, amounting to £187,220, have been sanctioned for the erection of farm buildings, and the operations under 317 of these loans, amounting to £109,779, have been completed.

Land Improvement.

The following schedule shows the number of loans for farm buildings completed each county in Ireland, with the sums sanctioned and issued :—

LOANS for FARM BUILDINGS which have been closed.

Name of County.	No. of Loans.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount Issued.	Name of County.	No. of Loans.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount Issued.
		£	£			£	£
Antrim, . .	4	1,050	1,050	Longford, .	9	2,900	2,900
Carlow, . .	5	1,550	1,550	Louth, . .	3	1,100	1,000
Cavan, . .	5	1,620	1,620	Londonderry, .	6	1,900	1,900
Clare, . .	5	1,950	1,950	Mayo, . .	18	7,000	6,050
Cork, . .	31	9,650	9,030	Meath, . .	8	5,850	5,850
Donegal, .	6	1,200	1,200	Monaghan, .	1	300	300
Down, . .	4	1,100	1,100	Queen's, . .	7	3,650	3,550
Dublin, . .	7	2,650	2,650	Roscommon, .	18	6,145	5,754
Fermanagh, .	1	650	520	Sligo, . .	9	4,700	4,330
Galway, . .	32	11,610	11,420	Tipperary, .	25	10,775	9,715
Kerry, . .	17	6,110	5,140	Tyrone, . .	8	3,100	3,100
Kildare, . .	14	4,350	4,090	Waterford, .	4	725	725
Kilkenny, .	7	1,950	1,950	Westmeath, .	8	4,700	3,220
King's, . .	2	450	450	Wexford, .	11	3,675	3,675
Leitrim . .	7	1,650	1,650	Wicklow, .	5	2,000	1,850
Limerick, .	30	11,700	10,490	Totals, .	317	117,760	109,779

Seventy-four loans for farm buildings, amounting to £45,675, are in progress, unde which sums amounting to £28,180 have issued, and 66 loans, amounting to £23,78 have not been proceeded with.

SCUTCH MILLS.

The number of loans sanctioned for this description of building since the passing the Act 15 & 16 Vic., c. 34, is 7, amounting to £1,940. The Board have not made an loan for the erection of scutch mills during the past year.

LABOURERS' DWELLINGS.

Since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19, 119 loans, amounting to £66,305, hav been sanctioned by your lordships.

The following table shows the loans for labourers' dwellings which have bee closed :—

LOANS for LABOURERS' DWELLINGS which have been closed.

County.	Number of Loans.	Amount sanctioned.			Amount issued.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armagh, . . .	1	400	0	0	400	0	0
Carlow, . . .	6	3,720	0	0	3,560	0	0
Clare, . . .	3	600	0	0	600	0	0
Cork, ...	1	550	0	0	110	0	0
Donegal, . . .	1	500	0	0	100	0	0
Down, . . .	5	6,350	0	0	5,880	0	0
Dublin, . . .	3	640	0	0	420	0	0
Fermanagh, . .	1	300	0	0	300	0	0
Kerry, . . .	5	1,250	0	0	1,170	0	0
Kildare, . . .	3	1,850	0	0	1,850	0	0
Limerick, . . .	3	1,250	0	0	1,250	0	0
Londonderry, . .	3	2,000	0	0	1,940	0	0
Longford, . . .	1	200	0	0	200	0	0
Louth, . . .	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
Meath, . . .	3	880	0	0	880	0	0
Mayo, ...	3	575	0	0	575	0	0
Monaghan, . . .	2	480	0	0	480	0	0
Queen's, . . .	1	240	0	0	240	0	0
Sligo, ...	1	900	0	0	360	0	0
Tyrone, . . .	5	1,500	0	0	1,100	0	0
Waterford, . . .	1	350	0	0	350	0	0
Westmeath, . .	2	1,200	0	0	640	0	0
Wexford, . . .	5	1,900	0	0	1,850	0	0
	60	27,735	0	0	23,355	0	0

Of the remaining loans sanctioned for labourers' dwellings, 37 are in progress, amounting to £31,135, under which £16,220 has been issued, and 22, amounting to £14,135, have not been proceeded with. *Land Improvement.*

Appendix B gives extracts from the Reports of our Inspectors, and Appendix C is a statement of the loans under which works are in progress, with the amounts and dates of the last orders for issue.

Arterial or River Drainage.

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863, *and Amendments thereof.* *Drainage and Improvement of Lands.*

26 & 27 Vic., c. 88; 27 & 28 Vic., c. 72; 28 & 29 Vic., c. 52; and 32 & 33 Vic., c. 72.

Applications for five new Drainage districts have been received since our last Annual Report, namely:—

The Dunderry, county of Meath.
The Douglas, county of Carlow.
The Derrinlough and Boolinarrig, in the King's county.
The Kildare (Tully River), county of Kildare.

The total number of districts brought before the Board since the passing of these Acts and up to the 31st March, 1870, is 28. They are as follow:—

1. Athboy, county of Meath.
2. Ballynacarrig, King's and Queen's counties.
3. Thurles, county of Tipperary.
4. Rathdowney, Queen's county.
5. Six-mile-bridge, county of Clare.
6. Kilmastulla, county of Tipperary.
7. Silver River, King's county and county of Westmeath.
8. Parsonstown, King's county and county of Tipperary.
9. Camoge, county of Limerick.
10. Elphin, county of Roscommon.
11. The Connell, county of Kildare.
12. Brickey, county of Waterford.
13. Upper Inny, counties of Cavan, Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.
14. The Quinagh, county of Carlow.
15. The Clodiagh, county of Tipperary.
16. The Island Lakes and Glore River, county of Mayo.
17. Lough Oughter and River Erne, county of Cavan.
18. Buncam Lake and Ballyhean River, county of Mayo.
19. The Gully, Queen's county.
20. The Doohyle, county of Limerick.
21. The Ward, counties of Dublin and Meath.
22. Frankford River, King's county.
23. The Mulkear, county of Limerick.
24. Dunderry, county of Meath.
25. Douglas, county of Carlow.
26. Derrinlough, King's county.
27. Boolinarrig, King's county.
28. Kildare (Tully River), county of Kildare.

Acts have been passed confirming the provisional orders of the Board constituting seventeen of those districts, viz., Athboy, Ballynacarrig, Rathdowney, Six-mile-bridge, Kilmastulla, the Silver River, the Connell, the Brickey, the Quinagh, the Parsonstown, Elphin, Clodiagh, Camoge, the Upper Inny, the Doohyle, the Gully, and the Island Lakes, and Glore River.

The works of the Athboy, Kilmastulla, Rathdowney, Silver River, Ballynacarrig, Connell, Brickey, and Quinagh districts have been completed; and final awards have been made in the Athboy, Rathdowney, Ballynacarrig, Connell, and Quinagh districts. The works of the following districts are in course of execution:—Six-mile-bridge, Parsonstown, Camoge, Elphin, Clodiagh, and Doohyle; and those of the Upper Inny, Gully, and Island Lakes are about to be commenced.

With regard to the twelve remaining districts, the Thurles was abandoned by the petitioners: the Lough Oughter and River Erne district has also been given up for the present; the Frankford is before Parliament for a Confirmatory Act; and the other nine districts are passing through the stages required by the Acts previous to provisional orders constituting them being made.

The total area of land to be improved in the Twenty-six districts which have been proceeded with is 52,671¼A., and the estimated cost of works £211,544.

The Loans sanctioned by your Lordships under these Acts amount to £148,904. The advances on account thereof amount to £73,329, and the repayments from districts in respect of which awards have been made amount to £922.

Drainage Maintenance Act, 1866.

29 & 30 Vic., cap. 49.

Applications under the provisions of this Act for the necessary works of maintenance have been received from the Boyne, Moyour, and Saleen Lough districts, and the necessary steps are in progress.

Arterial. Drainage.

The Board's duties in connexion with the works of Arterial Drainage, with Improvements of Navigation and Water-power, under the original Acts, viz., the 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 89; 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 69; 9 Vic., cap. 4; 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 79; 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 130; 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 110; 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 62; 20 & 21 Vic., cap. 23; and 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 41, have been confined during the past year, as they have been since 1861, to determining, on the application of proprietors, the amount of increased rent to be paid by tenants holding under leases in respect of the benefit derived by them from improvements in their holdings, resulting from the Drainage operations, and to giving information, assistance, and advice to the Trustees of Districts, on such points connected with their trusts as they might request, and which we have felt it within our province to give, all executive operations having been long since brought to a close.

No change has taken place in regard to the Board's responsibility in respect of the Clonakilty Slob-lands.

The whole expenditure charged against the different undertakings commenced under the Arterial Drainage Acts, including £70,201 for works chargeable to counties, amounted at the end of March, 1870, to £2,390,613; and the repayments in respect thereof amounted to £1,020,418.

Harbours.

HARBOURS.

Kingstown Harbour, County Dublin.

During the past year the Piers, Jetties, Wharfs, Buildings, Fences, Roads, Lamps and Sewers, and all works connected with the Harbour, have been maintained in an efficient state of repair.

The repairs of the Mail Packet Pier have been proceeded with, and are nearly completed. The Dredging of the deposits in the Harbour was commenced opposite Victoria Wharf on the 2nd February.

The following is a return of the Vessels that have used the Harbour during the last year, 1868—Mail and Passenger Steamers and Yachts excepted :—

	Number.	Tonnage.
Sailing Vessels, to and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind or tide,	485	100,128
Steamers, Ditto, Ditto,	20	9,457
From English, Irish, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to Irish ports,	324	27,362
From English, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to English and Scotch ports,	182	19,858
From Irish ports to English, Scotch, and Foreign ports,	160	13,359
From English and Scotch ports to Foreign ports,	71	25,850
For Orders,	9	2,629
To Kingstown,	516	53,238
Men-of-War, H. M. Troop Steamers, &c.,	20	—
Total,	1,787	251,881
In the previous year the numbers were,	1,769	229,800

Donaghadee Harbour, County Down.

A portion of the pavement of the North Pier, which was displaced by the gales of February last, is in progress of repair, and all the works of the Harbour have been maintained in good order.—*See Appendix D.*

Dunmore Harbour, County Waterford.

The Harbour has been maintained in good repair, but a large portion of the rubble placed for the protection of the East Pier, has been carried from the foot of the slope round to the Pier-head by the heavy gales of last December. A considerable outlay will shortly be required to replace this, and also for Dredging out the Harbour, the silting up of which, mentioned in our former reports, continues to increase.—*See Appendix D.*

Howth Harbour, County Dublin.

All the works of this Harbour have been maintained in good repair. Several rocks which were a serious obstruction to the Harbour, have been removed. A portion of the pavement of the East Pier, which was disturbed by the gales of last winter, is being replaced in a permanent manner. The Roadways and other works have been kept in good repair.—*See Appendix D.*

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Fishery Piers and Harbours.

Acts 9 Vic., c. 3; 9 & 10 Vic., c. 75; 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 37; 29 & 30 Vic., c. 45.

Kilkeel Pier, County Down.

The additional works at this Pier, in aid of which a further grant has been made, are aking satisfactory progress; the serious damage done to the Pier by the severe storm the 28th December last is being repaired.—*See Appendix D.*

The Piers at Carrigaholt and Clifden, which were completed, have been handed over the counties of Clare and Galway respectively.

The following Piers remain in course of construction; the first-named by a Contractor, ie others by the Board's Officers:—

Bantry, county Cork.
Errislannon Boat Harbour, county Galway.
Lady Elizabeth's Cove, county Waterford.
Spiddle, county Galway.

The three first-named are nearly complete, and Spiddle Pier will be completed in a ew months.

A small Pier or Boat Slip is also in course of construction at Arranmore, county Donegal.

Passage East.

A contract has been entered into for the execution of the works at Passage East, and hey are in course of construction.

Grants have been made in aid of small Piers at—

Ballycastle, county Down;
Port Salon, in Lough Swilly, county Donegal;

nd the works will be immediately commenced.

Buncrana.

A grant has been sanctioned in aid of a Pier at Buncrana, in Lough Swilly, county Donegal, but the works have not yet been commenced, owing to objections made by he Grand Jury of the county.

Repairs have been made at Kilmore Pier, and at the Bridge over the Navigation Cut t Belmullet, under the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136, section 11.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS.

Inland Navigations.

Boyne Navigation.

The works of this navigation have been maintained in good repair.

River Maigue Navigation.

The works are in a satisfactory state of repair.—*See Appendix D.*

Tyrone Navigation, Coalisland Canal.

The works on this navigation have been kept in good repair.—*See Appendix D.*

Shannon Navigation.

No expenditure has been incurred on this navigation during the past year beyond what was necessary for its proper maintenance; all the works have been kept in good order.—*See Appendix D.*

Ulster Canal.

The works of this navigation continue to be in good repair. An arbitrator has been appointed, and has held a meeting at Monaghan for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the land required for increasing the area of the Storage Reservoir at Quiglough, so as to provide a sufficient water supply for the Canal. As soon as he makes his Award, the Board can take possession of the land and commence the works. *See Appendix D.*

The Sewage Utilization Act, 1865.

THE SEWAGE UTILIZATION ACT, 1865.

28 & 29 Vic., cap. 75.

No applications under this Act have been made during this year.

Bridges.

BRIDGES.

Wellesley Bridge, Limerick.

This Bridge, which was vested in the Commissioners of Public Works by the A 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 53—"The Limerick Harbour (Composition of Debt) Act, 1867"- was taken over from the former lessees on the 20th of May, 1868, and has since bee under the management of this Board. The tolls collected this year amount to £901.

New Ross Bridge—Counties of Wexford and Kilkenny.

Under the provisions of "The Bridges (Ireland) Act," 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 50, dat 15th July, 1867, the Joint Committee of the Grand Juries of the Counties of Wexfo and Kilkenny have built a new Free Bridge over the River Barrow, at New Ro which was opened for public traffic in August, 1869, connecting the counties of Wexfo and Kilkenny, in place of a bridge—the property of the Commissioners for buildi a Bridge over the River of Ross—which was partly carried away in the month January, 1867. The tolls, and the right of ferry, &c., have been purchased, and t new free bridge has been built with funds borrowed from this Board with the conse of the Treasury, on the security of presentments made by the counties of Wexford a Kilkenny. The cost of the works, including £11,700 for purchase of property, amoun to £50,419, reduced by Tolls received from the Ferry and other credits to £50,157, be repaid by the counties.

Post Roads.

POST ROADS.

Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116.

On the application of the Postmaster-General, under the 61st section of the abov named Act, repairs have been executed during the past year on post roads situated the following counties—

Donegal. Kildare.

These repairs have been executed under the superintendence of the respective Coun Surveyors, at a cost of £153 10*s.* 11*d.*, repayable by Grand Jury Presentment at su sequent Assizes.

We have the honour to be

Your Lordships' obedient Servants,

J. G. M'KERLIE,
W. R. LE FANU,

Commissioners of Public Works.

E. Hornsby, *Secretary,*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
15*th May,* 1870.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix A.—Accounts, ...	18
„ B.—Landed Property Improvement, ...	42
„ C.—Landed Property Improvement Loans, ...	48
„ D.—Inland Navigations and Harbours, ...	54

APPENDIX

(A.)—Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the T

Reference to Account.	Page.	Heads of Account.	Balances on 31st March, 1869. £ s. d.	Receive £
A 1	20	Loans, Advances, and Repayments, viz.:—		
		Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,		
		„ 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,		
		„ 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44,		
		Arterial Drainage,		308,157
		Labouchere Drainage,		
		Land Improvement,		
A 2	20	Land Improvement Preliminaries, 10 Vic., c. 32,	252 0 7	1,328
A 3	20	Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz.:—		
		1. Public Buildings, Royal Harbours, &c.,		
		2. Ulster Canal,		
		3. Office of Public Works,	10,764 9 0	184,107
		4. Howth Harbour,		
		5. H.M. Exchequer—Extra Receipts,		
A 4	28	District Lunatic Asylums,	4,330 16 9	53,454
A 5	30	Miscellaneous Services, viz.:—		
		1. Deposit Accounts, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,		
		2. Railway and other Arbitrations,		
		3. Arterial Drainage Deposits, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,		
		4. Maintenance of Post Roads,		
		5. Piers and Harbours,		
		6. Inland Navigations:—Shannon,		
		„ Boyne,	3,712 2 4	39,974
		7. River Drainage Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,		
		8. Wellesley Bridge,		
		9. Athlunkard Bridge,		
		10. New Ross Bridge,		
		11. Wexford Free Bridge,		
		12. Maynooth College,		
		13. Sundry Accounts,		
		Total,	19,059 8 8	587,022
A 6	34	Classified Abstract of Loans for Public Works, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33; and 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44.		
A 7	35	Statement of open Loan Accounts, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33; and 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44.		
A 8	36	Statement of Final Awards under Arterial Drainage Act, with Repayments thereon, to the 31st March, 1869.		

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870.

NTS.

ntrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for One Year, ended on 31st March, 1870.

Totals.	Overdrawn Balances from Accounts to 31st March, 1869.	Paid.	Balances on 31st March, 1870.	Totals.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
308,157 18 0	130 4 4	306,932 18 0	1,094 15 8	308,157 18 0
1,580 1 2	—	1,390 2 4	189 18 10	1,580 1 2
194,871 12 10	—	178,704 9 4	16,167 3 6	194,871 12 10
57,785 5 2	—	57,716 0 8	69 4 6	57,785 5 2
43,686 12 7	—	39,967 15 3	3,718 17 4	43,686 12 7
606,081 9 9	130 4 4	584,711 5 7	21,239 19 10	606,081 9 9

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 1.)—An Account, showing the Receipts and Expenditure of th

PUBLIC LOANS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans Advances.			
Public Works, 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44 :—			
Amount received from Commissioners of National Debt, .	—	43,035 4 0	
Land Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c.:—			
Amount issued from Consolidated Fund, . . .	—	85,000 0 0	
Total issued for Loans, ...			128,035 4 0
Loans Repayments.			
1. Public Works Loans :—			
Amounts received under the following Acts, viz.:—			
Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34, ...	180 0 0		
Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, ...	1,565 14 7		
Loans, 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44—Public Works, . . .	7,747 1 7		
		9,492 16 2	
2. Arterial Drainage :—			
Amount received from Proprietors for Drainage Works, .	50,519 0 0		
Other Receipts, ...	7 4 4		
		50,526 4 4	
3. Labouchere Drainage :—			
Amount received from Proprietors, ...	10,419 6 10		
Other receipts, ...	4 15 6		
		10,424 2 4	
4. Land Improvement :—			
Amount received from Proprietors, ...	—	109,679 11 2	
Total Repayments, ...	—		180,122 14
			308,157 18

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870.

(A 2.)—LAND IMPROVEME

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Balance from last Account, ...	—	252 0
Amount received from Treasury by way of Loan, ...	600 0 0	
„ „ from Proprietors in Repayment of Preliminary Expenses, .	728 0 7	
		1,328 0
		£1,580 1

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870.

(A 3.)—PARLIAMENTA

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Balance from the last Account, ...	—	—	10,764 9
Carried forward, . .	—	—	10,764 9

MISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance, 31st March, 1869,	—	—	130 4 4
LOANS ADVANCES.			
blic Works, 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44 :—			
Amount advanced on Loans, viz. :—			
For Public Works Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	24,163 4 0		
To District Drainage Boards, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	15,680 0 0		
For Piers and Harbours, 9 Vic., c. 3, &c.,	2,968 0 0		
For Labourers' Dwellings, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 46,	224 0 0		
		43,035 4 0	
d Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c. :—			
Paid to Proprietors on account of Loans,	—	83,775 0 0	
Total paid to Borrowers,			126,810 4 0
LOANS REPAYMENTS.			
Public Works Loans :—			
Amounts transferred to H. M. Exchequer, viz. :—			
Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	180 0 0		
Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	1,565 14 7		
Loans, 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44,	7,747 1 7		
		9,492 16 2	
Arterial Drainage :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer, viz :—			
Drainage Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, £49,217 2 1			
Maintenance Works, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49, 179 5 8	50,519 0 0		
Drainage Works by Local Boards, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, including £200 expended by Quinagh Drainage Board, 1,122 12 3			
Other payments,	7 4 4		
		*50,526 4 4	
Labouchere Drainage :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	10,419 6 10		
Other payments,	4 15 6		
		10,424 2 4	
Land Improvement :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	—	109,679 11 2	
			180,122 14 0
			1,094 15 8
By Balance carried to next account,	—	—	308,157 18 0

* See details under districts, pp. 36 to 41.

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

ELIMINARIES, 1869–70.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
mount paid to Exchequer in Repayment of Advances,	711 10 7	
„ paid for Preliminary Investigations, Advertising, Scrivenery, &c.,	678 11 9	
		1,390 2 4
alance carried to next Account,	—	189 18 10
		£1,580 1 2

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

OTES AND GRANTS.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Unexpended Balances on Parliamentary Votes, 1868–69, surrendered to H. M. Exchequer, viz. :—			
Public Buildings,	—	2,362 12 5	
Queen's University,	—	7,000 0 0	
Ulster Canal,	—	3,264 7 4	
Salaries and Incidents of Office,	—	170 17 11	
			12,797 17 8
Carried forward,	—	—	12,797 17 8

An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

(A 3.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . . .	—	—	10,764 9 0
1. Public Buildings, Ireland (Class I., Vote 25).			
Vote for the year 1869-70, ...	—	145,455 0 0	
New Works and Alterations:—			
Received from the Admiralty, purchase of site for Ballyshannon Coast Guard Station, ...	100 0 0		
Contributions in aid of National Schools, . . .	529 6 6		
„ Robertstown Constabulary Barracks,	150 0 0		
		779 6 6	
Maintenance and Repairs:—			
Received from the Trustees of Simpson's Hospital, proportion of expenses of repairs to Police Barrack, Manor-street, Dublin, ...	100 0 0		
Relodgments, ...	2 15 8		
Carried forward, . . .	102 15 8	146,234 6 6	10,764 9 0

PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	12,797 17 8
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, IRELAND (Class I., Vote 25).			
NEW WORKS AND ALTERATIONS :—			
Coast Guard Stations,	13,479 6 9		
Royal Hibernian Military School,	0 19 3		
Royal Hospital,	60 14 2		
Custom House, Warrenpoint,	91 11 9		
Dublin Castle,	34 13 1		
Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park,	44 1 9		
Law Courts, Offices, &c.,	2,614 4 0		
Four Courts Marshalsea,	88 16 4		
District Registry Office, Kilkenny,	324 0 3		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,	964 8 5		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings, including Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park,	5,190 18 2		
Spike Island Prison,	1,251 16 11		
Royal Dublin Society, House, &c., Kildare-street, and Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin,	2,070 9 0		
National Education Buildings :—			
Metropolitan Establishments, £34 15 4			
District and Minor Model Schools, 237 9 6			
Model Agricultural Schools, 177 3 7			
Ordinary Literary Schools, 6,029 10 1			
	6,478 18 6		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,	41 13 4		
Royal Irish Academy,	30 4 4		
Royal College of Science,	307 12 5		
Queen's Colleges—Belfast and Galway,	170 4 8		
Geological Survey Office,	100 0 0		
Telegraph Service,	554 17 8		
New Water Supply,	262 19 9		
		34,162 10 6	
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS :—			
Coast Guard Stations,	4,711 12 5		
Royal Hibernian Military School,	2,021 5 2		
Royal Hospital,	2,214 16 3		
Commissariat Office,	10 12 8		
Inspector-General of Militia, Office,	68 3 1		
"Mermaid," Powder Ship,	26 9 6		
Customs Buildings throughout Ireland,	751 8 9		
Inland Revenue Buildings,	215 14 6		
Post Office Buildings,	1,468 5 11		
Dublin Castle—Residences, &c.,	2,593 0 5		
Viceregal and other Lodges, Gardens, &c., Phœnix Park,	4,641 17 5		
Law Courts and Offices, Dublin,	3,900 4 9		
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	273 10 0		
King's Inns Offices, &c.,	181 14 4		
District Probate Registry Offices,	89 7 11		
Metropolitan Police Courts and Stations,	2,816 9 5		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings, including the Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park,	1,759 13 7		
Convict Prisons,	1,667 13 6		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,	851 10 6		
Royal Dublin Society, House, &c., Kildare-street, and Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin,	1,645 3 8		
Royal College of Science,	217 9 5		
National Education Buildings :—			
Metropolitan Establishments, £1,699 9 11			
Model Agricultural Schools and Albert Model Farm, 1,784 0 9			
District and Minor Model Schools, 1,800 17 8			
Ordinary Literary Schools, 2,332 4 0			
	7,616 12 4		
Royal Irish Academy,	383 0 3		
National Gallery of Ireland,	230 16 10		
Carried forward,	40,356 12 7	34,162 10 6	12,797 17 8

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONER

(A 3.)—PARLIAMENTAR

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	102	15	8	146,234	6	6	10,764	9	0
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—*continued.*									
				102	15	8			
HARBOURS AND INLAND WATER NAVIGATION:—									
Relodgment, &c.,				1	0	0			
Carried forward,				1	0	0	146,337	2	2	10,764	9

'UBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

TES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	40,356 12 7	34,162 10 6	12,797 17 8
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—*continued.*			
Irishtown Church,	132 7 11		
Queen's Colleges—Belfast, Cork, and Galway,	1,362 4 9		
Public Offices in Dublin,	3,264 10 9		
		45,115 16 0	
RENT OF PREMISES,	—	4,033 14 0	
RATES, TAXES, AND INSURANCE,	—	1,701 1 11	
FURNITURE :—			
Royal Hibernian Military School,	360 4 11		
Royal Hospital,	487 2 1		
Commissariat Office,	0 15 0		
Inspector-General of Militia Office,	7 10 6		
Customs Buildings throughout Ireland,	125 8 4		
Inland Revenue Buildings,	208 4 4		
Post Office Buildings,	114 12 7		
Dublin Castle, Residences, &c.,	1,331 16 2		
Viceregal and other Lodges, Phœnix Park,	1,479 7 6		
Law Courts and Offices, Dublin,	1,581 7 7		
Four Courts Marshalsea,	83 17 9		
King's Inns Offices, &c.,	36 15 9		
District Probate Registry Offices,	73 1 9		
Metropolitan Police Courts and Stations,	2,758 0 5		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings, including Depot Barracks, Phœnix Park,	135 0 0		
Convict Prisons,	106 0 10		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,	365 7 4		
Royal Dublin Society, House in Kildare-street, &c.,	191 13 6		
National Education Buildings :—			
Metropolitan Establishments, £355 3 6			
District and Minor Model Schools, 422 12 4			
Model Agricultural Schools, 598 19 4			
	1,376 15 2		
Royal Irish Academy,	340 6 3		
National Gallery of Ireland,	41 12 6		
Queen's Colleges—Belfast, Cork, and Galway,	325 0 4		
Public Offices in Dublin,	1,240 17 4		
		12,770 17 11	
FUEL AND LIGHT :—			
Supply to Public Departments in Dublin, and to Customs Buildings, District Model Schools, Convict Prisons, District Registry Offices, &c., throughout Ireland,	—	16,271 4 2	
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, ALLOWANCES TO OVERSEERS, &c.,	—	987 6 3	
PHŒNIX PARK :—			
Maintenance of Gate Lodges, Roads, Deer Farm, New Flower Garden, &c.,	4,811 8 8		
Salaries of Bailiff, Deerkeeper, Gate-keepers, Constables, &c.	945 9 0		
Incidental expenses, including attendance of Police, Gas-light, &c.,	385 15 11	6,142 13 7	
HARBOURS AND INLAND WATER NAVIGATION :—			
Kingstown Harbour :—			
Salaries of Harbour Master, Superintendent, &c., £461 18 9			
Boatmen, Watchmen, &c., 603 2 8			
Incidents and Contingencies, including Gaslight, &c., 165 2 10			
Rates and Taxes, 6 15 8			
Maintenance, General Repairs, Materials, Works at Mail Packet Pier, &c., 4,716 5 4			
Mooring Buoys, Chains, Metal Stanchions, Rails, Ropes, &c., 334 13 9			
Dredging Works, 1,122 7 11			
	7,410 6 11		
Carried forward,	7,410 6 11	121,185 4 4	12,797 17 8

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONER-

(A 3.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1	0	0	146,337	2	2	10,764	9	0
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.,—*continued.*									
VISIT OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, 1868 :—									
Received from H.M. Paymaster-General, being the Total Amount of Expenditure at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, for Works, Materials, Musical Performance, &c., on the occasion of the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick, less £269 11*s.* 1*d.* proceeds of Sale of Timber and other Materials,				1	0	0			
				2,146	18	4			
							148,485	0	6
2. ULSTER CANAL (Class I., Vote 26) :—									
Vote for the year 1869–70,	—			3,362	0	0			
Rents, &c.,	—			107	5	10			
							3,469	5	10
3. OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND (Class II., Vote 41) :—									
Vote for the year 1869–70,	—			27,196	0	0			
Sundry Receipts,	—			3	7	0			
							27,199	7	0
4. HOWTH HARBOUR (Maintenance, &c.) :—									
Dues,	—			487	11	9			
Rents,	—			262	6	10			
Sale of Materials, &c.,	—			43	2	6			
Relodgments, &c.,	—			32	0	6			
							825	1	7
Carried forward,							190,743	3	11

UBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

TES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	7,410 6 11	121,185 4 4	12,797 17 8
. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—*continued.*			
Donaghadee Harbour :—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c., 319 7 9	—		
Salary of Harbour Master, 16 15 5	—		
	336 3 2		
Dunmore Harbour :—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c., 353 15 6			
Salaries of Harbour Master and Clerk of Works, 120 9 0			
	474 4 6		
Howth Harbour, (Improvements) :—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c.,	536 13 7		
	8,757 8 2		
Tyrone Navigation :—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c., £235 15 9			
Salaries of Superintendent, Collector, Lockkeepers, &c., 176 4 8			
412 0 5			
Maigue Navigation :—			
Salary of Collector and Incidental Expenses, 37 2 2			
	449 2 7		
Transferred to "Miscellaneous Services":—			
Grants in aid of Fishery Piers, viz :—			
Kilkeel, 786 0 0			
Lady Elizabeth's Cove, 1,080 0 0			
Errislannon, 450 0 0			
Spiddle, 800 0 0			
Leabgarrow, 77 0 0			
Buncrana, 13 15 6			
Tarrea, 6 13 0			
	3,213 8 6		
		12,419 19 3	
VISIT OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, 1868 :—			
		Nil.	
			133,605 3 7
2. ULSTER CANAL (Class I., Vote 26) :—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c.,	—	964 11 6	
Rent and Taxes,	—	25 0 11	
Salaries,	—	309 11 0	
			1,299 3 5
3. OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND, (CLASS II., Vote 41):—			
Salaries,	—	22,857 7 11	
Travelling Expenses, &c.,	—	2,787 17 2	
Incidental Expenses,	—	594 0 1	
			26,239 5 2
4. HOWTH HARBOUR (Maintenance, &c.) :—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c.,	—	571 10 0	
Salaries of Harbour Master and Assistant,	—	65 0 0	
			636 10 0
Carried forward,			174,577 19 10

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSION

(A 3.)—PARLIAMENTA

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Brought forward,	—	—	190,743 3
5. H. M. EXCHEQUER—EXTRA RECEIPTS :—			
Public Buildings :—			
Rents,	61 18 0		
Sale of Materials,	7 6 4		
		69 4 4	
Phœnix Park :—			
Grazing Rents,	1,148 12 6		
Sale of Deer Skins, &c.,	20 19 6		
		1,169 12 0	
Kingstown Harbour :—			
Dues,	2,106 14 4		
Rents,	378 16 0		
Fines,	7 10 0		
		2,493 0 4	
Dunmore Harbour :—			
Dues,	28 10 11		
Rents,	17 18 10		
		46 9 9	
Donaghadee Harbour :—			
Rents,	—	12 1 0	
Tyrone Navigation :—			
Rents,	50 10 1		
Tolls,	209 3 0		
		259 13 1	
Maigue Navigation :—			
Tolls,	—	15 6 9	
Salaries and Incidents of Office :—			
Law Costs Recovered,	62 18 6		
Registration Fees,	0 3 2		
		63 1 8	
			4,128 8
			194,871 12

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870.

(A 4.)—LUNA

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND 1870, pursuant to Act 1

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
To Balance on 31st March, 1869,	—	—	4,330 16
To Amounts issued from the Consolidated Fund on account of Loans to the following District Asylums :—			
Ballinasloe,	2,000 0 0		
Clare,	6,500 0 0		
Clonmel,	2,000 0 0		
Cork,	1,000 0 0		
Down,	4,200 0 0		
Monaghan,	4,012 5 5		
Mullingar,	5,000 0 0		
Omagh,	7,000 0 0		
Richmond,	19,000 0 0		
Waterford,	2,300 0 0		
Wexford,	442 1 6		
		53,454 6 11	
To Amounts lodged on Extra Receipts, viz. :—			
Wexford—Rents,	0 1 6	0 1 6	
			53,454 8
			57,785 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870.

UBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

TES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	174,577 19 10
H. M. EXCHEQUER—EXTRA RECEIPTS :—			
Phœnix Park :—			
Tithe Rentcharge,	89 2 10		
		89 2 10	
Kingstown Harbour :—			
Ballast Supplied,	608 3 4		
Dublin Port and Docks Board, balance of Dues,	98 6 6		
		706 9 10	
Salaries and Incidents of Office :—			
Stamps,	2 11 0		
		2 11 0	
Transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	—	3,328 5 10	
			4,126 9 6
Balance,	—	—	16,167 3 6
			194,871 12 10

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

YLUMS' BUILDINGS.

ount of the Commissioners for the Control, &c., of Lunatic Asylums), during the year ended 31st March, 5. IV., c. 33, &c., &c.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Amounts expended on the following Buildings, viz.:—			
Ballinasloe,	2,012 0 0		
Belfast,	745 13 4		
Carlow,	502 10 0		
Clare,	3,006 15 10		
Clonmel,	1,658 10 10		
Cork,	1,284 19 5		
Donegal,	66 14 9		
Down,	9,985 2 8		
Maryborough,	643 0 0		
Mayo,	446 5 1		
Monaghan,	3,359 9 0		
Mullingar,	3,694 3 4		
Omagh,	9,036 16 8		
Richmond,	19,866 6 4		
Waterford,	956 11 6		
Wexford,	451 1 11		
		57,716 0 8	
Balance carried to next Account,	—	69 4 6	
		57,785 5 2	

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONE

(A 5.)—MISCELLANEOU

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last Account,	—	—	3,712 2
1. DEPOSIT RECEIPTS FOR PRELIMINARY EXPENSES, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c. :—			
County Donegal,	—	5 15 8	
John Thompson,	—	8 11 0	
Miss F. Lynch,	—	5 0 0	
Robert Evans,	—	5 0 0	
			24 6
2. RAILWAY AND OTHER ARBITRATION EXPENSES :—			
Amount received from the following Railway Companies and others to meet Expenses of Arbitration, per 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70, viz. :—			
Navan and Kingscourt Railway Co.,	—	60 0 0	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Co.	—	100 0 0	
Cork Corporation,	—	120 0 0	
Fermoy and Lismore Railway Co.,	—	100 0 0	
			380 0
3. ARTERIAL DRAINAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, per Acts 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88 :—			
Received from Drainage Boards on Account of Preliminary Inquiries, Arbitrations, Cost of Awards, &c., viz. :—			
Brickey,	—	10 0 0	
Quinagh,	—	8 0 0	
Camogue,	—	34 10 8	
Clodiagh,	—	33 0 2	
Mulkear,	—	22 15 8	
Loch Oughter,	—	26 16 0	
Dunderry,	—	44 12 8	
Athboy (Lord Darnley and William Martley),	—	9 15 11	
Connell,	—	26 14 3	
Upper Inny,	—	2 2 0	
Gully,	—	2 2 0	
Elphin,	—	4 4 0	
Douglas,	—	50 0 0	
Island Lakes and Gloire River,	—	2 2 0	
Kilmastulla,	—	25 0 0	
Derrinlough,	—	30 0 0	
Boolinarrig,	—	30 0 0	
			361 15
4. MAINTENANCE OF POST ROADS :—			
Amount received from the following Counties, in repayment of advances made for repairs, viz. :—			
County Donegal,	—	296 17 10	
„ Down,	—	1,292 6 8	
„ Kerry,	—	21 14 2	
			1,610 18
5. PIERS AND HARBOURS, per Act 9 Vic., c. 3, &c. :—			
Balance of Grant 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75,	—	800 0 0	
Bantry Pier—Loan from Public Works Loan Fund,	—	1,000 0 0	
Clifden Pier—Loan from Public Works Loan Fund,	100 0 0		
Clifden Pier—Sale of Plant,	49 13 6		
		149 13 6	
Spiddle Pier—Loan from Public Works Loan Fund,	1,500 0 0		
Spiddle Pier—Grant in Aid,	800 0 0		
		2,300 0 0	
Kilkeel Pier—Contributions,	680 0 0		
„ Loan from Public Works Loan Fund,	48 0 0		
„ Grant in Aid,	786 0 0		
		1,514 0 0	
Lady Elizabeth's Cove—Loan from Public Works Loan Fund,	220 0 0		
Lady Elizabeth's Cove—Grant in Aid,	1,080 0 0		
		1,300 0 0	
Carried forward,		7,063 13 6	6,089 3

BLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

VICES.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33 :—			
John Thompson—Law Costs,	—	6 6 0	
			6 6 0
RAILWAY AND OTHER ARBITRATION EXPENSES:—			
Amounts paid to Valuators, &c., per Act 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70, viz. :—			
Cork Corporation,	—	65 7 6	
Amount of Unexpended Balances Refunded,	—	47 18 3	
			113 5 9
ARTERIAL DRAINAGE DEPOSITS :—			
Paid for Preliminary Expenses, Arbitrations, &c. :—			
Quinagh,	—	11 2 10	
Camogue,	—	48 19 8	
Clodiagh,	—	45 0 0	
Athboy,	—	27 18 7	
Frankford,	—	27 2 6	
Mulkear,	—	52 15 8	
Loch Oughter,	—	26 13 8	
Dunderry,	—	44 12 8	
Athboy (Lord Darnley and William Martley),	—	8 15 11	
Connell,	—	26 3 9	
Upper Inny,	—	2 2 0	
Gully,	—	2 2 0	
Elphin,	—	4 4 0	
Island Lakes and Gloire River,	—	2 2 0	
Kilmastulla,	—	6 1 0	
			335 16 3
MAINTENANCE OF POST ROADS :—			
Repaid to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	—	1,610 18 8	
Amount expended for Repairs of Post Roads in the following Counties, viz. :—			
County Donegal,	—	62 10 0	
„ Kildare,	—	91 0 11	
			1,764 9 7
PIERS AND HARBOURS, 9 Vic., c. 3, &c. :—			
Amount expended on the following Works, viz. :—			
Carrigaholt,	—	5 19 6	
Ballycastle,	—	174 16 2	
Portry,	—	1,191 13 9	
Clifden,	—	108 15 8	
Spiddle,	—	2,523 1 0	
Kilkeel,	—	1,124 5 3	
Lady Elizabeth's Cove,	—	1,210 14 2	
Passage East,	—	292 19 11	
Errislannon (including Plant from Clifden, £49 13*s.* 6*d.*),	—	650 12 0	
Buncrana,	—	9 11 6	
Port Salon,	—	17 9 3	
Belmullet Canal,	—	164 18 1	
Ballycarrow,	—	78 10 0	
Kilmore,	—	150 8 8	
			7,703 14 11
Carried forward,			9,923 12 6

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONER

(A 5.)—MISCELLANEOU

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	7,063 13 6	6,089 3 0
5. PIERS AND HARBOURS, &c.—*continued.*			
Passage East Pier—Transfer, ...	—	2 11 2	
Errislannon Loan from Public Works Loan Fund, .	100 0 0		
Errislannon—Grant in aid, ...	450 0 0		
		550 0 0	
Buncrana, do.	—	13 15 6	
Tarrea, do.	—	6 13 0	
Port Salon—Contribution, ...	—	250 0 0	
Belmullet Canal—Sale of Timber, . . .	—	35 0 0	
Lebgarrow Boat Slip—Grant in aid, . . .	—	77 0 0	
Kilmore Pier—Issued from Consolidated Fund, per Acts 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136, ...	—	179 0 0	
			8,177 13 1
6. INLAND NAVIGATIONS:—			
Shannon Navigation:—			
Rents, ...	1,357 18 1		
Tolls, ...	1,203 8 1		
Sales, &c., ...	60 6 3		
		2,621 12 5	
Boyne Navigation:—			
Tolls, ...	232 17 2		
Rents, ...	0 5 0		
		233 2 2	
			2,854 14
7. RIVER DRAINAGE Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89:—			
Sale of Grass, &c., ...	—	—	20 10
8. WELLESLEY BRIDGE:—			
Tolls, ...	—	—	900 16
9. ATHLUNKARD BRIDGE:—			
Received on account of Tolls, ...	—	—	233 4
10. NEW ROSS BRIDGE:—			
Amount received per Treasurer County Wexford, being the amount advanced to the County out of Public Works Loan Fund, ...	—	12,636 12 4	
Do. Do. County Kilkenny, . . .	—	10,406 11 8	
Received on account of Tolls, ...	—	170 4 4	
Sale of Plant, ...	—	86 11 4	
			23,299 19
11. WEXFORD FREE BRIDGE:—			
Amount withdrawn out of Deposit Receipt of £1,500, .	—	—	900 0
12. MAYNOOTH COLLEGE:—			
Loan from Public Works Loan Fund, . . .	—	—	300 0
13. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS:—			
Coastguard Buildings, per Admiralty, . . .	—	500 0 0	
Dividends received on Stock, ...	—	147 12 3	
Board of Trade, per Paymaster-General, . . .	—	150 1 0	
House of Industry Hospitals, per Governors, .	—	57 18 0	
Receipts in Suspense, ...	—	50 0 0	
Kingstown Rowing Club, ...	—	5 0 0	
			910 11
			43,686 12

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870.

UBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st March, 1870.

VICES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	–	–	9,923 12 6
INLAND NAVIGATIONS :—			
Shannon Navigation :—			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, &c., . . .	1,569 14 9		
Salaries (including pay of Collectors, Lock-keepers, &c.) and Incidents, ...	1,320 17 1		
		2,890 11 10	
Boyne Navigation :—			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, &c., . . .	75 8 0		
Salaries of Collectors, Lock-keepers, and Incidents, .	167 2 1		
		242 10 1	
			3,133 1 11
RIVER DRAINAGE WORKS :—			
Maintenance, &c., ...	—	—	47 12 8
WELLESLEY BRIDGE :—			
Maintenance and Repairs, ...	—	106 19 0	
Salaries of Superintendent, Collectors, &c., . .	—	115 0 0	
Wages to Bridgemen, ...	—	130 0 0	
Repaid to Her Majesty's Exchequer, . . .	—	450 0 0	
			801 19 0
ATHLUNKARD BRIDGE :—			
Maintenance and Salary, ...	—	13 8 2	
Repaid to Her Majesty's Exchequer, . . .	—	150 0 0	
			163 8 2
. NEW ROSS BRIDGE :—			
Contractor, ...	—	22,395 0 0	
Engineering, ...	—	581 6 10	
Value of Plant, ...	—	513 5 7	
Sundry expenses, Compensation, Testing Bridge, Wages for care of Plant, removing Plant, Fence, &c., . .	—	205 18 4	
			23,695 10 9
1. WEXFORD FREE BRIDGE :—			
Paid Contractor, ...	—	—	900 0 0
2. MAYNOOTH COLLEGE :—			
Paid Contractor, ...	—	—	315 0 0
3. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS :—			
Coastguard Buildings, T. Banfield, Compensation, .	—	500 0 0	
Dividends on Stock-paid Sundries, . . .	—	147 12 3	
S. Kenefick, per-centage deductions, . . .	—	37 4 4	
Board of Trade, for Rocket Sheds, . . .	—	150 18 0	
House of Industry Hospitals, Renewal Fine, Law Cost, .	—	57 18 0	
Receipts in Suspense, amounts allocated, . . .	—	91 15 8	
Kingstown Rowing Club, Law Costs, . . .	—	2 2 0	
			987 10 3
			39,967 15 3
Balance, carried to next Account, . . .	—	—	3,718 17 4
			43,686 12 7

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

(A 6.)—Abstract of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works, under the Provisions of Ac 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties and other general heade and showing the Total Issues and Repayments to the 31st March, 1870.

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Total issued.	REPAYMENTS.		Remitted.
			Principal.	Interest.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim County,	For making and improving roads, court-houses, &c.	157,782 18 8	157,782 18 8	19,016 4 7	—
Armagh County,	Ditto,	2,507 10 9	2,507 10 9	564 19 10	—
Carlow County,	Ditto,	5,650 0 0	5,650 0 0	592 5 6	—
Carrickfergus, (County of the Town,)	Ditto,	4,443 10 0	4,443 10 0	689 0 4	—
Cavan County,	Ditto,	37,523 8 0	37,003 1 6	7,117 11 9	—
Clare County,	Ditto,	17,779 11 8	17,779 11 8	1,924 6 8	—
Cork County,	Ditto,	4,451 15 10	4,451 15 10	338 7 11	—
Cork, County of the City,	Ditto,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	271 11 8	—
Donegal County,	Ditto,	17,557 5 0	17,557 5 0	1,851 7 9	—
Down County,	Ditto,	13,731 17 6	13,731 17 6	871 13 8	—
Dublin City,	Ditto,	1,211 6 8	1,211 6 8	42 11 11	—
Dublin County,	Ditto,	5,538 11 1	5,538 11 1	672 4 1	—
Fermanagh County,	Ditto,	5,050 0 0	5,050 0 0	900 14 1	—
Galway County,	Ditto,	31,515 7 8	31,015 7 8	1,633 7 11	—
Galway Town,	Ditto,	3,330 0 0	3,015 16 11	513 9 2	—
Kerry County,	Ditto,	76,094 9 6	76,094 9 6	8,966 8 1	—
Kildare County,	Ditto,	6,602 10 0	6,602 10 0	1,407 3 6	—
Kilkenny County,	Ditto,	51,992 11 8	30,079 14 1	4,082 16 3	—
King's County,	Ditto,	6,438 17 3	6,438 17 3	1,011 0 11	—
Leitrim County,	Ditto,	7,650 0 0	7,650 0 0	1,233 2 4	—
Limerick City,	Ditto,	3,931 8 8	3,931 8 8	887 1 5	—
Limerick County,	Ditto,	13,018 18 9	13,018 18 9	2,636 16 1	—
Londonderry Co.	Ditto,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	304 10 9	—
Longford County,	Ditto,	4,400 1 4	4,400 1 4	920 8 8	—
Louth County,	Ditto,	9,550 0 0	9,550 0 0	1,377 16 3	—
Mayo County,	Ditto,	12,438 0 0	12,438 0 0	1,414 5 3	—
Meath County,	Ditto,	2,347 18 2	2,347 18 2	547 19 7	—
Queen's County,	Ditto,	7,663 0 0	7,663 0 0	605 0 2	—
Roscommon Co.,	Ditto,	19,784 0 0	19,784 0 0	1,316 11 9	—
Sligo County,	Ditto,	8,306 6 9	8,306 6 9	1,152 6 6	—
Tipperary County,	Ditto,	9,959 5 11	9,959 5 11	760 0 1	—
Tyrone County,	Ditto,	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	370 4 3	—
Waterford County,	Ditto,	2,248 14 0	2,248 14 0	122 10 0	—
Waterford City,	Ditto,	1,550 0 0	1,550 0 0	75 7 5	—
Wexford County,	Ditto,	78,650 3 4	52,072 13 1	7,367 2 9	—
Wicklow County,	Ditto,	7,558 1 10	7,558 1 10	1,504 2 11	—
Westmeath County,	Ditto,	1,065 1 8	1,065 1 8	222 12 1	—
	Totals,	644,372 11 8	594,547 14 3	74,285 3 10	—
Roads and Bridges,	For Roads, Bridges, &c.,	43,700 0 0	30,878 8 1	16,472 9 0	2,971 11 1
Sundry Harbours, Docks, &c.,	In aid of construction,	189,270 0 0	49,874 6 11	121,802 12 6	68,186 3
Inland Navigation,	Improving Works, &c.,	69,950 0 0	14,403 1 3	41,972 10 6	—
Public Buildings,	Erection and completion of Works, &c.,	35,000 0 0	32,926 2 1	6,822 14 2	1,953 17 1
Railways,	In aid of construction, &c.,	157,200 0 0	157,200 0 0	73,764 16 7	—
Miscellaneous,	In aid of Sundry Works,	14,550 0 0	14,550 0 0	3,043 4 8	—
Ecclesiastical Commissioners,	Pursuant to 6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 108,	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	43,453 11 1	—
Exchequer Bills issued a	nd afterwards relodged,	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0	361 14 7	—
	£	1,257,742 11 8	998,079 12 7	381,978 16 11	73,111 13
Relief Works,	Act 9 Vic., c. 1,	226,349 19 11	69,671 18 1	18,666 3 2	156,678 1
			1,468,396 10 9		

6.)—Abstract of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works, under the Provisions of Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 33, and subsequent Acts, classified under Counties and other general heads and showing the Total Issues and Repayments to the 31st March, 1870—*continued.*

COUNTY, &c.	PURPOSE OF LOAN.	Total issued.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	Remitted.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
's and Harbours,	Act 9 Vic., c. 3, and 10 & 11 Vic., c. 75, .	42,717 11 0	*38,806 14 0		
er Drainage, . .	Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	2,082,052 7 3	*1,233,813 15 7		1,195,019 12 3
Do. .	Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88; Act 28 & 29 Vic., c. 52.	73,529 0 0	1,122 12 3		—
er Drainage Maintenance, .	Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 59, .	1,016 19 2	*221 10 11		—
ynooth College,	Additions and Improvements,	18,500 0 0	*5,895 15 3		—
ourers' Dwellings,	—	638 0 0	*24 6 4		—
		3,702,546 9 0	2,748,281 5 1		1,424,809 7 2

* Repayable by way of Annuity.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870. W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

7.)—A Statement of the Outstanding Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, pursuant to Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, and 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, showing the Issues and Repayments within the year.

PURPOSE OF LOAN.		Issued in the Year.	REPAYMENTS within the Year. Principal.	Interest.	By Annuity, including Principal and Interest.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
an County, ...	Road, Cootehill to Ballyduff, . .	320 0 0	49 13 6	20 6 6	—
way, County of Town, . .	Do. Galway to Salthill, . .	—	86 17 7	18 2 5	—
lway County, ...	Do. Do. to Headford, . .	500 0 0	—	—	—
[illegible] County, ...	Rebuilding New Ross Bridge, .	10,406 11 8	729 14 1	841 6 11	—
xford County, ...	Ditto, ...	12,636 12 4	917 2 1	994 4 11	—
lunkard Bridge Commissioners,	Completing Works, . . .	—	—	150 0 0	—
llesley Bridge, ...	. . . . .	—	125 2 4	324 17 8	—
way Harbour Commissioners, .	Constructing Docks, &c. . .	—	—	—	410 0 0
merick Harbour Commissioners,	Ditto, ...	—	—	—	2,012 11 8
ublin Port and Docks Board, .	Improving Balbriggan Harbour, .	—	—	—	4 2 6
ewry Navigation Company, . .	Extension of Canal, . . .	—	—	1,255 14 7	—
ntry R.C. Chapel, ...	Enlarging Chapel, ...	—	30 0 0	—	—
ndry Piers and Harbours, . .	Act 9 Vic., c. 3, &c. . . .	2,968 0 0	469 15 6	—	254 7 7
ver Drainage Works, . . .	Executed under Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	—	—	—	49,217 2 1
Ditto, ...	Executed by Local Boards, . .	15,680 0 0	—	—	1,122 12 3*
ver Drainage Maintenance, .	Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49, . . .	—	—	—	170 5 8
aynooth College, ...	Additions and Improvements, .	300 0 0	—	—	591 10 0
abourers' Dwellings, . . .	Erection of Labourers' Dwellings in Towns, Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 44, .	224 0 0	—	—	24 6 4
	Totals, . . . £	43,035 4 0	2,408 5 1	3,607 13 0	53,815 18 1
	Total Repayments, .	—	£59,831 16 2		

* Including relodgment of £200.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870. W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 8.) ARTERIAL

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayment

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	Free Grants and Remissions
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	79	18 Sept., 1854,	22,280 5 8	1,355 5 1	9,920 12 5	11,004 8 2
Annagh (*Supplemental, 25th October, 1854*),	Galway,	64	29 April, 1852,	4,034 5 10	220 12 9	3,000 0 0	813 13 1
Blackwater,	Meath and Kildare,	1	16 March, 1849,	12,115 16 6	1,839 15 9	10,276 0 9	–
Borrisokane *Supplemental, 5th March, 1855*),	Tipperary,	63	29 April, 1852,	10,038 17 11	529 0 0	6,500 0 0	3,009 17 11
Borris-in-Ossory,	Tipperary and Queen's,	81	27 Sept., 1854,	20,020 5 1	970 16 5	10,000 0 0	9,049 8 9
Boyne,	Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and King's,	86	21 April, 1855,	56,080 11 0	5,124 18 10	22,855 12 2	29,000 0 0
Ballybay,	Roscommon,	26	1 October, 1850,	848 17 4	41 6 2	807 11 2	–
Brosna, (*Ferbane div.*)	Westmeath and King's,	123	18 April, 1860,	107,657 8 8	–	39,540 0 0	68,117 8 8
Ballycasey (*Supplemental, 23rd February, 1855*),	Tipperary,	52	17 October, 1851,	3,805 3 2	185 13 4	3,000 0 0	619 9 10
Ballinhassig,	Cork,	46	13 „ „	7,844 17 1	568 8 9	7,276 8 4	–
Ballinderry,	Westmeath and King's,	13	30 April, 1850,	1,262 9 10	136 1 3	1,126 8 7	–
Ballyteige,	Wexford,	87	20 June, 1855,	43,526 15 3	58 0 0	16,808 15 0	26,660 0 3
Ballycowan,	Kildare,	3	16 „ 1849,	729 3 2	87 9 10	641 13 4	–
Broadlough (*Supplemental, 10th January, 1856*),	Mayo,	33	26 October, 1850,	1,241 16 9	135 15 6	900 0 0	206 1 3
Boley (*Supplemental 6th April, 1857*),	Galway,	53	17 „ 1851,	2,220 14 2	139 19 7	1,300 0 0	780 14 7
Ballinakill,	Meath,	37	26 „ 1850,	1,167 4 7	93 14 3	1,073 10 4	–
Boardsmill,	Meath,	38	26 „ „	4,191 5 3	677 19 10	3,513 5 5	–
Ballinaskea and Castlerickard,	Meath,	39	26 „ „	2,223 11 7	187 4 1	2,036 7 6	–
Balla,	Mayo,	102	6 April, 1857,	13,213 15 2	716 5 11	3,900 0 0	13,597 9 3
Ballynahown,	Westmeath and King's,	61	14 „ 1852,	6,892 7 3	503 17 7	6,388 9 8	–
Ballinamore and Ballyconnel, *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power,*	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Roscommon,	120	10 January, 1860,	228,651 10 5	30,000 0 0	–	198,651 10 5
	Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim,	121	6 March, „	53,723 5 7	2,268 5 1	24,412 0 0	26,293 0 6
		„	6 „ „	–	–	750 0 0	–
Burren,	Carlow and Kildare,	74	29 October, 1852,	26,079 9 11	1,683 18 9	24,395 11 2	–
Cahore (*Supplemental, 26th February, 1857*),	Wexford,	47	13 „ 1851,	4,315 14 11	45 11 6	3,250 0 0	1,020 3 5
Cappagh,	Galway,	101	27 March, 1857,	16,265 8 1	396 0 0	7,140 0 0	8,729 8 1
Camoge,	Limerick,	59	22 „ 1852,	4,437 11 9	90 17 11	4,346 13 10	–
Clonakilty,	Cork,	78	5 Sept., 1854,	11,734 5 10	32 1 3	11,702 4 7	–
Cork Slob,	Cork, County of City of,	65	29 April, 1852,	5,920 7 11	–	5,920 7 11	–
Carriggower (*Supplemental, 22nd October, 1861*),	Wicklow,	17	30 „ 1850,	3,237 8 4	102 10 7	2,344 18 0	789 19 9
Carrigans,	Donegal,	11	26 October, 1849,	2,475 7 10	141 5 3	2,334 2 7	–
Curraunboy (*Supplemental, 10th January, 1856*),	Mayo,	31	26 „ 1850,	295 5 7	26 9 4	200 0 0	68 16 3
Castlebar Lakes (*Supplemental, 7th March, 1855*),	Do.,	40	29 April, 1851,	1,708 6 4	11 15 7	277 7 7	1,419 3 9
Cuilmore (*Supplemental, 10th January, 1856*),	Do.,	32	26 October, 1850,	326 13 6	18 8 10	49 5 11	258 18 1
Cancloon,	Mayo,	35	26 „ 1850,	602 13 5	388 13 1	214 0 4	–
Carbury Mill-stream,	Kildare,	9	19 „ 1849,	637 10 10	34 18 3	602 12 7	
Carrowmore Lake (*Supplemental, 31st March, 1856*),	Mayo,	19	30 April, 1850,	796 12 1	6 7 1	493 0 0	297 5 0
Clonlost,	Westmeath,	48	13 October, 1851,	2,406 14 3	209 9 5	2,197 4 10	–
Castlebernard,	King's County,	99	30 „ 1856,	22,302 9 6	93 17 7	9,800 0 0	12,408 11 11
Cavetown,	Roscommon,	67	29 April, 1852,	1,933 18 5	–	1,933 18 5	–
Curragha,	Meath and Dublin,	22	30 „ 1850,	1,264 5 9	–	1,264 5 9	–
Croghan,	Roscommon,	68	29 „ 1852,	3,540 0 6	108 9 5	3,431 11 1	–
Castlemartyr,	Cork,	83	20 October, 1854,	7,389 19 6	613 6 5	4,940 0 0	1,836 13 1
Coolaney,	Sligo,	70	29 April, 1852,	4,625 0 0	–	4,625 0 0	–
Crosslough,	Mayo,	85	3 „ 1855,	405 1 2	–	352 0 0	53 1

AINAGE.—5 & 6 Vic., c. 89.

on, for the Year ending 31st March, 1870.

of ent,	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments.			Districts
						To 31st March, 1869.	For year ending 31st March, 1870.	Total.	
ses.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
000	3,252 0 11	6 12 0	1,751 19 4	442 19 1	30	14,045 2 3	451 1 0	14,496 3 3	Ardee.
120	907 0 39	4 4 1	339 2 9	99 9 6	35	3,912 13 10	193 10 6	4,106 4 4	Annagh.
000	3,827 2 18	2 13 8	1,034 7 9	382 4 1	40	16,174 1 9	4 11 6	16,178 13 3	Blackwater.
550	1,517 0 39	6 5 4	505 19 5	153 2 1	48	7,411 8 10	302 12 6	7,714 1 4	Borrisokane.
840	3,624 3 27	5 5 1	1,085 18 2	365 11 2	40	11,605 14 4	733 0 10	12,338 15 2	Borris-in-Ossory.
130	6,779 1 18	7 13 0	1,658 15 1	745 2 8	48	26,214 7 0	1,335 15 9	27,550 2 9	Boyne.
500	414 3 27	1 18 11	124 0 8	Paid off.	–	1,101 13 6	–	1,101 13 6	Ballybay.
120	11,998 0 30	8 18 4	2,871 0 11	1,359 14 0	44	24,952 10 4	2,936 7 6	27,888 17 10	Brosna (*Ferbane div.*)
680	753 3 6	4 16 0	225 12 8	68 13 1	48	3,459 5 4	114 17 1	3,574 2 5	Ballycasey.
500	1,452 3 5	5 0 2	447 8 10	212 19 2	60	9,202 18 1	283 1 10	9,485 19 11	Ballinhassig.
658	311 0 38	3 12 5	112 8 6	Paid off.	32	1,629 16 2	–	1,629 16 2	Ballinderry.
752	2,993 0 2	14 10 5	1,186 14 8	547 19 11	48	14,914 10 10	922 4 9	15,836 15 7	Ballyteige.
960	215 2 29	2 19 6	58 17 3	Paid off.	40	947 0 3	16 18 5	963 18 8	Ballycowan.
000	198 3 19	5 11 3	78 19 3	Paid off.	–	1,181 1 1	–	1,181 1 1	Broadlough.
500	683 0 4	3 0 11	188 18 11	Paid off.	–	1,758 3 8	–	1,758 3 8	Boley.
370	430 3 3	2 9 10	129 15 8	Paid off.	–	1,571 10 5	–	1,571 10 5	Ballinakill.
850	1,428 3 12	2 9 2	428 2 1	Paid off.	–	5,619 12 3	–	5,619 12 3	Boardsmill.
000	738 0 20	2 15 2	205 7 11	Paid off.	–	3,158 8 7	–	3,158 8 7	Ballinaskea & Castlerickard.
720	1,759 2 20	9 18 10	228 15 3	112 3 11	60	8,339 11 3	257 4 5	3,596 15 8	Balla.
000	2,032 2 26	3 2 10	602 6 8	Paid off.	32	9,025 2 11	–	9,025 2 11	Ballynahown.
	–	–	–	Paid off.	–	30,000 0 0	–	30,000 0 0	Ballinamore and Ballyconnel (*Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power.*)
7,455	6,379 1 34	8 0 8	1,748 16 10	839 9 6	447	20,430 18 11	1,356 1 8	21,787 0 7	
	3 2 5	–	–	25 15 10	–5				
000	8,008 0 6	3 0 1	2,589 19 9	929 12 2	40	30,729 0 7	1,261 10 1	31,990 10 8	Burren.
000	617 1 24	6 18 4	240 6 2	36 4 7	35	3,497 12 0	71 18 6	3,569 10 6	Cahore.
876	2,577 3 27	6 3 1	495 4 1	232 15 6	48	6,186 13 7	423 1 2	6,609 14 9	Cappagh.
184	1,412 0 7	3 1 7	646 8 6	Paid off.	–	5,340 7 9	–	5,340 7 9	Camoge.
000	292 0 30	36 19 2	–	394 11 1	40	32 1 3	–	32 1 3	Clonakilty.
850	214 0 20	27 13 0	573 6 10	Paid off.	32	8,144 16 11	–	8,144 16 11	Cork Slob.
000	592 0 31	5 5 10	274 16 9	Paid off.	–	3,054 7 10	–	3,054 7 10	Carriggower.
370	634 2 18	3 13 6	217 3 8	Paid off.	40	3,472 4 1	80 10 10	3,552 14 11	Carrigans.
200	46 0 31	5 16 4	19 6 0	Paid off.	–	241 16 5	–	241 16 5	Curraunboy.
1,500	185 2 27	9 2 9	85 19 1	Paid off.	–	310 19 7	–	310 19 7	Castlebar Lakes.
500	57 3 8	5 6 8	21 13 0	Paid off.	–	119 8 4	–	119 8 4	Cuilmore.
400	72 3 37	2 18 7	27 9 3	7 8 1	44	670 19 11	3 8 6	674 8 5	Camcloon.
1,000	196 0 20	3 1 6	44 10 9	Paid off.	40	892 11 4	21 19 10	914 11 2	Carbury Mill-stream.
800	139 2 30	3 19 2	54 18 5	Paid off.	–	649 10 7	–	649 10 7	Carrowmore Lake.
3,500	648 2 5	3 7 9	177 14 5	80 16 10	40	2,964 12 8	151 17 9	3,116 10 5	Clonlost.
8,000	2,499 3 27	8 17 8	709 1 3	337 0 0	44	8,396 0 6	671 1 1	9,067 1 7	Castlebernard.
8,000	309 0 37	6 5 0	117 1 8	55 18 5	60	1,904 5 9	110 6 2	2,014 11 11	Cavetown.
3,500	407 3 32	3 2 0	122 6 7	Paid off.	36	1,877 18 6	–	1,877 18 6	Curragha.
8,000	847 2 1	4 1 0	277 11 6	118 14 7	44	4,102 1 0	225 15 11	4,327 16 11	Croghan.
2,000	1,114 1 5	6 1 8	383 7 4	161 1 1	48	5,244 19 9	320 19 9	5,565 19 6	Castlemartyr.
30,744	792 3 18	5 16 8	241 2 7	119 8 0	76	4,021 1 6	237 0 0	4,258 1 6	Coolaney.
800	91 0 5	4 9 0	35 17 1	12 2 1	44	337 1 6	22 19 10	360 1 4	Crosslough.

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayme

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	Free Gran and Remissio
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Dungolman (*Supplemental*, 10*th April*, 1856),	Westmeath and Longford,	72	29 Sept., 1852,	10,587 1 10	335 12 6	8,000 0 0	2,251 9
Deel,	Meath and Westmeath,	82	18 October, 1854,	20,783 12 7	2,096 17 4	13,700 0 0	4,986 15
Dunkellin,	Galway,	106	7 Sept., 1857,	42,959 12 9	826 9 7	15,340 0 0	26,793 3
Derrylin,	Fermanagh,	93	19 Dec., 1855,	787 14 6	–	300 0 0	487 14
Drumbominy,	Do.,	20	30 April, 1850,	333 8 9	–	333 8 9	–
Drumcliff,	Sligo and Leitrim,	69	29 „ 1852,	4,070 7 9	224 7 8	3,846 0 1	–
Dunmore,	Galway, Mayo, & Roscommon	115	26 „ 1859,	53,908 19 10	1,749 10 1	15,000 0 0	37,159 9
Dunmoran (*Supplemental*, 30*th September*, 1858),	Sligo,	71	29 „ 1852,	4,733 15 6	110 0 10	3,301 0 0	1,322 14
Derryholmes,	King's,	62	24 „ „	7,196 4 6	487 16 7	6,708 7 11	–
Eslin,	Leitrim,	60	12 „ „	11,356 6 3	577 16 2	10,778 10 1	–
Fane (*Supl.*, 1*st July*, 1854),	Louth,	43	20 Sept., 1851,	8,155 15 6	926 3 1	6,229 12 5	1,000 0
Fergus,	Clare and Galway,	124	30 October, 1860,	68,010 8 8	433 1 8	24,600 0 0	42,977 7
Foranwell,	Kildare,	55	29 „ 1851,	3,475 1 8	67 2 7	3,407 19 1	–
Glyde { Lands, Mills,	Louth, Meath, Cavan, and Monaghan,	92	27 „ 1855,	47,899 18 10 –	2,893 0 0 –	22,000 0 0 200 0 0	22,806 18 –
Gorteen,	Kildare,	4	16 June, 1849,	3,526 4 11	139 10 4	3,386 14 7	–
Garr,	Do.,	27	1 October, 1850,	3,816 12 8	385 12 6	3,431 0 2	–
Glenarriff (*Red Bay*),	Antrim,	57	30 „ 1851,	3,345 4 4	–	3,345 4 4	–
Headford,	Leitrim,	24	16 Sept., 1850,	1,010 12 9	87 10 9	923 2 0	–
Hind River { *Drainage*, *Navigation abandoned*,	Roscommon,	97	11 July, 1856,	21,101 13 2	1,410 16 1	10,650 0 0	9,040 17
Hermitage,	Kildare,	5	16 June, 1849,	286 16 1	13 5 10	273 10 3	–
Inny,	Longford and Westmeath,	118	13 October, 1859,	58,208 3 3	761 4 8	14,000 0 0	43,446 18
Kilmannock, (*Supplemental*, 18*th August*, 1854),	Wexford,	12	26 „ 1849,	9,836 13 7	–	7,836 13 7	2,000 0
Killimor { Lands, Mills,	Galway, Do.,	95 –	29 March, 1856, –	55,040 17 10 –	2,357 1 7 –	21,000 0 0 90 0 0	31,593 16 –
Kilmaine (*Supplemental*, 13*th March*, 1855),	Mayo,	41	29 April, 1851,	10,990 10 1	243 4 11	7,000 0 0	3,747 5
Kilbeggan { Lands, Mills,	Westmeath and King's, Do.,	107 –	15 October, 1857, –	29,959 8 7 –	– –	8,850 15 0 1,290 4 3	19,818 9 –
Kilbride,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	91	6 „ 1855,	8,058 3 5	332 8 9	4,000 0 0	3,725 14
Kilmurry,	Meath,	6	30 July, 1849,	938 13 3	55 14 9	882 18 6	–
Kill,	Cavan,	89	17 August, 1855,	2,799 4 7	–	1,000 0 0	1,799 4
Kilcock,	Meath,	25	16 Sept., 1850,	1,880 3 9	17 14 0	1,801 9 5	61 0
Kinmeen,	Fermanagh,	23	2 „ „	244 10 4	–	244 10 4	–
Kilmaganny,	Kilkenny,	90	13 „ 1855,	10,984 13 10	337 7 10	7,000 0 0	3,647 6
Keenagh,	Longford,	109	7 April, 1858,	10,829 6 7	239 2 8	4,450 0 0	6,140 3
Lough Alick (*Supplemental*, 30*th September*, 1858),	Mayo,	15	30 „ 1850,	4,119 19 1	122 7 11	2,000 0 0	1,997 11
Longford,	Longford,	113	12 „ 1859,	44,924 13 7	2,425 11 0	18,200 0 0	24,299 2
Lorrha (*Supplemental*, 29*th April*, 1857),	Tipperary,	28	8 October, 1850,	3,504 10 3	55 0 0	2,800 0 0	649 10
Loughnasaggart,	Meath and Westmeath,	7	6 Sept., 1849,	683 14 6	9 6 0	674 8 6	–
Lough Gara and Mantua,	Mayo, Roscommon, & Sligo,	110	28 April, 1858,	24,797 4 8	35 18 4	10,650 0 0	14,111 6
Loughs Oughter and Gowna, &c., { *Drainage*, *Navigation abandoned*,	Cavan, Leitrim, & Longford,	119	20 October, 1859,	111,171 18 9	1,312 18 7	35,075 0 0	74,784 0
Loughans,	Kilkenny,	80	26 Sept., 1854,	4,107 7 4	94 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,213 7
Lough Neagh { *Navigation*, *Drainage, and Water power*,	Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone,	111 112 –	18 Feb., 1859, 4 April, „ –	106,174 10 4 158,565 4 6 357 17 10	37,096 12 6 8,513 14 0 Mills,	– 110,000 0 0 357 17 10	[illegible] 17 [illegible] 1 –

ion, for the Year ending 31st March, 1870—*continued.*

of ent. sum.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly Instalments, to repay principal and Interest.	Repayments.			Districts.
						To 31st March, 1869.	For year ending 31st March, 1870.	Total.	
res.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
00	2,226 0 8	4 12 1	929 1 6	Paid off.	–	10,879 6 2	–	10,879 6 2	Dungolman.
00	4,499 3 36	4 3 0	1,584 8 9	Paid off.	28	19,721 17 4	–	19,721 17 4	Deel.
20	5,565 0 31	7 11 5	1,094 15 0	527 10 3	44	12,826 5 8	1,075 12 10	13,901 18 6	Dunkellin.
00	187 0 4	4 4 3	49 9 11	13 7 11	30	346 7 5	26 12 5	372 19 10	Derrylin.
00	134 2 5	2 9 7	36 11 6	Paid off.	–	454 2 9	–	454 2 9	Drumbominy.
94	647 0 11	5 18 11	207 11 1	99 5 9	76	3,569 6 9	197 1 8	3,766 8 5	Drumcliff.
61	4,837 1 10	10 15 8	1,051 1 11	489 0 6	48	11,545 9 0	930 4 7	12,475 13 7	Dunmore.
80	881 0 35	5 4 11	282 10 4	95 17 4	33	3,836 15 2	190 15 5	4,027 10 7	Dunmoran.
00	5,600 1 0	1 3 11½	958 1 4	Paid off.	–	8,892 19 1	–	8,892 19 1	Derryholmes.
40	2,639 3 5	4 1 8	886 15 1	396 11 2	40	13,321 19 3	367 2 4	13,689 1 7	Eslin.
00	1,521 3 28	4 15 0	533 2 7	205 6 10	38	8,364 4 3	407 11 7	8,771 15 10	Fane.
00	7,361 2 20	9 3 6	1,752 9 3	845 18 10	44	16,107 6 2	1,502 2 7	17,609 8 9	Fergus.
00	956 1 35	3 11 3	263 1 11	125 7 8	40	4,403 19 7	300 11 11	4,704 11 6	Foranwell.
13	6,769 0 38 0 2 6	6 11 11 –	1,904 17 0 –	863 2 5 7 16 11	36	26,216 6 6	1,973 1 6	28,189 8 0	Glyde.
70	1,440 0 12	2 7 0	438 6 2	Paid off.	40	4,524 6 3	42 15 2	4,567 1 5	Gorteen.
00	944 0 23	3 12 8	282 10 8	126 4 8	40	5,010 16 7	245 5 0	5,256 1 7	Garr.
200	526 0 30	6 7 2	214 12 4	105 13 0	56	3,624 9 2	165 13 1	3,790 2 3	Glenarriff.
20	304 1 20	3 0 8	144 10 9	Paid off.	–	1,298 8 11		1,298 8 11	Headford.
000	2,966 2 32	6 11 3	763 8 5	366 4 8	44	11,108 1 2	605 12 6	11,713 13 8	Hind River.
600	150 1 38	1 16 5	26 13 11	Paid off.	40	407 17 3	6 3 6	414 0 9	Hermitage.
116	6,850 1 0	8 7 8	1,400 9 5	625 2 0	30	13,374 13 3	869 3 8	14,243 16 11	Inny.
532	509 1 12	19 6 3	702 0 1	Paid off.	–	10,343 6 1	–	10,343 6 1	Kilmannock.
341	6,344 3 15 1 2 9	8 6 1 –	1,509 13 1 –	722 2 11 3 1 9	44	21,255 12 8	1,433 19 11	22,689 12 7	Killimor.
000	1,129 3 30	9 10 3	622 12 5	185 11 10	40	8,868 19 0	282 2 2	9,151 1 2	Kilmaine.
030	5,498 2 15 15 2 4	5 9 0 –	975 0 9 –	453 6 9 66 1 8	25 –	11,775 7 9	938 3 5	12,713 11 2	Kilbeggan.
000	2,153 0 15	3 11 9	505 14 8	Paid off.	28	5,383 5 6	184 11 10	5,567 17 4	Kilbride.
000	369 1 22	2 7 9	143 10 1	Paid off.	40	1,260 4 7	26 0 10	1,286 5 5	Kilmurry.
000	636 3 0	4 8 0	101 6 2	36 11 1	40	975 10 4	48 14 4	1,024 4 8	Kill.
230	491 3 11	3 13 4	196 4 1	67 15 1	40	2,463 10 1	114 0 7	2,577 10 8	Kilcock.
000	87 3 31	2 15 7	28 2 9	Paid off.	–	333 3 10	–	333 3 10	Kinmeen.
000	2,821 2 0	3 15 5	499 6 5	228 4 3	48	6,981 19 8	251 2 5	7,233 2 1	Kilmaganny.
000	1,758 3 0	6 0 5	317 15 2	153 0 6	44	3,852 0 1	240 10 2	4,092 10 3	Keenagh.
064	921 2 30	2 19 10	240 19 7	Paid off.	–	2,782 4 9	–	2,782 4 9	Lough Alick.
320	3,972 2 29	10 13 11	1,300 7 9	625 17 2	44	15,523 6 0	1,135 6 7	16,658 12 7	Longford.
900	1,057 1 13	3 5 3	335 7 9	Paid off.	24	3,780 12 3	–	3,780 12 3	Lorrha.
500	193 1 38	3 9 9	59 11 4	Paid off.	40	837 11 11	2 4 9	839 16 8	Loughnasaggart.
000	4,719 2 20	5 3 11	757 5 2	366 4 8	44	8,185 8 0	714 4 1	8,899 12 1	Lough Gara and Mantua.
480	10,557 2 8	10 8 4	2,506 14 4	1,206 3 2	44	25,452 13 3	2,304 8 8	27,757 1 11	Loughs Oughter, Gowna, &c.
500	548 1 2	7 8 8	214 4 4	65 16 0	40	2,181 14 1	84 7 9	2,266 1 10	Loughans.
329	– 2,557 2 32	– 5 14 0 –	– 9,879 6 8 –	Paid off. 3,782 13 5 12 6 2	– 44 44	37,096 12 0 85,086 4 5	– 8,386 9 7	37,096 12 0 93,472 14 0	Lough Neagh. (*Navigation. Drainage, and Water-power.*)

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT OF FINAL AWARDS, and Repaymer

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	Free Grants and Remissions.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leesborough,	Monaghan,	94	20 Dec., 1855,	6,081 8 2	247 11 5	3,000 0 0	2,833 16
Lough Crew,	Meath,	51	15 Oct., 1851,	2,753 19 8	157 18 6	2,596 1 2	–
Lough Dalla (*Supplemental, 10th October, 1861*),	Mayo,	56	29 „ „	2,836 11 9	191 1 10	2,274 0 0	371 9 11
Lavally,	Galway,	98	27 „ 1856,	15,826 8 8	379 11 8	4,250 0 0	11,196 17
Lough Mask and River Robe } *Navigation abandoned, Drainage,*	Mayo and Galway,	108	14 Jan., 1858,	3,713 4 10 63,666 11 7	1,412 3 5	10,500 0 0	3,713 4 10 51,754 8
Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, } *Navigation, Drainage, and Mill-Power,*	County of the Town of Galway, and Counties of Galway and Mayo,	116 117 122	30 June, 1859, 29 Sept., „ 4 April, 1860,	102,289 16 4 116,854 5 9 36,938 18 9	14,883 0 0 2,511 3 4 –	– 29,400 0 0 13,145 13 0	87,406 16 4 108,736 8
Lisduff,	Galway,	54	18 October, 1851,	1,545 15 11	–	1,545 15 11	–
Lough Lannagh,	Mayo,	103	7 April, 1857,	18,445 7 4	1,306 0 8	4,100 0 0	13,039 6
Moyour (*Supplemental, 12th April, 1855*),	Do.,	30	26 October, 1850,	8,764 1 2	1,039 19 9	4,000 0 0	3,724 1
Mullafarry (*Supplemental, 10th October, 1861*),	Do.,	14	30 April, „	986 13 0	134 3 7	609 0 0	243 9
Miles and Templebryan,	Cork,	66	29 „ 1852,	1,392 5 3	69 15 6	1,322 9 9	–
Mullawn (*Supplemental, 10th January, 1856*),	Mayo,	34	26 October, 1850,	347 7 4	13 12 2	300 0 0	33 15
Maghera,	Down,	58	30 „ 1851,	1,397 12 1	–	1,397 12 1	–
Moyne and Crosspatrick (*Supplemental, 10th October, 1861*),	Mayo,	21	30 April, 1850,	702 13 9	23 1 6	460 0 0	219 12
Monivea,	Galway,	105	24 „ 1857,	16,896 1 1	1,228 12 11	5,092 0 0	10,575 8
Nobber,	Meath,	44	20 Sept., 1851,	7,634 3 4	580 17 11	7,053 5 5	–
Oranhill (*Supplemental, 13th February, 1857*),	Galway,	2	4 April, 1849,	3,871 16 2	190 16 2	2,650 0 0	1,031 0
Owenabrockagh (*Supplemental, 13th March, 1855*),	Mayo,	29	26 October, 1850,	3,154 5 7	90 15 11	1,500 0 0	1,563 9
Owenkeagh,	Cork,	16	30 April, „	1,277 7 3	70 11 7	1,206 15 8	
Quin,	Clare,	84	25 October, 1854,	20,686 5 2	1,078 18 4	14,000 0 0	5,607 6 1
Red Bog,	Meath,	8	6 Sept., 1849,	964 19 11	66 19 11	898 0 0	–
Rath, or Clooneen (*Supplemental, 31st March, 1856*),	Longford and Westmeath,	73	30 „ 1852,	6,071 6 4	599 8 1	4,600 0 0	1,471 18
Ratooragh,	Cork,	49	13 October, 1851,	928 7 11	–	928 7 11	–
Rinn and Blackriver,	Leitrim and Longford,	114	26 April, 1859,	33,756 11 1	2,279 14 3	15,000 0 0	16,476 16 1
Strokestown,	Roscommon,	96	11 July, 1856,	42,097 6 1	1,858 5 3	21,541 0 1	18,698 0
Shrule,	Mayo and Galway,	104	15 April, 1857,	30,573 19 3	932 0 1	7,500 0 0	22,141 19
Shinrone (*Supplemental 31st Mar. 1856*)	Lands, King's and Tipperary, Mills, Do.,	75 –	26 „ 1853, –	8,381 2 9 –	414 9 11 –	5,000 0 0 172 0 0	2,794 12 1 –
Shandon,	Waterford,	50	13 October, 1851,	1,030 12 0	370 0 0	660 12 0	–
Shandrum,	Mayo,	18	30 April, 1850,	712 10 3	–	712 10 3	–
Sow (*Supplemental, 23rd March, 1859*),	Wexford,	76	26 „ 1853,	8,825 9 3	415 12 11	6,500 0 0	1,909 16
Shanagolden (*Award abandoned*),		–	–	3,741 8 4	227 15 5	–	3,513 12
Saleen Lough (*Supplemental, 25th April, 1868*),	Mayo,	42	29 April, 1851,	3,079 13 11	135 18 6	2,943 15 5	493 15
Turloughmore,	Galway,	88	28 June, 1855,	60,832 9 1	1,126 10 2	23,000 0 0	36,705 18
Templemore (New award)	Lands, Tipperary, Mills, Do.,	77 –	1 July, 1854,	15,908 15 5 –	1,098 3 2 –	7,500 0 0 280 0 0	7,030 12 –
Tawnawoggaun (*Supplemental, 31st March, 1856*),	Mayo,	36	26 October, 1850,	1,334 0 10	155 12 4	1,000 0 0	178 8
Wilkinstown,	Meath,	10	19 „ 1849,	1,764 0 0	190 17 7	1,573 2 5	–
Wottonstown,	Louth,	45	20 Sept., 1851,	1,102 13 0	80 17 7	1,021 15 5	–
Youghal,	Cork,	100	18 Feb., 1857,	22,890 2 7	–	7,000 0 0	15,890 2
				2,390,612 12 4	152,180 12 8	902,833 2 10	1,336,092 1
Maintenance Works, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49 (Balla, Ballinderry, Lough Dalla),				1,028 11 6	–	–	–
				2,391,641 3 10			

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870.

on, for the Year ending 31st March, 1870—*continued.*

of ent. sin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To 31st March, 1869.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March, 1870.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
res. 922	A. R. P. 728 2 27	£ s. d. 8 0 3	£ s. d. 221 11 9	£ s. d. 103 3 3	44	£ s. d. 2,904 14 0	£ s. d. 192 16 1	£ s. d. 3,097 10 1	Leesborough.
300	489 0 34	5 6 1	140 4 8	69 2 6	72	2,767 13 7	102 19 1	2,870 12 8	Lough Crew.
500	983 0 15	2 13 10	261 16 2	97 6 7	40	3,067 11 7	119 13 11	3,187 5 6	Lough Dalla.
160	1,940 2 0	7 19 2	304 9 8	146 3 0	44	3,996 16 9	271 3 5	4,268 0 2	Lavally.
000	5,805 0 13	10 13 5	625 10 9	302 1 3	60	8,251 5 10	597 16 11	8,849 2 9	Lough Mask & River Robe.
000	–	–	–	Paid off	–	14,883 0 0	–	14,883 0 0	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, *Navigation.*
	5,032 2 4	22 13 10	1,861 4 2	835 14 1	56	27,505 4 6	2,609 8 2	30,114 12 8	*Drainage, & Mill Power.*
	26 1 19	–	–	480 11 0	40				
400	498 1 11	3 2 0	112 16 8	48 7 2	52	1,673 9 5	110 2 2	1,783 11 7	Lisduff.
440	1,750 2 5	9 15 9	241 13 5	117 19 0	60	3,777 6 4	315 13 9	4,093 0 1	Lough Lannagh.
,000	1,040 3 11	7 8 5	553 8 4	Paid off.	26	6,227 8 10	–	6,227 8 10	Moyour.
,210	326 0 15	2 12 4	117 5 1	Paid off.	–	932 3 3	–	932 3 3	Mullafarry.
,285	259 1 29	5 2 0	94 14 2	45 15 2	44	1,614 16 4	91 11 2	1,706 7 6	Miles and Templebryan.
400	74 3 13	4 9 2	29 11 1	Paid off.	–	362 19 8	–	362 19 8	Mullawn.
,000	393 1 22	3 11 0	147 3 5	Paid of.	32	1,863 15 1	–	1,863 15 1	Maghera.
600	96 1 32	7 0 11	50 16 10	Paid off.	–	632 14 7	–	632 14 7	Moyne and Crosspatrick.
,000	1,481 0 0	10 11 7	305 7 4	146 9 9	60	4,802 10 7	275 14 10	5,078 5 5	Monivea.
,000	1,357 1 3	5 3 11	586 13 2	266 8 9	40	9,738 14 0	513 16 11	10,252 10 11	Nobber.
rown, ng in rmous stone.	974 0 16	3 15 7	315 10 1	Paid off.	–	4,080 12 9	–	4,080 12 9	Oranhill.
3,000	379 0 35	8 1 6	224 1 6	Paid off.	26	1,879 15 8	–	1,879 15 8	Owenabrockagh.
5,700	393 2 15	3 1 4	99 9 10	41 15 1	44	1,647 4 8	75 12 2	1,722 16 10	Owenkeagh.
.120	4,305 0 29	4 8 1	1,032 15 3	456 8 6	48	14,511 7 9	780 12 0	15,291 19 9	Quin.
3,000	241 2 8	3 14 4	75 8 5	33 .0 9	40	1,320 10 11	22 10 8	1,343 1 7	Red Bog.
.000	1,157 3 35	5 4 10½	401 16 10	167 8 11	32	6,169 13 2	320 3 11	6,489 17 1	Rath, or Clooneen.
3,780	244 1 0	3 16 0	51 7 11	23 9 1	80	897 5 5	26 5 4	923 10 9	Ratooragh.
4,000	4,695 2 20	6 12 10	1,070 5 2	515 16 5	44	12,979 3 10	1,031 3 0	14,010 6 10	Rinn and Blackriver.
0,000	7,478 2 21	5 8 8	1,794 17 10	741 5 4	44	21,937 9 0	1,094 0 10	23,031 9 10	Strokestown.
.000	3,207 0 5	9 4 10	443 19 10	215 15 2	60	7,116 14 1	251 14 10	7,368 8 11	Shrule.
5,840	1,288 3 7	6 0 11½	434 19 7	160 4 8	40	5,977 2 1	287 1 3	6,264 3 4	Shinrone.
	3 1 0	–	–	4 8 10	80				
160	43 1 15	15 4 10	57 8 7	22 17 2	44	1,161 15 9	45 7 5	1,207 3 2	Shandon.
700	182 1 35	5 7 7	53 10 0	24 13 1	44	916 3 6	20 7 1	936 10 7	Shandrum.
4,000	1,088 0 10	4 4 10	609 9 5	290 19 6	44	8,349 15 8	523 19 3	8,873 14 11	Sow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	227 15 5	–	227 15 5	Shanagolden.
2,850	906 3 14	3 4 11	259 3 10	40 1 9	28	2,863 7 5	80 0 3	2,943 7 8	Saleen Lough.
12,480	8,186 3 20	7 5 7	1,695 2 9	749 16 10	48	21,400 9 9	1,529 3 8	22,929 13 5	Turloughmore.
.000	9 21	4 7 3	1,263 5 10	334 17 6	30	10,968 9 5	212 5 10	11,180 15 3	Templemore.
	2 2 0	–	–	Paid off.	,,				
2,200	294 1 0	4 0 1	82 10 10	33 7 3	30	1,417 9 10	20 12 3	1,438 2 1	Tawnawoggaun.
10,000	700 2 37	2 4 10	217 16 8	Paid off.	40	2,398 2 9	53 14 8	2,451 17 5	Wilkinstown.
6,800	316 1 17	3 4 7	96 15 8	40 9 6	40	1,499 3 4	79 17 3	1,579 0 7	Wottonstown.
1,547	224 0 0	101 13 7	500 0 0	Paid off.	–	8,157 19 7	–	8,157 19 7	Youghal.
		Average, 8 11 1							
						970,980 2 11	49,247 2 1	1,020,197 5 0	
						–	221 10 11	221 10 11	
						970,980 2 11	49,438 13 0	1,020,418 15 11	

W. B Soady, *Accountant.*

F

(A 8.) ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.—

These Works are executed under District Boards

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repaymen

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Award.	Date when Awards made final.	Total Amount of Expenditure, per Award.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lan
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Athboy River,	Meath,	3	4th April, 1869,	11,141 16 2	–	11,141 16
Ballynacarrig,	King's and Queen's,	1	9th ,, 1868,	5,975 9 1	–	5,975 9
Connell,	Kildare,	5	19th Jan., 1870,	2,482 13 0	–	2,482 13
Rathdowney,	Queen's,	2	9th Oct., 1868,	2,648 6 3	–	2,648 6
Quinagh,	Carlow,	4	19th Jan., 1870,	2,500 18 8	–	2,500 18
			Total,	24,749 3 2	–	24,749 3

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE WORKS in progre

Brickey,	Waterford,	–	–	4,142 0 0	–	–
Clodiagh,	Tipperary,	–	–	4,000 0 0	–	–
Camoge,	Limerick,	–	–	1,000 0 0	–	–
Doohyle,	Limerick,	–	–	800 0 0	–	–
Elphin,	Roscommon,	–	–	6,000 0 0	–	–
Kilmastulla,	Tipperary,	–	–	9,654 0 0	–	–
Parsonstown,	Tipperary and King's,	–	–	6,450 0 0	–	–
Six-mile-bridge,	Clare,	–	–	14,900 0 0	–	–
Silver River,	Westmeath,	–	–	3,233 0 0	–	–
			Total,	£50,179 0 0	–	–
			Awards as above,	24,749 3 2	–	–
			Total charge against districts,	74,928 3 2	–	–

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 30th April, 1870.

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

Landed Property Improvement.

Inspectors' Annual Reports.

APPENDIX B.

LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT.—INSPECTORS' ANNUAL REPORTS, 1869-70.

North Western District, comprising Fermanagh, Cavan, Leitrim and parts of Sligo, and adjoining counties.

Works generally have been well conducted throughout this district, experience in details of management as well as in planning and laying-out improvements of landed property, having become so common that the difficulties which formerly interfered with all who were unable to employ superintendents brought from a distance at high salaries, have disappeared, and landowners can readily find men competent to execute what is required, and with regular cash payments for task work, which is now the rule and not the exception as it was twenty years ago, undertakings are carried out easily and successfully, which were then attempted only by the larger proprietors and leading agriculturists. The Board of Works by giving facilities to owners of entailed estates, and to others who were embarrassed by the potato failure of 1847, and at the same time printing rules for the systematic conduct of work in the manner tested by the best Scotch farme has thus succeeded in carrying out the intentions the legislature, and been the means of diffusin knowledge of agricultural improvement very larg among farmers, in addition to those who availed the selves of loans. It is also right to add that with payments, and properly skilled superintendents labourers always work steadily and quietly.

The above remarks are general and applicable the whole district—for details and price list, I refer to the progress reports furnished to the B from time to time, as each case proceeded, merely cifying here that I have reported on almost ev variety of work that can be carried out on any est large or small, and that many proprietors who began w thorough drainage only, have proceeded with loans other purposes, and are satisfied with the terms facilities given by the Board.

Thus I have on my list thorough drainage, clear

27 Vic., c. 88, &c.

ance with the Provisions of the above Acts.

on, for the Year ending 31st March, 1870.

ea of ded or ed Lands, ch have Drained proved. Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly Instalments to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. To 31st March, 1869.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March 1870.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
0 27	8 0 5½	569 16 6	362 2 2	44	–	362 1 5	362 1 5	Athboy River.
1 23	2 7 5½	516 14 0	194 4 0	44	–	388 8 0	388 8 0	Ballynacarrig.
2 0	3 6 5	171 12 2	83 17 0	44	–	Nil.	Nil.	Connell.
1 39	6 6 1	189 0 4	86 1 5	44	–	172 2 10	172 2 10	Rathdowney.
3 0	3 13 5½	208 1 5	81 5 7	44	–	Nil.	Nil.	Quinagh.
1 9	4 5 9¾ Average.	1,655 4 5	807 10 2	44	Nil.	922 12 3	922 12 3	

ing the Issues made to 31st March, 1870.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Brickey.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clodiagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Camoge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Doohyle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elphin.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilmastulla.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Parsonstown.
–	–	–	–		–	–	–	Six-mile-bridge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Silver River.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

APPENDIX B.

Landed Property Improvement.

Inspectors' Annual Reports.

ocks, fencing, planting, and building of farm offices he estate of the Duke of Abercorn; the tapping draining of small shallow lakes, and swamps on John Young's; the deepening of river courses on e of Lord Headford, Mr. Brett, and Mr. F. Lam-; who has also made roads, and built farm offices labourers' dwellings; the reclamation of bog on . O'Beirne's property in Leitrim, aided by a portable way and waggons for carrying out the clay; the closing of mountain sheep farms by Colonel Whyte, has also utilised his money by enclosing rocky ces of natural scrub, which then speedily turns to fit for cutting; the building of walls for shelter, sheep, &c. by Mr. Staples; protecting seaside lls by Major Tottenham, Major Ffolliott, and others; ate roads by Major Irvine, Mr. La Touche; embank-nt against flood by Captain Sheffield.

I have quoted these out of many, merely to show t every kind of land improvement work has been cuted within the rules of the Board, and that they et all the requirements of landowners.

The applications for new loans in this district have been numerous, as landowners usually wish only improve what is in their own occupation, and in-ate that they will not proceed on tenants' farms the Land Bill remains unsettled.

But so far as the administration of the money by the Board of Works is concerned, the best proof of its being satisfactory is that so many of the proprietors whose estates I inspected and reported on more than twenty years ago have continued to avail themselves of the Acts by obtaining loans for such farms as might come into their own hands from time to time.

W. P. Prendergast.

County of Down and portion of Antrim.

Dunfanaghy, March 14th, 1870.

In compliance with your instructions, I now beg to submit my report on the working of the Land Improvement Act in the county Down and Antrim, since the date of my appointment as Inspector on the 1st day of July, 1869, to this date.

During that period I have been called on to inspect a farm residence, and farm steading in course of erection by Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye.

A range of farm building and two labourers' cottages erected by Viscount Massareene and Ferrard; and some through drainage and embankment carried out by Captain Harrison, at Holywood.

I have not been called upon to inspect any planting.

The above works, generally speaking, have been executed in the most creditable manner—the farm residence built by Lord Dufferin, and the range of farm buildings and labourers' cottages by Lord Massareene in the most superior manner, and I have no doubt when the satisfactory results obtained in these instances become more generally known and appreciated, and the facilities afforded by the Act of 1866 better understood, that many more will avail themselves of its provisions.

It occurs to me that it would be well if proprietors about to erect dwellings for their labourers, would consult the very admirable plans prepared by the Board for their guidance, they being so simple in detail and economical in construction; and in my opinion more suitable as dwellings for the poor than the more ornamental structures which are sometimes erected.

I think that in reference to building it would be very desirable if the Board would insist on a progress inspection being held before the roof or plaster be put on, as the inspector has sometimes great difficulty in satisfying himself as to the efficiency of work which is completed before he sees it.

EDWARD MURPHY.

Counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Monaghan, Cavan, Tyrone, and Fermanagh.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated January 25th, requesting me to furnish as soon as convenient my annual report on the working of the Land Improvement Acts, for the year 1869, and up to the date of such report for the past period of the current year, in accordance with which I beg leave to submit as follows, viz:—

During the past year (1869) the works inspected and reported on by me have been of a varied description, such as thorough and river drainage, farm offices, labourers' and farm dwellings, slob reclamations, sea embankments, shelter plantation, &c. The principal of these works I shall here notice.

In the county of Donegal, Mr. Alexander J. T. Stewart, of Ards, is carrying on extensive works, which will not only improve the appearance of his mountain lands, but greatly add to their value. In the mountain districts, open sheep drains have been cut, which drains the wet peaty surface, and where formerly it took six acres to graze one sheep, one acre is at present found sufficient. I mention this as an instance to show what mountain districts generally throughout Ireland may be brought to. It is proposed under Mr. Stewart's loans to take in a considerable reach of slob grounds—make tidal embankments, &c. Mr Conolly, M.P., is laying out a considerable loan at Cliff, comprising thorough drainage, making new roads and fences, &c.

In Londonderry, close to the town of Dungiven, I have had experience during the last year of what mountain property may be brought to. Two loans executed by Mr. Michael King for Mr. Field and others, and the Misses Alexander, have turned out a great success, inasmuch as at the present time, there is every appearance of improvement in the means of the tenantry as well as in their lands. In both these properties (which I had an opportunity of witnessing in progress from the commencement) the loans were altogether expended through the tenants, which, while improving their farms in draining, making new roads, enlarging the fields, &c., kept the capital in their own hands.

There has been a further loan granted lately to both these parties to finish up with.

In the liberties of Coleraine, the Rev. John Lyle has built two commodious farm dwellings with suitable offices, to which good-sized farms are attached.

In the county Antrim, the Rev. A. Traill has nearly completed a suitable dwelling-house with offices for a tenant.

Viscount Templetown is by far the most extensive proprietor in this county in carrying forward improvements under the Board, and is at present erecting f... dwellings, offices, &c., for tenants who hold large fa... and were formerly badly housed. Lately I have m... a preliminary inspection and report for an exte... loan granted in the neighbourhood of Belfast, to the s... proprietor for land requiring thorough drai... badly.

The Marquis of Donegal has nearly completed ... entire drainage of Lowwood Park, and here I may st... that this is the most perfect system of drainage wh... has yet come under my notice. There were obstac... in the way, the lands lying directly under the *Cave Hi...* from which in heavy rain fall, sudden floods had ... be dealt with. Mr. Stephens, the Scotch steward, h... the credit of carrying out these works.

General Wardlaw is at present carrying on drain... and other works at Crebilly, near Ballymena.

In the county Down, Captain John Harrison h... made a good sea reclamation at Holywood, wh... was attended with considerable difficulties in for... ing a large sea embankment, and self-acting ti... sluice gates, and thorough draining the ground ... claimed; yet, I consider the loan has been well a... remuneratively expended.

In the county Monaghan, Miss Rose has erected ... series of labourers' dwellings and farm offices. Th... dwellings, particularly about where she resides, w... add much to the comfort of her labourers, who we... formerly indifferently housed.

In this county, the Rev. William Woodright ... finishing additional farm offices, which will much i... prove his property.

In the county Cavan I have inspected works on t... property of Sir John Young, bart., which, when co... pleted, will add much to the value of his property ne... Balieborough.

In the county Tyrone, Colonel Augustus S. Bolt... who has recently purchased Killymoon, is laying o... a considerable loan in drainage, preparing land for steam ploughing, farm offices, and labourers' dwellings.

Captain Deane Mann has now completed h... labourers' dwellings, which will be a great comfort t... his labouring class in that mountain region. He h... also finished this year a small loan for shelter pla... tation.

Captain G. P. M'Clintock, Teskmore, has al... finished a loan for shelter plantation, which will ... a great improvement to his property there.

Mr. John Wray is building a set of farm offices n... Kilstrule, which, when completed, will add much to t... convenience.

Dr. Burnside, Corcreevy, near Fivemiletown, h... effected a good bog reclamation, and built offices a... houses in addition to his farm yard.

The Earl of Charlemont is draining a portion of th... lands at Roxboro', lying alongside the River Bla... water, by means of an embankment and cate... water cut.

The Rev. John H. King has just completed a loa... for drainage very expeditiously near Dungannon. ... have much pleasure in stating for the information ... the Commissioners, that the works that have co... under my inspection are well and carefully carried o... and whenever landed proprietors seek my advice, as ... matter of course it is given, and am glad to add nea... in every instance adopted.

THOMAS S. IRWIN, C.E.

Counties of Carlow, Queen's, King's, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

Ashfield Hall, Carlow,
1st February, 1870.

During the year ending 31st January, 1870, I ha... inspected works executed, and in progress, under th... provisions of the Land Improvement Acts, viz.:— ... Land improvement, thirty cases; farm buildings, eigh... cases; farm dwellings and offices, four cases; labourer...

…gs, nine cases; planting for shelter, one case; …fty-two cases, in Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, …rd, Waterford, and Queen's counties, and in …se I was able to report favourably, in some the …had been extremely well executed.

…facilities afforded by arterial drainage, for the …on of thorough drainage, will, I have no doubt, …e the number of works of this description, … will be carried out in future. The unsettled …n which at present the relations of landlord and … are, I have no doubt, greatly impedes improve-…

… condition of labourers is of late years much …ved; wages are increased one-third; they are …fed, better clothed, and consequently able to … Those employed at tasks now earn nearly …e as much as they did five years ago; they are …skilled, do more work, and in a superior manner. …upiers and proprietors are universally satisfied … result of works executed under the provisions of …and Improvement Acts.

J. FISHBOURNE.

…ies of Longford, Roscommon, and Sligo, and parts of Westmeath and Leitrim.

Newtown-Bond, Edgeworthstown,
2nd February, 1870.

…eg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of …5th ult., requesting me to furnish my annual …t on the working of the Land Improvement Acts …e year 1869, and up to the date of such report …he past period of the current year.

… the counties of Longford and Westmeath very …able improvements continue to be carried out with …r on the property of the Hon. L. H. KingHarman, … his [illegible] superintendent, Mr. Thomas …son, and a dwelling house at Glanmore has … completed by him in a most satisfactory manner. … the properties of Messrs. W. F. Armstrong …B. Slator, in the county of Longford, and Mr. … R. Smyth, in Westmeath, good works are also …gress, and in the former county Mrs. Patton has …ed for a small loan for main and thorough …age, on which I have reported. In the county of …ommon Colonel Chichester is carrying out the …ovements under three loans in a very spirited …er. Two of them were obtained in 1869, one for … buildings, the other for drainage and planting for …er. The greater part of the farm offices are being … with concrete under "Tall's Patent," and if suc-…ul I am sure it will come into use very extensively, … number of persons take a great interest in watch-…s progress. A large quantity of land has been …out for planting, but though little had been done …it at the time of my visit, Colonel Chichester told …he expected to have it all finished this season. … Denis O'Connor has also obtained a loan for re-…ing and altering an old dwelling house, and build-… a new range of offices, which are nearly completed. … Mr. W. R. Tredennick's property very good im-…vements have been effected in the reclamation of …, in which he is obliged to proceed slowly with the …k.

… Tuffe Ferrall has lately obtained two loans …inage, which, though their amount is small, will …y benefit his property, and when he sees their …lts, will, I think, be inclined to take further ad-…tage of the Act.

… Sligo works seem to be proceeding slowly; new …s have, however, been taken out by Messrs. …tenham, Thompson, Walker, and Orme, but they …all of small amount, chiefly for drainage and fenc-… Mr. Tottenham has also obtained a loan for … buildings, which are in progress.

… reported last week on a small loan in Leitrim for …, which includes one acre of planting …

…roughout the whole of the above district, I think much more advantage would be taken of the "Land Improvement Acts," were it not for the difficulty of procuring labourers, which is complained of in every part.

WILLIAM BOND.

County of Tipperary and part of Galway.

Riverston, Nenagh,
March, 1870.

In reply to your circular, I have the honour to state that the works under the Acts for the Improvement of Landed Property in the district intrusted to my supervision, although limited in number, not exceeding twenty-six cases of inspection during the past year, have been carried out in the same satisfactory manner as referred to in the annual reports heretofore submitted by me.

The applications for loan for "farm buildings" and "farm residences," have increased during the past year in this district, while in two cases only have I made inspections for thorough drainage, and other works connected with the improvement of the land, those were however of considerable extent, involving in one case a large outlay, but in this case, the works have not yet been proceeded with.

I apprehend that the state of uncertainty as to the future position of landlords and tenants has retarded the application for loans by the landlords, and the tenants, to whom the law in its existing provisions is open, are not numerous. I should hope, however, that increased facilities may be given to tenants to borrow money, and that the annual valuation of farms, on which advances can be obtained, may be fixed at a lower standard than at present exists.

There has not been any application for loan for the planting of land (either on hill or moor) for shelter, though such works would prove very beneficial in different parts of the district.

The provisions of the Act 29 & 30 Vic. c. 40, either as regards the above, or the erection and improvement of farm dwellings, does not appear to be generally known, or I apprehend the application for loans for such works would be more frequent.

In many parts of the district, arterial drainage is much required, but in only one or two cases, would any project, entailing a large expenditure be necessary. I regret to observe so much indifference existing, in a matter of so much importance to the country generally.

JAMES JOCELYN POE.

Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wicklow, and parts of Westmeath and Wexford.

5, Lansdowne-terrace,
Shelbourne-road, Dublin,
February 22, 1870.

In compliance with the wish lately expressed by the Board that I should furnish as usual my annual report on the working of the Land Improvement Acts during the past twelve months, I have the honour to submit the following statement of the facts that have come under my notice since this time last year—believing, as I do, that a simple narration of my experiences in the counties above named will be the best method of carrying out the instructions of the Board as it will enable them to form their own judgment upon the matter under consideration, while any opinions I may deem it well to give need only serve as an assistance to them in deducing their own conclusions.

I will first, however, take the liberty of assuring them that every proprietor with whom I conversed on the subject expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the conditions on which he had effected his loan, and gratified with the result of the works which he had carried out with the money thus lent him. The labourers also, in every instance,

appeared most grateful for the employment which these loans afford them, and although the emigration, &c., of past years has much thinned their numbers, those that remain find they can now earn higher* wages than they ever did before, and feel that they improve their own social position and increase their home comforts at the same time that they benefit the lands of their employers.

I will now take the different counties in which I inspect in alphabetical order, and name and classify as well as I can the various works of improvement that I have seen in each.

In the county *Dublin* I have set out some valuable drainage works, &c., on the property of the Right Honorable Colonel Taylor, M.P., and having inspected similar improvements carried out by Mr. Thomas Knox, of Walshestown.

In *Kildare*, I have not made any preliminary inspections during the past year, but was called upon to report on some nice and well-planned farm buildings at present erecting near Old Kilcullen, for Robert Law, esq., of Newpark, and on some remarkably pretty and well-built labourer's dwellings which are built on the extensive property of John La Touche, esq., situated in the same neighbourhood. Besides the above-named, my visits of inspection in the county Kildare were chiefly made to the lands of the following proprietors, on all of which I found some valuable and extensive improvements in the way of drainage and farm fences :—George P. L. Mansfield, esq., of Morristown Latten, Nicholas J. Gannon, esq., of Laragh, and Captain R. W. Hartley, of Clonsilla (whose works are situated about Confey on the borders of the county Dublin). Some similar and excellent works of improvement have also just been finished, near the town of Kilcock, on lands at present in Chancery and in the possession of Messrs. M. Aylmer, Wright, and Ferguson.

In *Louth*, are to be found the well executed and effective drainage works of the Messrs. Supple, of Dunleer, and of George C. Smyth, esq., of Queensborough, whose property of Mellifont lies partly in Louth and partly in Meath; in which latter, the greatest number of my inspections during the past year were made.

In the county *Meath* I made a preliminary inspection for proposed fencing and drainage works on the townland of Reask, which is situated near Athcarn Castle (barony of lower Duleek), and is the property of the Misses Gernon; while I inspected some equally valuable and extensive improvements of a similar kind on the properties of Lord Athlumney and of Messrs. G. A. Rotheram, C. B. Caldwell, George Bomford, Robert G. Daniell, W. E. Smyth, and George C. Smyth. In this county are also some extensive building works, for the erection of which the proprietors have availed themselves of the facilities and inducements held out to them in the shape of a loan from the Board. In the neighbourhood of Crossakiel, for instance, are many excellent labourers' dwellings and farm-offices, &c., erected by Robert C. Wade, esq., of Clonebraney, for the tenantry on his estate. Again,—a little further in the Westmeath direction—are the house and offices of Lakefield (the property of J. L. W. Naper, esq., of Loughcrew); the latter new, and the former recently re-roofed under the provisions of the Act of 1866 (29 & 30 Vic., cap. 40). Within four or five miles of Trim is the extensive range of farm-offices recently completed at Boyne View, the property of Samuel Law, esq., and which is deserving of attention and praise; while, about the same distance from Drogheda, we find the neat and commodious labourers' dwellings of H. B. Coddington, esq., of Oldbridge. Nearer again to Dublin, yet lying more in the direction of Dunshaughlin, is Green Park—the residence of Henry Garnett, esq., who has lately expended a small loan in adding some well-planned and appropriate offices to those already adjoining it, and which are devoted to his extensive farming operations.

In *Wicklow*, I have also to report that the ow of the soil are apparently anxious to improve t possessions by judiciously expending the public mo In proof of this I can mention having inspected, prepared preliminary papers, &c., for George Booth, of Laragh, Annamoe. Amongst the instances of i buildings and labourers' dwellings in this count may mention those of Viscount Powerscourt, some miles from Enniskerry; and of Robert D. Barry, near Ashford—both of which were well planned admirably carried out.

In either *Westmeath* or *Wexford* I have as yet but few opportunities of seeing works on which Bo of Works money was expended, yet, in the for county I had the pleasure of inspecting some very labourers' cottages on the property of Joseph Tu esq., of Sonna; and, in the latter, some well exec drainage, farm roads, and fencing, &c., lately compl for S. A. Richards, esq., of Ardamine, whose appl tion for a further loan—to be similarly expended—a came under my notice.

And now I will close my report, by stating belief that the working of the Land Improvem Acts in those counties to which I refer has been nently satisfactory.

RICHARD I. J. IRWIN,
Inspecto

County of Galway, and part of Mayo.

Galway, 29th April, 187

In compliance with your instructions, I now be submit, for the information of the Board, the follow report on the working of the Land Improvement Ac this district, from the 1st of January, 1869, to this

The following is an abstract showing the var classes of work that have been performed and amount certified as expended in their execution wi the above period :

	County of Galway. £	s.	d.	County of Mayo. £	s.
Farm Residences, . .	259	14	10	561	11
Labourers' Dwellings, .	873	10	6	330	4
Farm Buildings, . .	1,391	4	0	149	6
Farm Roads, . .	12	10	6	40	8
Drainage, . . .	1,560	18	9	1,629	2
Fencing, . . .	727	4	11	46	6
Claying, Gravelling, &c.,	168	6	0	—	
Planting for Shelter, .	101	0	0	—	
Clearing Land, . .	300	0	6	26	8
Total, . . .	5,394	10	0	2,783	7

These works have been generally executed in a satisfactory manner.

The main and thorough drainage works on the e of Lord Oranmore, and on that of Captain She in the county of Mayo; and on those of Mr. Gr of Coolpark, Mr. Galbraith of Cappard, and M Redington Roche of Ryehill, in the county of Ga deserve special notice, in consequence of the sk workmanlike, and economical manner in which have been performed.

Six labourers' dwellings have been built on estate of Captain Daly of Raford, and four on th Mr. Burton R. P. Persse of Moyode Castle, in county of Galway, which have been very econom designed and well executed.

In the class of farm buildings, I may refer to on the estate of Mr. A. Comyn of Ballinderry, W C. Villiers of Beech Hill, and Captain Lamb Castle Lambert, in the county of Galway, as sat tory works both in design and execution.

In the clearing of land, which in many parts o county is very profitable, I have to notice the w performed by Mr. G. E. Burke of Danesfield, M L. Comyn of Woodstock, and Mr. Thomas Redi Roche of Ryehill—50 acres of land, which we little value, have been cleared in those inst and are now under cultivation, their value h

* The good workman can now earn (at day's work) from *nine* to *twelve shillings* a week.

ncreased from about 5*s.* to 30*s.* per statute

following works have been executed under the 1866, which empowers loans to be made for orks as the erection and improvement of farm ng-houses and planting for shelter :—

Hartigan has built a very excellent farm dwell- his estate, near Kinvarra, in this county, at a £400.

S. Kenny has in course of erection a farm residence extensive farm on his estate near Ballinrobe, in unty of Mayo—the loan for which, amounting to he has supplemented by an equal amount from n resources.

only instance in which the facility afforded for ing loans for planting for shelter has been taken tage of is in that of Mr. Hodgson of Curragh- n, in the county of Galway, who has in progress extensive works with this object.

withstanding the high price and scarcity of , the quantity of work executed during the past has exceeded considerably that of any previous and I have observed that, as experience is ac- l, greater attention is paid in the setting out and tion of the works.

an with much confidence confirm my opinion as e value of these improvements and the advantages have resulted from them, both to the proprietors occupiers immediately interested.

few, if any, of the cases to which I have referred l the improvements have been made if facilities not been afforded of obtaining loans for the pur- ; and I may add that, without exception, the re- have been satisfactory to the proprietors.

SAMUEL U. ROBERTS.

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ty of Limerick and portions of the adjoining ounties of Clare, Tipperary, Cork, and Kerry.

Offices—40, Upper Cecil-street,
Limerick, 17th March, 1870.

my first inspections under the Commissioners blic Works were made so recently as last June, unable to furnish any information of an official ter for much more than the latter half of the 1869.

to the 31st December I made progress inspec- and reported on works under twenty-six loans.

a general rule, I have experienced but little lty in getting loans carried out in accordance the approved plans, estimates, and specifications, uperintendents being anxious to have the works satisfactorily, and the labourers evincing much skill in the cutting of drains and filling in ne than could have been found a few years since.

withstanding the increasing value of labour, h on an average for the past twelve months ten ngs per week, a great desire exists to take ntage of the Land Improvement Acts, especially gst the tenant farmers, many of whom, until y, seemed incapable of forming any adequate idea e reproductive nature of land improvement works, the facilities offered by those Acts for effecting ment improvements.

y observation leads me to the conclusion that for thorough drainage and liming, and for farm and out-offices, are those which will be most ht after for some time.

have reason to know that, pending a settlement of called the "Land Question," several rietors are induced to withold intended applica- for loans.

WILLIAM SIDNEY COX,
Inspector.

County Kerry and part of Counties Cork and Limerick.

Tralee, January 20, 1870.

Pursuant to your general order I have to report generally on the progress of works under the land improvement loans in my district, during the year 1869.

The amount of my progress bills, returned for Kerry and Cork, is £5,381 2*s.* 5*d.*, being £296 less than the return for the year 1868, from which it may be stated that the expenditure is going on at the same rate for the last two years. In the county Limerick the work of enclosing slob land at Castletown, on the Lower Shannon, referred to me, has cost £1,500, but the estimated value is only £1,250.

The gross amount for the three counties is as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Co. Kerry, Land Improvement Works	1,729	12	3			
Building, . .	2,425	7	2			
				4,154	19	5
Co. Cork, Land Improvement, .	882	8	5			
Building, . .	343	14	7			
				1,226	3	0
Co. Limerick, Land Improvement,				1,250	0	0
				£6,581	2	5

There are several borrowers who have stopped their works, and I know a few cases where intended memorials were laid aside in consequence of the agitation of the "land question." It appears that the fear of some legislation injurious to the landed interest has therefore prevented those figures from being much larger, and I have no doubt of it.

The increasing difficulty of getting good labourers is another great drawback and preventative to the full development of the Land Improvement Act, but as yet I have no authentic case to show that any work executed has not paid well even at the disadvantage of scarcity of labour.

HENRY STOKES.

County Cork and part of Waterford.

Cork, 17th February, 1870.

I beg to submit the following report of the working of the Land Improvement Act in my district. I have made preliminary inspections in five cases for drainage and planting, three of which are extensive. In two cases for embankments with sluices and drainage, and in five cases for building farm offices, &c., three of which are extensive.

There are a good many cases of thorough drainage, fencing, planting, and building farm offices and dwellings in progress, which are being executed with very few exceptions in a satisfactory manner. In many cases the scarcity of labour is very much felt, and wages exceedingly high.

Notwithstanding which, I believe the benefits to be derived under the Act are being daily more felt, and owners will, in many more cases, try and avail themselves of them, especially for building, in which labour does not form so very important an item.

J. T. CORNWALL.

APPENDIX C.

Landed. Property Improvement Loans.

APPENDIX C.

LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 10th Vic., chap. 32, &c.

SCHEDULE—Showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned and issued by Instalme with the Date of the last Order to Issue, to 31st March, 1870.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £	s.	d.	Amount issued. £	s.	d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of l Order to I
ANTRIM,	Antrim, Upper,	Thomas Greg,	300	0	0	60	0	0	1	7 Feb.,
	Antrim, and Lower Massereene,	Viscount Massereene,	2,100	0	0	1,260	0	0	3	8 Mar.,
	Antrim, Lower,	Robert Wardlaw,	885	0	0	175	0	0	1	20 Nov.,
		Ditto,	710	0	0	140	0	0	1	,,
	Belfast, Upper,	The Marquis of Donegall,	350	0	0	210	0	0	3	2 July,
	Belfast,	Viscount Templetown,	2,300	0	0	920	0	0	2	2 Nov.,
	Carrickfergus,	William D. D. Wilson,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	18 Nov.,
		Ditto,	400	0	0	80	0	0	1	,,
	Dunluce, Lower,	William Trail,	200	0	0	200	0	0	5	16 Nov.,
LONDONDERRY,	Coleraine,	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.,	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	1	15 Jan.,
	Coleraine, N. E. Liberties of,	The Rev. John Lyle,	100	0	0	100	0	0	5	10 Dec.,
	Loughinsholin,	Lieut.-Col. W. F. L. Conyngham,	1,600	0	0	1,280	0	0	4	10 June,
	Keenaght,	Mary, Catherine, and Frances Alexander,	400	0	0	80	0	0	1	4 Dec.,
DONEGAL,	Banagh,	William Sinclair,	350	0	0	350	0	0	5	22 Jan.,
		George Cecil Gore Wray,	100	0	0	80	0	0	4	16 Nov.,
	Kilmacrenan,	Alex. J. R. Stewart,	4,000	0	0	500	0	0	1	30 July,
		Ditto,	1,700	0	0	340	0	0	1	,,
		Ditto,	5,200	0	0	500	0	0	1	,,
		Ditto,	2,500	0	0	500	0	0	1	,,
		Ditto,	1,100	0	0	220	0	0	1	,,
		Ditto,	1,175	0	0	235	0	0	1	28 Feb.,
	Tirhugh,	John Ffolliott,	300	0	0	60	0	0	1	23 April,
		Thomas Conolly,	1,650	0	0	330	0	0	1	20 Nov.,
FERMANAGH,	Lurg,	John G. Irvine,	1,250	0	0	1,250	0	0	5	3 Sept.,
		Ditto,	900	0	0	540	0	0	3	19 Aug.,
		John C. Bloomfield,	750	0	0	150	0	0	1	8 July,
		The Rev. Chas. M. Stack,	250	0	0	250	0	0	5	24 June,
	Magherastephana,	Sir Victor A. Brooke, Bart.,	2,400	0	0	960	0	0	2	5 Sept.,
TYRONE,	Clogher,	Samuel Vesey,	350	0	0	70	0	0	1	8 Jan.,
		The Rev. W. S. Burnside,	100	0	0	80	0	0	4	17 Feb.,
	Dungannon, Upper,	Augustus S. Bolton,	1,600	0	0	640	0	0	2	28 April,
		Ditto,	400	0	0	240	0	0	3	10 Nov.,
	Dungannon,	John Y. Burges,	500	0	0	300	0	0	3	26 Mar.,
	Dungannon, Middle,	The Earl of Charlemont,	890	0	0	510	0	0	3	22 Mar.,
	Omagh, East, and Clogher,	George P. M'Clintock,	600	0	0	120	0	0	1	1 July,
	Omagh,	John T. H. Stewart,	500	0	0	100	0	0	1	22 April,
		Ditto,	500	0	0	100	0	0	1	,,
	Strabane, Lower,	The Rev. James MacIvor,	900	0	0	720	0	0	4	12 Aug.,
	Strabane,	Ditto,	800	0	0	160	0	0	1	8 Oct.,
		The Duke of Abercorn,	7,040	0	0	4,000	0	0	8	8 April,
		Ditto,	3,710	0	0	1,060	0	0	2	1 May,
		John Wray,	275	0	0	220	0	0	4	6 Nov.,
DOWN,	Castlereagh, Lower,	John Harrison,	2,150	0	0	1,720	0	0	4	11 Mar.,
	Dufferin,	Lord Dufferin and Clandeboy,	650	0	0	520	0	0	4	20 Dec.,
		Ditto,	590	0	0	440	0	0	4	5 Jan.,

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

CAVAN,	Clonkee,	Mervyn Pratt,	5,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	4	8 Oct.,
		Sir John Young, Bart.,	1,150	0	0	460	0	0	2	6 Sept.,
	Castlerahan,	The Marquis of Headfort,	400	0	0	400	0	0	5	24 June,
		Ditto,	1,000	0	0	600	0	0	3	16 Feb.,
	Tullygarvey,	The Hon. and Rev. H. O'Brien,	300	0	0	180	0	0	3	29 Jan.,
MONAGHAN,	Monaghan,	Gertrude Rose,	3,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	2	18 May,
		Ditto,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	5	7 Jan.,
		Ditto,	500	0	0	300	0	0	3	6 Jan.,
		The Rev. W. H. E. Woodwright,	400	0	0	400	0	0	5	24 Feb.,

(C.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

unty.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
D,	Ardagh,	The Earl of Longford,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	31 Mar., 1868.
	Granard & Ardagh,	The Hon. L. H. K. Harman,	2,200 0 0	1,760 0 0	4	18 Nov., 1869.
	Longford,	Ditto,	3,200 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	29 April, 1869.
		Henry S. Douglas,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	3 Nov., „
	Moydow,	William Bond,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	21 July, 1865.
	Moydow and Shrule,	The Hon. L. H. K. Harman,	1,050 0 0	840 0 0	4	26 Aug., 1869.
	Moydow,	William F. Armstrong,	750 0 0	600 0 0	4	25 Feb., 1870.
		Ditto,	475 0 0	380 0 0	4	20 Dec., 1869.
	Shrule,	Bevan Slator,	150 0 0	120 0 0	4	17 Dec., „
	Shrule & Rathcline,	The Hon. L. H. K. Harman,	555 0 0	110 0 0	1	5 Aug., „
	Shrule, Rathcline, and Moydow,	Ditto,	680 0 0	130 0 0	1	21 Sept., „
	Ardee,	William R. Supple and others,	300 0 0	300 0 0	5	24 June, 1869.
	Dundalk, Lower,	Edward Tipping,	120 0 0	100 0 0	5	27 Mar., „
	Deece, Upper,	George Bomford,	500 0 0	400 0 0	4	19 Nov., 1869.
		Ditto,	350 0 0	350 0 0	5	22 Oct., „
	Duleek,	Henry St. George Osborne,	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	5	24 June, „
		Judith and Helen Gernon,	785 0 0	600 0 0	4	25 Feb., 1870.
	Fore,	J. L. Naper,	650 0 0	390 0 0	3	5 April, 1869.
	Fore & Upper Kells,	Robert C. Wade,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	2	18 Jan., 1870.
		Willoughby Bond,	560 0 0	330 0 0	3	3 Aug., 1869.
	Kells, Lower,	N. H. Dyas,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	1 Nov., „
		The Marquess of Headfort,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	21 Sept., „
	Lune,	N. H. Dyas,	940 0 0	180 0 0	1	7 „ „
	Moyfenrath,	Samuel Law,	300 0 0	300 0 0	5	4 June, „
	Ratoath,	Lord Athlumney,	400 0 0	320 0 0	4	8 July, „
		Robert G. Daniell,	135 0 0	125 0 0	5	28 Jan., 1870.
	Skreen,	Lord Athlumney,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	1 Jan., 1868.
		Ditto,	275 0 0	200 0 0	4	23 Mar., 1869.
	Slane, Upper, and Ferrard,	George C. Smyth,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	15 Feb., 1870.
	Slane, Upper,	Charles B. Caldwell,	650 0 0	130 0 0	1	13 Jan., „
		Ditto,	400 0 0	80 0 0	1	16 Dec., 1869.
	Slane, Lower,	William E. Smyth,	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	10 Sept., „
EATH,	Farbill,	The Earl of Longford,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	22 June, 1865.
		Ditto,	700 0 0	560 0 0	4	12 May, 1869.
	Kells, Lower,	John Arthur Farrell,	300 0 0	180 0 0	3	25 May, „
	Kilkenny, West,	W. H. Gray and John Hodson,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	19 July, „
		Robert R. Smyth,	200 0 0	200 0 0	5	18 Jan., 1870.
		Ditto,	350 0 0	70 0 0	1	7 Mar., 1868.
	Moygoish,	Joseph Tuite,	1,375 0 0	825 0 0	3	16 Nov., 1869.
	Rathconrath,	Hon. L. H. K. Harman,	3,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	30 Dec., „
M,	Balrothery, East,	Colonel Thomas E. Taylor,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	28 May, 1870.
	Coolock,	Sir C. C. W. Domville, Bart.,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	28 Jan., 1869.
		Ditto,	100 0 0	50 0 0	3	21 May, „
		Ditto,	120 0 0	20 0 0	1	8 Oct., „
	Rathdown,	Ditto,	800 0 0	160 0 0	1	22 Feb., „
		William Richardson,	450 0 0	90 0 0	1	8 Nov., „
RE,	Clane and Connell,	George P. L. Mansfield,	3,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	2 Nov., 1869.
	Carbury,	Francis E. M'Donnell,	700 0 0	560 0 0	4	1 July, 1868.
	Connell,	North Peat,	500 0 0	200 0 0	2	3 Mar., 1870.
	Ikeathy and Oughterany,	N. J. Gannon,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	2	17 Feb., 1869.
		Michael Aylmer and others,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	28 Jan., 1870.
	Kilcullen,	Charles T. C. Roberts,	140 0 0	120 0 0	4	22 „ „
		Ditto,	175 0 0	140 0 0	4	4 „ „
		Robert Law,	300 0 0	180 0 0	3	17 Dec., 1869.
	Kilkea and Moone,	Thomas E. Wakefield,	400 0 0	160 0 0	2	29 Jan., 1870.
	Naas, North,	The Earl of Mayo,	300 0 0	300 0 0	5	25 Nov., 1869.
	Narragh and Reban, East,	John La Touche,	850 0 0	850 0 0	5	24 Mar., 1870.
	Narragh and Reban, West,	Henry William Verschoyle,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	13 June, 1869.
	Narragh and Reban,	The Marquess of Drogheda,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	23 Apr., 1867.
	Offaley, West,	The Rev. W. R. Lawrenson,	750 0 0	750 0 0	5	21 Mar., 1870.
	Salt, North,	Richard W. Hartley,	1,150 0 0	660 0 0	3	25 „ „
	Ballybritt,	John Ashton,	200 0 0	200 0 0	5	29 May, 1869.
	Philipstown, Lower,	William H. Walsh,	750 0 0	600 0 0	4	31 Aug., 1868.

APPENDIX C.

(C.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £	s.	d.	Amount issued. £	s.	d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date Order
QUEEN'S,	Ballyadams,	Robert F. Saunders,	250	0	0	50	0	0	1	5 July
	Cullenagh,	Robert G. Cosby,	5,350	0	0	4,500	0	0	9	2 Dec.
	Clarmallagh,	Robert Staples,	370	0	0	210	0	0	3	9 Oct
		Ditto,	530	0	0	210	0	0	2	9 Nov
	Maryborough, West,	Valentine Ryan,	850	0	0	170	0	0	1	22 Oct
		Thomas A. Bailey,	2,000	0	0	1,200	0	0	3	26 Feb.
	Maryborough, West, and Stradbally,	Sir Allen J. Walsh,	800	0	0	480	0	0	3	12 Dec
	Maryborough, East,	Thomas Kemmis,	350	0	0	350	0	0	5	9 Nov
		The Rev. Arthur Moore,	400	0	0	80	0	0	1	20 Dec
	Stradbally,	Sir Allen J. Walsh,	640	0	0	120	0	0	1	30 Nov
		The Earl of Portarlington,	1,050	0	0	630	0	0	3	7 Dec
		Robert G. Cosby,	2,500	0	0	1,000	0	0	2	3 Jan.
	Slievemargy,	John G. Adair,	1,500	0	0	1,200	0	0	4	14 Apr
	Tinnahinch,	Henry A. R. Pigott,	1,600	0	0	320	0	0	1	29 May
WICKLOW,	Arklow,	The Earl of Wicklow,	450	0	0	270	0	0	3	11 Aug
	Ballincor, North, and Newcastle,	Lady Louisa Esmond and Sir John Esmond, bart.,	920	0	0	180	0	0	1	21 Dec
	Naas, South,	Edward Hornidge,	250	0	0	200	0	0	4	8 Oct.
	Newcastle,	Robert D. Barry,	100	0	0	100	0	0	5	13 Dec
CARLOW,	Forth,	The Rev. J. Bonham,	600	0	0	360	0	0	3	4 Feb
	Idrone, East,	Denis W. P. Beresford,	840	0	0	600	0	0	5	22 Apr
		Henry Bruen,	1,900	0	0	1,140	0	0	3	17 Jun
KILKENNY,	Galmoy,	Arthur W. Mosse,	850	0	0	680	0	0	4	5 July
	Ida,	Henry Gahan and others,	500	0	0	300	0	0	3	1 Nov
		Alfred Gahan and others,	500	0	0	300	0	0	3	"
	Knocktopher,	Sir James Langrishe, bart.,	600	0	0	360	0	0	3	9 Oct.
WEXFORD,	Ballaghkeen and Gorey,	Solomon A. Richards,	490	0	0	90	0	0	1	4 Dec.
	Ballaghkeen,	Ditto,	400	0	0	80	0	0	1	7 Mar
	Forth,	A. J. Howlin and another,	300	0	0	180	0	0	3	23 Dec
	Forth and Scarawalsh,	R. W. Hall Dare,	550	0	0	330	0	0	3	15 Jan.
	Gorey,	William Kennedy,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	6 Jan.
	Shelmaliere, West, and Bargy,	Francis A. Leigh,	700	0	0	560	0	0	4	11 Aug.
	Shelburne,	Charles Tottenham,	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	1	27 Jan.
		Lord Templemore,	1,000	0	0	800	0	0	4	12 Jan.
	Scarawalsh,	Viscount Monck,	700	0	0	140	0	0	1	21 Aug

WESTERN DISTRICT.

SLIGO,	Carbury,	Gerald Fitzgerald, Committee of the estate of R. C. Walker,	300	0	0	60	0	0	1	14 Mar.
	Coolavin,	Abram Powell,	150	0	0	90	0	0	3	31 Mar.
	Tireragh,	J. W. Stratford,	600	0	0	240	0	0	2	21 Oct.,
		Robert Orme,	500	0	0	200	0	0	2	13 Sept
		Ditto,	700	0	0	420	0	0	3	11 Sept
		Ditto,	250	0	0	50	0	0	1	15 Mar.
		Charles Tottenham,	350	0	0	210	0	0	3	13 Jan.,
		Ditto,	400	0	0	160	0	0	2	22 Jan.,
		R. G. Brinkley,	1,000	0	0	800	0	0	4	8 Nov.
		Sir Malby Crofton, bart.,	600	0	0	480	0	0	4	4 Aug.
		Richard Phibbs,	400	0	0	320	0	0	4	24 Aug.
	Tirerrill,	Hugh M'Ternan,	225	0	0	135	0	0	3	4 Sept.
		John Ffolliott,	700	0	0	140	0	0	1	25 Jan.,
		Robert Thompson,	450	0	0	90	0	0	1	22 Nov.
	Carrigallen,	The Rev. James Godley,	600	0	0	360	0	0	3	17 Jun
		John A. La Touche,	700	0	0	140	0	0	1	2 Jun
		Ditto,	175	0	0	140	0	0	4	8 Nov.
	Drumahaire,	Colonel J. J. Whyte,	2,000	0	0	1,600	0	0	4	14 Oct.,
		The Rev. W. M. Wilkins,	350	0	0	350	0	0	5	31 Oct.
	Leitrim,	The Earl of Albemarle,	1,500	0	0	900	0	0	3	30 April
		William R. La Touche,	600	0	0	360	0	0	3	21 Apr
		Joseph Keon,	175	0	0	100	0	0	3	4 Feb.
		Charles R. Peyton,	450	0	0	180	0	0	2	7 Apr.
		William Hamilton,	145	0	0	25	0	0	1	26 Feb.
	Mohill,	Hugh O'Beirne,	2,000	0	0	800	0	0	2	8 Mar.

C.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

ty.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £	s.	d.	Amount issued. £	s.	d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
. .	Carra, . . .	The National Building Company, .	2,500	0	0	2,000	0	0	4	30 Aug., 1869.
		Ditto, ...	500	0	0	300	0	0	3	,, ,,
	Clanmorris, . .	A. C. Lambert, ...	100	0	0	60	0	0	3	19 Mar., 1870.
		Lord Oranmore, ...	5,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	6	3 Mar., ,,
		A. C. Lambert, ...	120	0	0	20	0	0	1	1 Aug., 1868.
		Ditto, ...	420	0	0	240	0	0	3	19 May, 1869.
		Ditto, ...	240	0	0	200	0	0	5	21 May, ,,
		Dominick E. Browne, . . .	400	0	0	80	0	0	1	1 Sept., 1868.
	Erris, . . .	John Carey, ...	700	0	0	280	0	0	2	17 Nov., 1869.
	Gallen, . . .	George Orme Malley, . . .	100	0	0	80	0	0	4	8 Dec., 1868.
		Ditto, ...	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	27 Jan., 1869.
	Kilmaine, . .	Stanhope Kenny, ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	5	14 Feb., 1870.
		Robert Staples, ...	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	1	22 Mar., ,,
		Ditto, ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	5	18 Dec., 1868.
		Ditto, ...	450	0	0	360	0	0	4	11 Feb., 1869.
ion, .	Athlone, . .	John H. Dillon, ...	850	0	0	510	0	0	3	16 Oct., 1867.
		John W. Mitchell, ...	170	0	0	105	0	0	3	13 May, 1869.
		The late Lord Crofton, . . .	250	0	0	50	0	0	1	20 Sept., ,,
	Ballintubber, .	John W. Flanagan, . . .	850	0	0	510	0	0	3	11 April, 1867.
	Ballintubber, North,	William R. Tredennick, . .	1,000	0	0	800	0	0	4	11 Oct., ,,
	Ballintober, South,	The Rev. Sir H. J. Gunning, .	450	0	0	220	0	0	3	23 July, 1869.
		Denis O'Connor, ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	5	9 Mar., 1870.
	Ballintober, North, and Roscommon,	Henry S. P. Mahon, . . .	550	0	0	550	0	0	5	7 May, 1869.
	Ballintober, South,	Ditto, ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	5	11 Mar., ,,
	Ballymoe, . .	Patrick H. O'Connor, . . .	800	0	0	321	0	0	2	20 Aug., 1868.
		Charles R. Chichester, . . .	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0	5	1 Oct., 1869.
		Ditto, ...	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	5	9 Mar., 1870.
		Ditto, ...	2,250	0	0	1,350	0	0	3	4 Mar., ,,
		Henry T. Ferrall, ...	220	0	0	40	0	0	1	21 Feb., ,,
	Castlereagh, . .	H. B. Brabazon, ...	400	0	0	80	0	0	1	24 Sept., 1869.
		Travers R. Blackley, . . .	270	0	0	50	0	0	1	18 Nov., ,,
		The O'Conor Don, ...	600	0	0	240	0	0	2	27 Feb., ,,
	Frenchpark, . .	Henry T. Ferrall, ...	380	0	0	75	0	0	1	26 Feb., 1870.
	Roscommon, .	John C. Coote, ...	245	0	0	45	0	0	1	8 Oct., 1869.
		H. S. P. Mahon, ...	750	0	0	750	0	0	5	19 June, 1868.
, . .	Athenry, . .	Thomas R. Roche, ...	850	0	0	850	0	0	5	4 Aug., 1869.
		John A. Daly, ...	200	0	0	120	0	0	3	20 Oct., 1868.
		John H. Blake, ...	300	0	0	60	0	0	1	28 Dec., 1869.
		Ditto, ...	1,000	0	0	800	0	0	4	29 June, ,,
	Ballymoe, . .	John L. Bagot, ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	5	31 Mar., ,,
		Daniel O'Connell Ffrench, . .	100	0	0	100	0	0	5	3 Feb., ,,
		Charles D. O'Rorke, . . .	500	0	0	100	0	0	1	30 Oct., 1868.
		St. George Caulfield, . . .	600	0	0	360	0	0	3	28 Sept., 1869.
	Clare, . . .	Thomas Eyre Lambert, . . .	950	0	0	380	0	0	2	26 Oct., ,,
		Ditto, ...	750	0	0	450	0	0	3	16 Sept., ,,
		Denis Kirwan, ...	300	0	0	60	0	0	1	28 April, ,,
	Galway, . .	Valentine and Sir T. E. Blake, Bart.,	220	0	0	120	0	0	3	19 Feb., 1870.
		Francis L. Comyn, . . .	250	0	0	100	0	0	2	20 Mar., 1868.
	Killian, . . .	Anne Harriett Digby, . . .	200	0	0	120	0	0	3	3 Jan., 1870.
		The Rev. Sir W. R. Mahon, Bart.,	280	0	0	50	0	0	1	30 Aug., 1869.
	Killian and Clonmacnoon, . .	Ditto, ...	720	0	0	140	0	0	1	8 Oct., ,,
	Killian, . . .	Robert R. Smyth, ...	320	0	0	60	0	0	1	13 Jan., 1870.
	Kiltartan, . .	Elizabeth Gregory, . . .	180	0	0	120	0	0	4	30 April, 1869.
	Kilconnell, . .	Elizabeth C. Lynch, . . .	500	0	0	100	0	0	1	23 Feb., 1870.
	Kiltartan, . .	John W. H. Lambert, . . .	1,600	0	0	1,280	0	0	4	22 Mar., 1866.
	Loughrea, . .	James Galbraith, ...	1,000	0	0	800	0	0	4	4 Nov., 1869.
	Longford, . .	Stephen J. Cowan, ...	300	0	0	60	0	0	1	25 Feb., 1870.
	Moycullen, . .	George E. Burke, ...	450	0	0	450	0	0	5	23 Aug., 1869.
		Henry Hodson, ...	1,200	0	0	720	0	0	3	4 Sept., 1868.
		Ditto, ...	675	0	0	135	0	0	1	3 Feb., 1869.
		Ditto, ...	600	0	0	120	0	0	1	3 Mar., ,,
		George E. Burke, ...	550	0	0	220	0	0	2	14 Oct., ,,
		Matthew Kenny, ...	660	0	0	120	0	0	1	29 June, ,,
	Tiaquin, . .	James D'Arcy, ...	200	0	0	120	0	0	3	20 Oct., 1868.
, . .	Bunratty, Upper, .	Pierce O'Brien, ...	245	0	0	90	0	0	2	5 Mar., 1870.
		John C. Delmege, ...	300	0	0	180	0	0	3	9 July, 1869.
	Bunratty, Lower, and Tulla, Lower, .	John Gabbett, ...	500	0	0*	200	0	0	2	21 Aug., ,,
	Corcomroe, . .	James Shannon, ...	600	0	0	360	0	0	3	13 Jan., 1870.
	Inchiquin, . .	Jonas Studdert, ...	200	0	0	80	0	0	2	6 ,, 1866.
	Moyarta, . .	Richard B. Silles, . . .	200	0	0	160	0	0	4	16 July, 1869.
	Tulla, Lower, .	Carrol J. Naish, ...	225	0	0	80	0	0	2	23 Aug., ,,

APPENDIX C.

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

(C.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £	s.	d.	Amount issued. £	s.	d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of Order to I
LIMERICK,	Connelloe, Upper,	John Bateson,	600	0	0	240	0	0	2	16 Feb.,
		Right Hon. William Monsell,	300	0	0	120	0	0	2	10 Sept.,
		Henry F. Synan,	200	0	0	120	0	0	3	24 June,
		Ormsby and Elizabeth Cox,	400	0	0	240	0	0	3	8 Feb.,
	Connelloe, Lower,	Henry A. R. Pigott,	4,080	0	0	500	0	0	1	18 Nov.,
	Connelloe, Lower, and Glenquin,	Edward William O'Brien,	500	0	0	300	0	0	3	24 June,
	Connelloe, Lower,	Patrick T. Hartigan,	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	1	10 Jan.,
		Thomas Royse,	525	0	0	525	0	0	6	29 „
	Clanwilliam,	Lieutenant Colonel E. T. Gloster,	250	0	0	150	0	0	3	17 Aug.,
		Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.,	3,100	0	0	3,000	0	0	12	5 Aug.,
		Croker Barrington,	350	0	0	280	0	0	4	10 „
		Daniel F. Gabbett,	350	0	0	210	0	0	3	27 Nov.,
		Richard J. Gabbett,	300	0	0	180	0	0	3	4 Mar.,
	Coshlea,	Vesey T. Bunbury,	150	0	0	90	0	0	3	22 Feb.,
		Hugh Massy,	200	0	0	200	0	0	5	28 Jan.,
		Henry Maunsell,	120	0	0	80	0	0	4	4 Dec.,
	Coshma,	William Roche,	800	0	0	160	0	0	1	20 Sept.,
		The Earl of Cork and Orrery,	240	0	0	160	0	0	4	19 Mar.,
	Coshma, Upper Connelloe, Kenry, and Pubblebrien,	Ditto,	5,450	0	0	2,500	0	0	5	5 Jan.,
	Kenry,	The Rev. J. T. Waller,	7,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	5	22 Mar.,
	Kilmallock,	Elyston E. Evans,	2,800	0	0	800	0	0	2	28 July,
	Owneybeg,	Lord Cloncurry,	350	0	0	210	0	0	3	31 Mar.,
	Shanid,	The Guardians of Lord Monteagle,	500	0	0	400	0	0	4	17 April,
		Charles P. Roche,	100	0	0	100	0	0	5	28 July,
		Thomas R. Roche,	1,900	0	0	760	0	0	2	14 Oct.,
	Shanid, and Connelloe, Upper,	Edward William O'Brien,	1,400	0	0	560	0	0	2	11 Sept.,
	Shanid,	The Rev. T. W. Peile,	1,000	0	0	600	0	0	3	16 July,
	Shanid, and Connelloe, Lower,	John C. Delmege,	1,250	0	0	500	0	0	2	5 Feb.,
		Ditto,	1,000	0	0	600	0	0	3	2 Oct.,
	Small County,	Major George Gavin,	265	0	0	50	0	0	1	31 Jan.,
TIPPERARY,	Iffa and Offa, East,	William Shaw,	600	0	0	240	0	0	2	30 Sept.,
	Clanwilliam,	Robert M. Craig,	300	0	0	240	0	0	4	22 Mar.,
	Kilnemanagh, Upper	John W. Cooke,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	15 Dec.,
		Edward M. Armstrong,	1,600	0	0	960	0	0	3	2 Dec.,
	Ormond, Upper,	Robert C. Bowen,	900	0	0	540	0	0	3	17 Feb.,
		The Trustees of Lord Dunalley,	500	0	0	200	0	0	2	24 Mar.,
	Ormond, Lower,	John Farrer,	500	0	0	500	0	0	5	19 Feb.,
		Henry Dwyer,	350	0	0	350	0	0	5	3 „
	Owney and Arra,	Edward J. P. Lalor,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	5	22 „
	Slievenamanagh, Upper,	John W. Cooke,	100	0	0	80	0	0	5	5 Mar.,
CORK,	Carbery, West, (W.D.)	Michael H. Morris,	150	0	0	150	0	0	5	9 Mar.,
		Robert Swanton,	150	0	0	60	0	0	2	3 „
		Elizabeth M. Taylor,	340	0	0	180	0	0	3	28 Jan.,
		James H. Swanton,	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	5	9 Nov.,
		Timothy M'Downing,	1,000	0	0	600	0	0	3	3 Sept.,
	Carbery, East (W.D.)	Henry J. Hungerford,	250	0	0	250	0	0	5	19 Nov.,
		Ditto,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	22 Mar.,
	Carbery, East (W.D.), and Kinalea,	The Earl of Bandon,	550	0	0	220	0	0	2	5 „
	Condons and Clangibbon,	Henry L. Young,	420	0	0	160	0	0	2	9 Dec.,
	Duhallow,	Sir George C. Colthurst, bart.,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	5	8 Mar.,
		The Earl of Cork and Orrery,	200	0	0	200	0	0	5	23 June,
		Ditto,	150	0	0	150	0	0	5	3 Sept.,
		B. W. Purdon,	350	0	0	140	0	0	2	6 April,
		Sir George C. Colthurst, bart.,	2,000	0	0	800	0	0	2	12 Feb.,
		Ditto,	900	0	0	540	0	0	3	16 Feb.,
		Ditto,	650	0	0	260	0	0	2	15 Feb.,
		Daniel C. Bastable,	220	0	0	160	0	0	4	19 Mar.,
		Caroline M. Nash,	250	0	0	200	0	0	4	18 Oct.,
		Arthur Langford,	550	0	0	440	0	0	4	21 Feb.,
		Ditto,	650	0	0	130	0	0	1	1 July,
		Richard Smith,	400	0	0	80	0	0	1	7 Aug.,
		William Collins,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	31 Dec.,
	Imokilly,	C. W. T. Ponsonby,	2,000	0	0	1,200	0	0	3	22 Feb.,
		Edmond S. Coppinger,	350	0	0	140	0	0	2	1 Dec.,
	Kinalmeaky and East Carbery,	The Earl of Bandon,	940	0	0	180	0	0	1	9 Mar.,
	Kinnatalloon and Imokilly,	Richard U. Bayley,	1,150	0	0	460	0	0	2	26 Oct.,
	Kinalea,	Thomas B. Herrick,	400	0	0	240	0	0	3	2 Feb.,
	Kinsale,	The Hon. G. S. Gough,	240	0	0	240	0	0	5	11 Feb.,
	Muskerry, East,	Sir G. C. Colthurst, bart.,	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	5	5 Sept.,

(C.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amount sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of instalments issued.	Date of last Order to issue.
-CON.	Muskerry, East,	John D. Hawkes,	500 0 0	200 0 0	2	15 Mar., 1869.
	Muskerry, West,	Wallis Adams,	520 0 0	200 0 0	2	13 Feb., „
		Ditto,	700 0 0	280 0 0	2	18 Mar., „
	Orrery and Kilmore,	The Rev. R. Gibbings,	350 0 0	210 0 0	3	6 April, „
		Ditto,	250 0 0	250 0 0	5	1 Feb., 1870.
		Charles F. Harding,	400 0 0	400 0 0	5	5 Feb., 1869.
:FORD,	Coshmore and Coshbride,	Sir R. Musgrave, bart.,	600 0 0	600 0 0	5	2 Nov., 1869.
		Ditto,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	13 June, „
		Ditto,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	6 Jan., 1870.
	Decies without Drum,	Sir John N. Humble, bart.,	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	24 Aug., 1868.
		George Fitzmaurice,	340 0 0	195 0 0	3	15 Feb., „
	Decies without Drum & Upper Third.	The President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland,	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	3	17 Aug, 1866.
; . .	Clanmaurice,	W. T. Crosbie,	350 0 0	350 0 0	5	25 Nov., 1869.
		Wilson Gun,	550 0 0	330 0 0	3	20 Dec., 1869.
		Alexander Elliott,	250 0 0	50 0 0	1	31 July, 1868.
	Corkaguiney and Trughanacmy,	Samuel M. Hussey,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	13 May, 1869.
	Corkaguiny,	Lord Ventry,	700 0 0	140 0 0	1	20 Jan., 1870.
	Dunkerron, South,	Francis C. Bland,	1,950 0 0	1,170 0 0	3	2 July, 1868.
		Richard Mahony,	440 0 0	400 0 0	5	18 Mar., 1870.
		Ditto,	1,200 0 0	720 0 0	3	22 Oct., 1869.
		Francis C. Bland,	250 0 0	250 0 0	5	27 Nov., 1869.
		Daniel O'Connell,	400 0 0	160 0 0	2	24 Feb., 1870.
		Thomas K. Sullivan,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	28 Mar., 1870.
		Ditto,	400 0 0	320 0 0	4	10 Feb., 1870.
	Glenarought and Magunihy,	Francis H. Downing,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	2 April, 1869.
	Iraghticonnor,	Wilson Gun,	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	9 Nov., 1868.
		Stephen E. Collis,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	6 Oct., 1869.
		Robert Leslie,	600 0 0	120 0 0	1	23 June, 1869.
		Edward K. Supple,	600 0 0	120 0 0	1	17 Dec., 1869.
		William C. Hickie,	600 0 0	575 0 0	5	29 Dec., 1868.
		Thomas Sandes,	1,300 0 0	888 0 0	4	23 Jan., 1869.
	Iveragh,	James M'Gill Magill,	330 0 0	300 0 0	5	28 Sept., 1869.
		James Butler,	550 0 0	330 0 0	3	29 Nov., 1869.
		The Knight of Kerry,	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	26 May, 1868.
		Ditto,	1,400 0 0	560 0 0	2	2 Oct., 1869.
		James Butler,	675 0 0	270 0 0	2	26 Nov., 1869.
		John Leahy,	450 0 0	90 0 0	1	23 April, 1869.
	Magunihy,	Viscount Castlerosse,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	10 June, 1869.
		Ditto,	8,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	22 Nov., 1869.
	Magunihy and Trughanackmy,	Francis B. Chute,	2,450 0 0	490 0 0	1	17 June, „
		John F. Godley,	375 0 0	300 0 0	4	22 Oct., „
	Trughanacmy,	Ditto,	1,700 0 0	340 0 0	1	6 July, „
		Samuel M. Hussey,	200 0 0	80 0 0	2	30 Nov., 1867.
		Mary Anne Walker,	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	8 Oct., 1869.
		Francis A. Chute and another,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	15 Aug., 1868.
		Robert C. Hickson,	400 0 0	320 0 0	4	9 Sept., 1869.
		Langford Rae,	800 0 0	640 0 0	4	31 Jan., 1870.

By order,

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1870.

Appendix D.

APPENDIX D.

Inland Navigations and Harbours.

Report of Mr. Robt. Adams, Inspector.

Report of Mr. Robert Adams, Inspector, on the State of the Tyrone Navigation. For the year ending 31st of March, 1870.

Coalisland, 21st January, 1870.

Sir,—This navigation has been maintained in good order during the past year, notwithstanding that many of the lock gates have been a long time in use, and consequently very much worn.

No new works have been undertaken during the past year, those executed being merely the works of repair incidental to the maintenance of the Canal, viz.:—The pinning and pointing 490 superficial yards of the quay walls, on the north and south sides of the basin, and the removal of about one thousand cubic yards of silt and mud out of it; the repairs of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lock gates; the scraping, cleaning, and coating the entire lock gates with tar; the repairs of the towing-path (which is also a turnpike-road) and can banks; the surface of the wharf and quay was coat with broken limestone and carefully attended to; fif lineal perches of the canal bank (7th level) was raise and the lock-keepers' houses lime-whitened.

I regret to have again to report, that the removal the weed, *anacharis alsinastrum*, from the canal, st continues a source of considerable expense.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Robert Adams.

The Secretary, Board of Public Works.

Report of Mr. Robert Manning, M. Inst. C.E.

Extracts from Report of Mr. Robert Manning, M. Inst. C.E., on Piers and Harbours. For the year ending 31st of March, 1870.

April 8, 1870.

In making my report on the several piers and harbours under the charge of the Board, I beg to observe that the storms of last winter were unusually severe, and have caused considerable damage to those works which, having been constructed to afford protection from the sea, are consequently exposed to the full force and violence of its waves.

At the royal harbours of Kingstown, Howth, Donaghadee, and Dunmore, damages to the sea-walls are reported, as well as at the fishery piers of Kilkeel, Kilmore, Passage, and Spiddle.

Kingstown Harbour, County of Dublin.

With the exception of the dredging operations, the works executed are those of ordinary maintenance and repair, ballasting vessels, &c., &c., which have been described in former reports, and to which it is not now necessary to make any special allusion.

The dredging of the deposit opposite the Victoria Wharf was commenced on the 2nd February. The material, being mud, was not suitable for ballast, and was removed in waggons to Glasthule quarry.

In my estimate for the ensuing year, provision has been made for the plant necessary for the removal of the dredged stuff.

The storm of last February damaged the sea slopes of both the east and west piers, and the inner wall of the latter. Part of the ashlar wall, back of the west pier head, and near its junction with the paved slope, also received damage. This has been made good, and a large quantity of very heavy stones has been disposed in the form of a rough slope at the face of the wall.

Howth Harbour, County of Dublin.

The works executed at this harbour consisted of the usual maintenance, and the excavation of rock in the bed of the harbour. The winter gales disturbed some of the pavement of the east pier, which is being replaced in a permanent manner.

Donaghadee Harbour, County of Down.

During the past year, in addition to the ordinary works of maintenance, 207 square yards of pavement have been set on the sea slopes of the north and south piers. A quantity of 200 cubic yards of large stone has been quarried and placed at the toe of the sea pavement.

During the gales of the 13th and 14th of February last, about 170 square yards of the pavement of the north pier was displaced. It is now in progress of repair.

Dunmore Harbour, County Cork.

A quantity of 2,800 cubic yards of rubble ston were deposited at the toe of the slope of east pier a round pier head. A gap made in the pavement of th storm wall has been made good with 84 cubic yards cut stone and rubble, and a quantity of 200 supe yards of wharf pavement has been re-set.

A very heavy gale of wind occurred on the 30th December last, which carried a large quantity of th rubble stone from the toe of the slope round to th pier head, and damaged the pavement of the sea slope I have made a special report to the Board on the in jury caused by this storm.

Lady Elizabeth's Cove Pier.

The works at this pier have been nearly complete and the damage done to the works by the winter gale has been repaired.

Liebgarrow Boat-slip, Aran Island, County Donegal.

Mr. Charley reports that 190 feet in length of th slip has been finished since December last, and tha the work has withstood the severe storms of last winte without any injury whatever.

Bantry Pier.

The Clerk of Works reports that all the walls of th pier have now been finished, also the coping of th wharf and the parapet. The mooring posts have als been fixed, and the filling has been completed. Ma terials have still to be provided for the surface pave ment of the wharf.

Passage East, Waterford.

The works at this place consist of the clearing ou of the present dock; the construction of a rubb stone groin, to prevent the dock being again filled wit sand and shingle; and the extension of the presen wharf, the stones for which are being quarried an dressed.

Kilkeel Pier, County of Down.

The works of this pier, which were nearly complete in November last, received serious damage from th storm which occurred on the 28th of December. Th pier has been sufficiently secured to prevent increase damage, and the injury sustained will be repaired per manently in the month of May next, when the weather becomes settled.

The works for which an additional grant has been obtained are now being proceeded with, and the pro gress is satisfactory.

lannan Boat Harbour, near Clifden, County Galway.

e works remaining to be executed are 380 cubic
of stone and gravel filling in the quay, and 179
feet of back-wall to be raised 2 ft. 6 in. high.

Ballycastle Boat-slip, County Antrim.

ie slip has been completed. The improvement of
ntrance by the excavation of rock has still to be
, but no authority for proceeding with this latter
has yet been given.

Kilmore Pier, County Wexford.

his pier suffered severely from the winter's storms.
m of money having been provided for temporary
irs, the most vulnerable parts have been made
. I have reported to the Board the quantity and
of the work which will be necessary to place this
in a safe state.

Clifden Quay, County of Galway.

This work has been completed, and is under award.

Spiddle Pier, County of Galway.

The works at this pier are approaching completion. They are now delayed by the labourers leaving to attend to their farms, which will occupy them till the latter end of April.

During the December gales, the end of the pier wall, for a length of 10 feet, and 40 feet in length of pavement on sea slope, were washed away.

ROBERT MANNING, M. INST. C.E.

The Secretary, Board of Public Works, Dublin.

Report of Mr. Robert Manning, M. Inst. C.E.

ORT of Mr. JOHN S. MASON, C.E., Engineer in charge of ULSTER CANAL. For the year ending 31st March, 1870.

Report of Mr. J. S. Mason, Engineer.

Monaghan, 1st April, 1870.

IR,—I beg to submit the following report on the
ks and repairs of the Ulster Canal during the past
:—

he works have been maintained in good order.
airing and keeping up the fences, embankments,
towing-paths, and a supply of water at all seasons
he year is only required to open the canal for
ic.

he legal steps necessary for acquiring land for the
posed extension of the reservoir at Quiglough still
the advancement of the works contemplated for
ing a better supply of water from the river Black-
r, and storing a larger quantity during floods.
the 25th January ult., an arbitration meeting was
l here for the purpose of hearing the claims of per-
s interested in the lands required for the proposed
ks, when some extraordinary estimates of injury
value were given in evidence. Although portions
he land are poor and waste, it was all represented as
e of the best in the county. The matter is still
er the arbitrator's consideration, and awaits his
rd.

ne works of maintenance and state of repair are
cribed in the following divisions :

1.—*Charlemont to Caledon*—14 *miles.*

he works in this division required little repair, and
canal was available for traffic the greater part of
year. The upper sluice-frames of the first lock
e renewed, and the water wing-walls of the several
lges and locks repaired and pointed with cement.
portion of land at Tullykeevan is being fenced ; and
the summer time puddle-trenches were sunk in
inn's embankment where leakages were observed.
e portion of canal between the third and sixth
ks was formed over an open-jointed limestone rock,
ere leakages are frequent and give much trouble in
ling the places. The fence and towing-paths have
n kept in repair, with other minor works of main-
nce.

2.—*Caledon to Monaghan*—11 *miles.*

Only minor works of repair were required : renew-
g a portion of the sheeting of the long gates of the
th lock ; removing mud from towing-paths in
ces, which was taken out of the canal in the pre-
us year ; repairing and cementing the joints of the
eral water wing-walls of locks and bridges ; painting
k-gate beams, and puddling leakages in embank-
ts. Near Martin's bridge one of the high embank-
ts showed a slight indication of slipping, when the
[illegible] renewed and further injury prevented. A
w fence was made at Killyneil, at the top of a side-
g cutting, on the application of the adjoining occu-
pier ; between the 11th and 16th locks the mud was cleared out from the bottom of the canal ; the wood work of the Caledon store and the beams of the lock-gates were painted ; and the towing-paths were gravelled and kept in good repair. This portion of the canal has been used for traffic during the winter months.

3.—*Monaghan to Smithborough*—8 *miles.*

This division continued in good repair ; the puddle banks were renewed in a few places, and, to prevent injury by flooding, the weeds have been removed where they obstructed the canal. The water wing-walls of the several bridges were repaired, and the towing-paths and fences maintained in good order. The fences of the feeder from Quiglaugh were completed where required. Borings were made in the site of the proposed embankment to ascertain the depth of a good foundation, and detailed surveys have been made of the lands required for reservoir and head-feeder.

4.—*Smithborough to Clones*—6 *miles.*

A considerable loss of water was observed on the reach between the 22nd and 23rd locks, and having been traced to the bottom of the canal, it was found necessary to puddle a portion where it passed through a gravel formation, and a quantity of clay was boated to the place for the purpose. The puddle slopes have been renewed in some of the embankments. At Legashill the embankment settled down, and required to be raised a second time. The water wing-walls of the several bridges and locks were repaired, and some of the lock-beams painted. The towing-paths, fences, and other works are in good order.

5.—*Clones to Lough Erne*—7 *miles.*

During the summer months the bottom of the canal was cleared of mud and obstructions for the entire length of the division. Near the 25th lock the canal passes over an open-jointed rock formation, where holes opening in the bottom are of frequent occurrence, causing a great loss of water ; and a stop plank groove will be built convenient to this place, so that repairs, when required, may be immediately made ; and stones have been quarried and prepared for building this summer. The embankments continuing to be leaky were further puddled in places. Until such time as the reaches in this division shall be constantly supplied with water, the embankments will not be staunch, as the puddle clay is injured by exposure to the air and sun when they cannot be kept full. Some slips in the slope of the canal next the towing-path were repaired, and the towing-paths, being partly used as farm cart-roads, have been repaired, with other minor works of

APPENDIX D.

Report of Mr. J. S. Mason, Engineer.

maintenance. At the crossing of the Clones and Cavan Railway, the company left their work, as regards the canal, unfinished, and the water-way for boats passing requires to be improved by widening and straightening.

The weed, *anacharis alsinastrum*, referred to in previous reports, still requires removal to keep the water-way clear in wet weather; but it appears to be declining, and grows less abundantly than in former years. It has been found valuable for manure, and the adjoining occupiers on some portions of the canal remove it at their own cost. For that purpose every encouragement is given by lending suitable implements to extend the practice so as to keep the navigation clear of weeds and in good order.

The works have escaped all injury from the winter floods in the adjoining rivers and streams, which in previous years caused breaches and slips in the bank and the reaches have been maintained at the pro levels during the winter months.

By permission, some traffic has been occasiona allowed on the canal, and 1,530 tons of corn, coa timber, iron, tiles, lime, slates, and turf were carri in lighters between Charlemont and Monaghan. T want of constant supply of water prevents a contin ous trade, which may be expected when the reserv works are completed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MASON, C.E.

Edward Hornsby, esq., Secretary,
Board of Public Works, Dublin.

Report of Mr. James M. Merrick, Inspector.

REPORT of Mr. JAMES M. MERRICK, Inspector, on the STATE of the SHANNON NAVIGATION fro SHANNON HARBOUR to LOUGH ALLEN; also the BOYLE WATER NAVIGATION from its Jun tion with the SHANNON to DRUM WHARF, near BOYLE. For year ending the 31st March, 1870.

Navigation Course from Shannon Harbour to Battle Bridge Lock.

The following works have been executed for the maintenance of the navigation channel, a length of 79 miles, between Shannon harbour and the Battle Bridge lock, through Loughs Ree, Forbes, Boffin, Bodarrig, &c.:—13 new larch guide-piles and discs have been erected, and 3 floating-piles moored; 30 guide-piles have been bushed at top, and 18 discs have been erected on others to make them more visible in fog or twilight; 26 floating-buoys have been taken up, repaired, painted, and remoored; 8 stone beacons were underpinned and pointed with cement, and 14 were painted in the distinguishing colours, red and black.

The growth of the aquatic weed, *anacharis alsinastrum*, has increased very much in the shallow parts of the Shannon and Boyle water during the past year, but not to any injurious extent in the navigation course or where the water is deep.

Shannon Bridge.

A stake and three-wire fence, 586 yards in length, has been erected at Derryholmes, to protect the spoil-bank from trespass and maintain the boundary of the Board's property.

The stone-gate piers at entrance to the lower wharf have been repaired; and a new iron gate, 10 feet wide by 5 feet high, has been erected to replace a decayed timber one.

The interior of the office and toll-collector's house was limewashed, and the timber work painted in one coat oil paint.

Athlone.

A stake and three-wire fence (very strong), 289 yards in length, has been erected on the west bank of the old canal, from the Lock Mills to the Garrison Bridge, to protect the bank from trespass by cattle. The slopes of the banks were repaired, and all slips and inequalities made good.

475 lineal feet of $\frac{3}{4}$-inch gas pipe, which had become defective, has been replaced by new pipes of 1-inch bore, to supply the lamps at Lock and on Connaught quay.

64 lineal feet of iron railing, with a gate 10 feet wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, have been erected across the south end of the Connaught quay, for the protection of the lock and to prevent trespass on the Board's property adjoining.

The lock-gates were scraped and tarred, and the iron work painted in two coats oil paint; and the chains and gear boxes of lower gates were repaired.

60 cubic yards of gravel and clay deposit, which formed a bank in the navigation channel immediately below the lock, was dredged by spoon and bag.

98 cubic yards of silt has been dredged out of the lock chamber (in like manner), and all the dredged material deposited at the up-stream side of the weir wall, to make good the backing where defective.

110 lineal feet of surface channel and a drain with iron grating have been made in the store yard, to carr off the rain water; and the boat-shed was covered w 228 square feet of patent felt, and coated with Sto holm tar.

The approaches to the swivel bridge, over the h stones, were repaired with a concrete composed green granite (broken small) and Roman cement.

The boundary wall and stone piers of entrance-g to the Board's property at the east end of weir w has been repaired.

The large flat barge has been thoroughly paired, the exterior and interior being sheeted w red pine boarding, caulked and tarred, and the ang of sides and bottom covered with sheet iron, laid patent felt, to protect them from injury; a new ma sail, and rigging were also provided.

The Connaught wharf has been metalled with tons of broken stones and gravel.

The old timber steam dredger—which was incapa of being further repaired, and the timbers of which completely decayed from dry-rot—was broken up. her engine, machinery, &c., were taken into store sale.

Lanesborough.

Two rubble stone piers, with a timber gate 8 wide by 5 feet high, have been erected at entrance the old harbour property, to prevent trespass.

The interior of the toll-collector's office has b limewashed, and the south-west boundary wall of Board's property has been repaired.

Tarmonbarry.

The swivel bridge machinery was adjusted, scra and cleaned.

The lock gates were scraped and tarred, and footboards of lower gates were repaired with red planking 2 inches thick.

A large amount of deposit was cleared away bag and spoon from the sill of lower lock gates.

The joints of 25 square yards of masonry of wall were pointed with Roman cement; and square yards of the pitched pavement at foo weir wall, which had been disturbed by the flood the previous winter, were taken up and reset. A piece of red pine, 80 feet long by 9 inches, by 3 inc secured to elm piles, was put in at foot of paven 275 perches of catch drain, from the upper river bankment, have been scoured up, and all obstruct removed.

Cloondrah.

The lock-gates at this station were scraped tarred, and 8 square yards of the masonry of the el ber pointed with Roman cement.

114 cubic yards of clay and gravel deposit, and cubic yards of stones—principally brought dow the river Camlin, by the winter floods—were rem by spoon and bag dredging from the Cloondrah C below the lock; and 186 cubic yards of clay

. and 12 cubic yards of stones, were also removed the canal above the lock.

arge larch guard piles were driven on the up- side of Small Weir at Fleming's Mill, to prevent boats drifting over during high floods.

lineal perches of the Cloondrah Canal, below the were cleared (by drags) of the weeds which im- the traffic of trade boats.

e lock-house was limewashed, and the barge and courses pointed with Portland cement.

e flooring of the timber jetty at the end of the canal epaired, where defective, with red pine planking.

Rooskey.

ne portions of the backing of the weir wall, having washed away by the action of the winter floods, s made good by 100 cubic yards of puddle-staunch- nd the leakage perfectly stopped.

e lock-gates were scraped and tarred.

e interior of the lock-house and out offices were ashed.

Jamestown Canal, Lock, and Mill Buildings.

e lock-gates at Jamestown were scraped and d. and the iron work painted in two coats oil paint.

ie foot-boards of upper lock-gates were repaired red pine planking 2 inches thick.

x coping-stones on the weir wall, having been aced by the flood, were reset and securely dowelled.

Carrick-on-Shannon.

lineal feet of sewer, 18 inches in width, was con- ted at the Roscommon side of the river, through Board's property.

ne interior of the toll-collector's house was lime- ed, and the flues and fireplaces repaired.

le Bridge and Drumleague Locks, and Lough Allen Canal.

he lock at Battle Bridge, through the masonry and s of which there were considerable leakages, has ergone thorough repair. The water was dammed and the masonry made good, where defective, and entire carefully pointed with cement. The side- ts of fore-bay of lock were taken down and rebuilt, which enabled the counterfort of the hollow quoins, in connexion therewith—which was very defective—to be also thoroughly repaired, pointed, and staunched. The pavement and sills of the upper gates were staunched with cement grouting, and carefully pointed.

The coping was taken up and properly reset, and the concrete backing to side-walls and all puddle staunching made good where defective.

The lower lock gates were repaired and staunched by red pine counter-sheeting, laid on patent felt, well tarred.

And a pair of sluice paddles were fixed in the upper gates, and all defects in the sheeting made good.

The gates at Drumleague lock were scraped and tarred, and all leakages staunched. The upper gates were strengthened by $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch oak planking, bolted to the cross framing. The joints of masonry were pointed where necessary, the puddle-staunching made good where defective, and all leakages effectually stopped.

The exterior and interior of the lock-house were limewashed.

The Boyle Water.

To facilitate the ascent of salmon to the upper waters of Lough Key and the Boyle river, the old mill-race, extending from the south end of weir-wall to Knockvicar bridge (down stream), a distance of 352 yards, has been scoured up, and the dam at upper end and all obstructions removed; 45 lineal feet of rough stone wall was built at the outfall, to divert the stream into the deep channel through the centre arch of the bridge, and two dozen of iron stakes were driven in the bottom of the race to prevent poachers from drawing nets.

General State of the Works.

The general state of the works is most satisfactory. The harbours and wharves at Lecarrow, Dromod, Drumsna, Carnadoe, Jamestown, Kilbride, and Drumshambo, on the Shannon; and also at Cootehall, Knockvicar, and Drum wharf, on the Boyle water, are in good preservation.

JAMES M. MERRICK, Inspector,
Shannon Office, Athlone,
31st March, 1870.

To the Secretary, Board of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

PORT of Mr. WILLIAM MOLLOY, Inspector, on the STATE of the SHANNON NAVIGATION (LIMERICK DISTRICT), and the MAIGUE NAVIGATION. For the year 1869.

Shannon Office, Limerick,
28th February, 1870.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you for the information he Board the following report of the state of the works the Lower and Middle Shannon, which have been efully mantained during the past year, and are all y in a good state of repair.

Querrin.

The roadway to the pier has been repaired with 10 s of strong gravel.

Kilrush.

A new store-house 30 feet long by 11 feet wide has n built on the pier, which affords very great accom- dation to the public. This store is now rented to the ssrs. Malcomson Brothers, who run their steamers ly between this station and Limerick, also in con- ion with the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company. office for the Collector, with waiting-room for ssengers travelling by steamers, has been built on the r, which affords a degree of accommodation not retofore enjoyed by the public. The old portion of pier adjoining the roadway has been pinned, the ne stairs renewed by rough punching the surface to event the passengers from slipping. The two hoisting anes scraped, cleaned, and painted.

Saleen.

The surface of the wharf has been repaired with 10 s strong gravel. A retaining wall 15 feet long 6 t high and 18 inches thick built at end of house to prevent the garden from injury by high tides. The Collector's house has been whitened, the doors and windows painted one coat in oil paint.

Kilteery Pier.

The works of this station are in good order. No expenditure incurred during the year.

Foynes Harbour.

The wharf has been repaired with 10 tons of broken stones. The four hoisting-cranes on the pier have been scraped, cleaned, and painted in oil paint, the stays of two of them have been coated with well boiled Stockholm tar. The accumulation of silt is on the increase, which very much affects vessels entering the harbour.

Clare.

The wharf has been repaired with 20 cubic yards of broken stones, the berths for vessels frequenting the port cleaned and made even, the office lime-whitened, and the Collector's name painted on same.

Limerick Navigation.

The canal banks, wharves, roadways, bridges, and towing paths between Limerick and Killaloe, a distance of 16 miles have been well and carefully maintained. In consequence of the high floods during the months of December and January portions of the towing-paths on the Shannon levels were covered with water, when the floods receded the banks were soft and several slips took place in them, which were attended to without delay. The wharf and roadway at Limerick between Clare

APPENDIX D.

Report of Mr. William Molloy, Inspector.

street and the canal stores have been repaired with 95 cubic yards of broken stones. The towing-paths have been repaired with 350 tons of gravel, 97 yards superficial of stone pitching, 325 yards superficial sodding slopes of banks, 1,336 perches lineal of boundary drains cleaned and deepened, 987 perches of the canal dragged and cleaned of weeds, which formed an obstruction to the trade boats. The lock-gates twenty-four in number have been kept in good repair, 9 new balance beams, 8 new logger heads with rollers and cheeks. Four uprights and brackets have been put on the several gates. The old balance beams and sheeting of all the gates have been scraped, cleaned, and coated with Stockholm tar. Iron-work painted, one coat in oil. The lock-houses, stores, &c., twenty-one in number, have been lime-whitened. The wood-work of doors and windows painted, one coat in oil paint.

World's End.

The stone pitching of the road wall from the quay to the entrance gate was very much injured by the heavy floods. It has been repaired by under pinning and building 45 superficial yards of walling.

Bunown—Ardcloony River.

The successive floods in the river during the past year have brought down large quantities of shingle and gravel from the mountains, which were trapped above the towing-path and prevented from being driven into the navigation course; 1,386 cubic yards of this gravel has been removed by horses and carts, and several breaches in the embankments repaired and made good.

Killaloe.

The collector's and caretaker's houses and storehouses on the canal banks have been repaired and lime-whitened. A portion of the roof of the storehouse in the ship-yard being defective, the ends of the rafters decayed had to be stripped and renewed with Countess slates on sawn laths two squares. The river wall between the lock-house and the pier-head has been underpinned and pointed 180 superficial yards, and 92 feet lineal, by 3 feet high and 18 inches thick, of parapet road wall built in mortar. Three barges repaired, viz. :—No. 1, repaired with 26 new oak timbers 5 feet × 5″ × 5″. 170 feet superficial of 2-inch red pine sheeting on sides and ends, and 1,120 feet of caulking, two threads paid off, the entire coated with Stockholm tar. One new end deck 14 feet square, on joists 14 feet long 7″ × 4″ deep, covered with 2-inch red pine sheeting, the seams caulked and paid off. No. 2 barge—repaired with 22 oak timbers on sides, 5 feet by 5″ × 5″ square, 10 angle boards on ends, 11 feet long, 7″ deep, and 5″ thick, 250 feet superficial of 2-inch red pine sheeting on sides and ends, 1,250 feet of caulking, two threads paid off, the whole coated with Stockholm tar, two end decks 14 feet square, each shored up and counter-sheeted with one-inch red pine sheeting. No. 6.—10 ton barge has been thoroughly repaired, viz. :—Two new kelsons of red pine 18 feet long, 9″ × 6″, 30 oak timbers, 3 feet long, 4″ × 4″, 238 feet of red pine sheeting, 2 inches thick, 950 feet of caulking on sides, ends, and bottom, two threads paid off, 144 feet superficial of 1½″ thick ceiling on bottom, the whole coated with Stockholm tar.

Scarriff.

Both quays at this station are in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Mount Shannon.

The pier at this station is in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Portumna.

The wharf has been repaired with 12 cubic yards of broken stones, a car passage from the roadway to the wharf, on the western side has been constructed to store timber when required for that purpose. The wooden jetty has been renewed by driving 26 strong piles in front, and 47 short piles at rere to support the superstructure, 18 joists, 8 feet long, 10″ × 6″ deep, 1 feet lineal of waleing, 10″ × 6″ thick, and 360 f superficial of 3-inch sheet on top. The toll-house h whitened, and office on wharf coated with Stockholm t

Meelick.

The footways on both breast and tail gates have b counter-sheeted with 351 feet superficial of inch pine, four pair of strap hinges over heel posts, brasses in tail gates reversed, and 35 feet superfi 3-inch sheeting on deep gates. Several leakages h ing appeared from time to time in the new canal ba had been attended to without delay, the breaches m good and the leaks stopped with well-tempered puld and in some cases at the rere of those leaks, sheet piles had been driven to prevent the puddle from be driven away; latterly they have become troublesom as year after year they break out in different pla through the bottom of the canal and under the ba in several instances, breaking up in the adjoining fiel The lock-house lime-whitened, the roofs of the sto overhauled and pointed, 230 perches of side dra cleaned and all obstructions removed. Two sm barges repaired, viz. :—No. 1, with two kelsons of pine, 20 feet long, 7″ × 6″, 16 timbers, 3 feet, 4″ × four timbers, 4 feet 6″ long, 5 inches square, 80 f superficial of 2-inch sheeting on sides and ends, feet of ceiling inside, 1½″ thick, 280 feet of se caulked. No. 2, 16 timbers, 2 feet long, 4 in square, 64 feet superficial of 1½ inch sheeting on s and ends, 190 feet of caulking seams all paid off coated with Stockholm tar.

Cloonaheenogue Canal.

The lock-house has been lime-whitened, the l gates cleaned and coated with Stockholm tar. S repairs executed on superstructure of Allen's Bri 396 perches of boundary drain scoured and deepe A rough stone wall has been built in from the r leading from Lavagh, 100 feet long, 5 feet high, 18 inches thick, to prevent the canal bank from b worn away.

Banagher.

The Collector's house has been lime-whitened, roof repaired and pointed, windows, doors, and floo of the storehouse repaired, the Collector's office repa and sides and ends coated with tar. The hand dre was employed and removed 260 cubic yards of stuff weeds from the harbour.

Shannon Harbour.

The entire of the wooden bridge, piles, stays, st sheeting, and rails had been all scraped and coated Stockholm tar; the approaches to both ends of bridge raised 18 inches high, and a stone pitchin 38 yards superficial, built to protect the sides of s The approaches to the ferryboat have been made g The ferry-house lime-whitened and doors painted.

General Navigation.

The necessary guide piles, buoys and beacons fo fining the sailing course have been attended to, viz 29 piles driven between Victoria Harbour and Portu and seven buoys placed on shoals on Lough Derg. stone beacon on Derry Rock has been rebuilt and different other beacons, nine in number, have lime-whitened.

River Maigue Navigation.

The Collector's house has been repaired and whitened, the Swivel Bridge scraped, cleaned, painted two coats in oil. The obstructions in navigation course and silt in the harbour remo 296 cubic yards of stuff taken therefrom.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MOLL

The Secretary, Board Public Works,
Custom-House, Dublin.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the Report of the Tithe Commissioners to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st January 1870.

[For the Year 1869.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Consolidated Commission,
31st January 1870.

SIR,

IT is our duty to forward to you the Report of our Proceedings in the Tithe Department of this Consolidated Commission to the close of the year 1869.

We have received 7,070 Agreements, and confirmed 6,778.

We have made 5,648 Drafts of compulsory Awards, and confirmed 5,450.

In 12,228 Districts, as will be seen from the above statement, the Tithes have been commuted by confirmed Agreements or confirmed Awards.

In 414 of these Districts the Rentcharges have been disposed of by Redemption or Merger.

We have received 11,788 Apportionments, and confirmed 11,784.

We have made 4,023 Altered Apportionments, and confirmed 3,489; and of these 150 have been received and 153 confirmed during the year 1869.

We have received 1,173 Applications for the Exchange of Glebe Lands, and confirmed 1,057 of such Exchanges; and of these 39 Applications were received and 36 Exchanges confirmed during the past year.

We have received 1,324 Applications for the Redemption of Rentcharge, and have completed 931 of such Redemptions; and of these 133 were received and 90 completed during the year 1869.

We have received 9 Applications to convert variable Corn-rents payable under local Acts of Parliament into Rentcharges to be henceforth payable in like manner as ordinary Tithe Rentcharges, and have completed Awards in 5 of these cases.

At the close of 1869 we had confirmed 14,913 distinct Mergers of Tithes or Rentcharges.

We annex an Abstract.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servants,

G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
JAMES CAIRD.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

[C. 40.—*Price* ½*d.*]

ABSTRACT OF TITHE PROCEEDINGS.

Agreements received		7,070
Do. confirmed	6,778	
Do. superseded by awards	291	
		7,069
Do. not completed		1
Awards made		5,648
Do. confirmed	5,450	
Do. superseded by agreements	165	
		5,615
Do. not completed		33
Total number of agreements and awards confirmed		12,228
Tithe districts in which the rentcharges have been disposed of by merger or redemption	414	
Apportionments received	11,788	
		12,202
Tithe districts in which the rentcharges remain to be disposed of		26
Apportionments received		11,788
Do. confirmed		11,784
Do. not completed		4
Altered apportionments received		4,023
Do. confirmed	3,489	
Do. withdrawn	336	
		3,825
Do. in progress		198
Applications for the exchange of glebe lands received		1,173
Exchanges confirmed	1,057	
Do. withdrawn	84	
		1,141
Do. in progress		32
Applications for the redemption of rentcharge received		1,324
Redemptions confirmed		931
Do. in progress		393
Applications for the conversion of corn-rents received		9
Awards completed	5	
Do. withdrawn	1	
		6
Do. in progress		3
Mergers of tithe or rentcharge received		14,915
Do. confirmed		14,913
Do. in progress		2

31st December 1869.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st Jan. 1870.

[For the Year 1869.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1870.

25345.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames, appointed under the Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 142, prepared in obedience to the 138th Section of that Act.

IN conformity with the Act of Parliament constituting the Commission, the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames have to submit their Forty-fourth Annual Report.

Previous to the Annual Toll Letting last year, the Commissioners decided on reducing the Toll on the Harrow-road, for horses drawing, from two pence to one penny halfpenny. This resulted in a diminution of 200 *l.* from the sum for which the Tolls on that district were let in 1868, but on the whole districts of the Metropolis Roads the decrease was 60 *l.* only from the previous letting; on the other hand the Marylebone and Finchley Tolls increased to the extent of 60 *l.*

In the Appendix (No. 1) will be found an account of the receipts and expenditure on the Metropolis Roads during the past year; the former amounted to 29,198 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*, of which 24,086 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* was from Tolls, and the latter to 28,407 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*; this includes a sum of 300 *l.* (of which 50 *l.* was contributed by the Tottenham Local Board), being the cost of lowering and improving the hill on the Green Lanes Road mentioned in the General Surveyor's Report in Appendix (No. 4), to which the Commissioners refer for details as to other alterations which have been effected during the last year, and also as to the present state of the Roads under their charge.

The liabilities on the 31st December last, were 3,663 *l.* 0 *s.* 7 *d.* The Commissioners on the same day continued to hold the 4,000 *l.* Exchequer Bills as formerly stated.

In their last Report the Commissioners stated that the bonded debt secured on the Tolls of the Marylebone and Finchley Road had been so much diminished that they anticipated its total extinction this year; and they now report that they have in hand sufficient funds for this purpose, which they intend at once to apply to the satisfaction of these claims; and there will then only remain to be provided under the Local Act a sum of 2,773 *l.* 2 *s.*, due to the representatives of Henry Samuel Eyre, Esq.; when this shall have been paid off the Toll gates will be removed.

The receipts and expenditure, on account of Harvist's Estate, are given in Appendix (No. 3), on reference to which will be seen the proportions which are payable to the parishes of Marylebone and Paddington, and the balance which remained applicable to the maintenance of the Road to Edgware.

Metropolis Roads Office,
11 February 1870.

Hylton,
In the Chair.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS, for One Year to 31st December 1869.

RECEIPT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BALANCE to 31st December 1868						
	-	-	-	412	8	–
ORDINARY.						
Tolls	24,086	13	4			
On Account of Rents and Profits of Estates, viz.:—						
Harrow School (£. 3,000 – –)						
Harvist's (£. 1,016 4 8)						
	4,016	4	8			
Composition from the Magistrates of Middlesex for the Repair of Roads over County Bridges, one Year to 31st December 1868	250	–	–			
Interest on Exchequer Bills, Road Sand sold, Repairs of Roads, Compensation for Loss of Water, Rent of Premises let, &c.	795	11	6			
TOTAL ORDINARY	-	-	£.	29,148	9	6
TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT.						
Contribution from Tottenham Parish for part Cost of alteration at Jolly Butchers' Hill	-	-	-	50	–	–
			£.	29,610	17	6

BALANCE in hand:

	£.	s.	d.
Cash	1,203	12	11
Exchequer Bills	4,000	–	–

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ORDINARY.						
For the Maintenance of the Roads, viz.:—						
Day Labour, including Men at Pumps during the Watering Season, and Work by Contract	4,697	16	–			
Team Labour, including Watering	4,473	6	8			
Materials, including Freightage and Wharfage, viz.:—						
Flints	731	13	2			
Gravel	1,631	10	4			
Granite and Hard Stone	11,110	11	4			
Wharfage	79	9	6			
	13,553	4	4			
Tradesmen's Bills, viz.:—						
Implements	81	3	8			
Wheelwrights	379	10	–			
Smiths	40	5	6			
Carpenters and Bricklayers	269	12	6			
Repair of Stand-posts and Pumps	176	–	6			
Paviors	11	8	–			
	958	–	2			
Carried forward	-	-	£.	23,682	7	2

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	23,682	7	2			
Rent, Taxes, and Rates of Depôts and Tool houses	34	10	3			
Water Companies, and Others, for Water for the Roads, and Expense of Meters	585	17	7			
Lighting Turnpike Gates	201	15	–			
Drainage, extra Work to Wells, Pumps, and Stand-posts, repair of Fence, New Stand-posts, Compensation for Digging Materials, repairs of Toll houses, &c.	160	14	9			
				24,665	4	9
For the Establishment, viz.:—						
Salaries: Secretary, Accountant, Surveyors, Office-keeper, &c.	1,568	14	6			
Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, Stamps, and Postage	89	9	10			
Rent, Taxes, and Rates of Offices	127	14	8			
Income Tax	40	1	8			
Parliamentary and Law Expenses	75	18	–			
Contingent Expenses of Offices and Management	162	–	7			
				2,063	19	3
Payments to Parishes out of Rents of Estates, viz.:—						
Harrow School	1,110	–	2			
Harvist's	222	2	6			
				1,332	2	8
Brewers' Company, for Redeemed Land Tax on Harvist's Estate				4	–	–
TOTAL ORDINARY			£.	28,065	6	8
IMPROVEMENTS.						
Harrow—Surveying for proposed Alteration of Road	42	5	–			
Green Lanes—Lowering Jolly Butchers' Hill, Contract, Materials, &c.	299	12	11			
				341	17	11
			£.	28,407	4	7

Metropolis Roads Office,
11 February 1870.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT, as directed by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103, of the INCOME received by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, in respect of the Marylebone and Finchley Turnpike Roads, between the 1st January and the 31st December 1869, both inclusive; viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
From Tolls	2,440	–	–

Metropolis Roads Office,
11 February 1870.

Vincent C. Wright,
Accountant.

Appendix, No. 3.

REPORT of Receipts and Disbursements under "The Metropolis Roads (Harvist's Estate) Act, 1855," from the 1st January to the 31st December 1869.

RECEIPTS.

1869:		£.	s.	d.
Dec. - 31	A year's Dividend, due 5th January and 5th July 1869, on 4,749*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, less Income Tax	139	4	7
„ - 31	A year's Rent of Land, and Redeemed Land Tax, less Income Tax - - - - - - - - - -	877	–	1
	£.	1,016	4	8

DISBURSEMENTS.

1869:		£.	s.	d.
Dec. - 31	Redeemed Land Tax, paid over to the Brewers' Company -	4	–	–
„ - „	Law Expenses - - - - - - - - - -	4	15	4
„ - „	To be paid to the Parish of Marylebone, $\frac{1}{8}$th of 1,007*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, Net Amount of Rent and Dividend received up to December 1869 - - - - - - - - -	125	18	8
„ - „	To be paid to the Parish of Paddington, the same - -	125	18	8
„ - „	Balance applicable towards Expenses of the Kilburn Road -	755	12	–
	£.	1,016	4	8

Metropolis Roads Office,
11 February 1870.

Hylton,
In the Chair.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 4.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Metropolis Roads Office, 31 Dec. 1869.

In compliance with the Resolution of the Board, at its last meeting, I beg now to present a Report on the state of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads, North of the Thames, and the Works thereon, for the past year; and also an Estimate of the Cost of maintaining the same, for the year ensuing.

Brentford and Isleworth Roads.—The East London Waterworks Company have, during the past year, laid their large main pipe, for about four miles, along the Western Road, between Hammersmith and Hounslow, and are still proceeding with the Work, which I hope will be completed early this Spring. This Work caused some inconvenience to the Public, especially in the narrow parts of the Road, through the Town of Brentford, and also considerable additional Expenditure on the Road, in both Labour and Materials.

In consequence of the entire failure of a supply of Water from the Well, west of the "Pack Horse," at Turnham Green, it will be requisite to purchase Water for half a mile of this Road.

Two Wells also on the Isleworth Roads having almost entirely failed of Water, viz., one opposite Sion Park, and one at Ivy Bridge, it will be desirable to purchase Water for a mile of the narrowest parts of these Roads; and by this arrangement, a reduction of one horse may be made on this District.

A further extension of Granite has been made on these Roads, through the Town of Isleworth, and on the Bath and Staines lines.

Uxbridge Roads.—By the opening of Green Man Lane, at Ealing (for building purposes), the Old Hats Gate was evaded, a Side Bar has therefore been erected across the end of that Turning.

The Local Board of Uxbridge applied to the Commissioners for permission to set a Curb Stone for about 70 Yards, at the edge of the Footpath, by the side of the Turnpike Road, in that Town; permission was granted, the Curb has been set, and the Road and Footpath are thereby improved.

The quantity of Water being much diminished at the Well in Boston Lane, near the South Western Railway Station, and the Traffic being great from Brentford to that Station, it is desirable to purchase Water for a third of a mile of that Lane.

Harrow Road.—Granite in lieu of Gravel has been extended two miles further on this Road, which has caused an additional expenditure of nearly 300 *l.*

The West Middlesex Water Company having extended their Main on this Road, to Kensall Green, Water was purchased from them for an additional mile, by which arrangement the saving of one horse and cart will in future be effected.

The General Post Office have erected Telegraph Posts and Wires by the side of the Road, from the Northern End of the Trust to the Post Office in Harrow Town.

Kilburn Road.—This Road on the Embankment and Bridge, over the Midland and South Western Junction Railway, is still under the care, charge, and maintenance of the Railway Company, the Works not having yet been completed to my satisfaction.

The use of Granite has been continued on this Road to, and through the Town of, Edgeware.

The failure of Water at the following Wells (viz.), Collin Deep, Burnt Oak, the Ninth Mile Post, and St. Albans Corner, prevents the Watering of the lower portions of this Road, except through the Towns of Edgeware and Stanmore.

The General Post Office have erected Telegraph Posts and Wires by the side of the Road, from the Post Office in Edgeware to the Post Office in Stanmore.

Stamford Hill, Green Lanes, and Seven Sisters' Roads.—By the opening of two Roads for Buildings from the West side of Stamford Hill Road into Hangers Lane, Tottenham Gate was evaded, and Two Side Bars have, therefore, been erected across the ends of these two Roads.

Much Building is still going on by the sides of these Roads and at Alexandra Park, and on Mr. Alderman Sydney's, Bowes' Farm, Estate, causing additional expenditure on the Roads, and therefore Granite, in lieu of Gravel, has been extended to the Seventh Mile Post on the Green Lanes.

The Works of the Great Northern and Enfield Branch Railway, now in progress, have caused much additional wear of the Road at Winchmore Hill, and between Bush Hill and Enfield Town.

During the last Summer the Jolly Butchers' Hill in the Green Lanes, was lowered (the Gradients being altered from 1 in 12 to 1 in 19), and the Roadway was also much widened, at a cost of 310 *l.*, the New River Company having given the Land for the purpose, and the Local Board of Tottenham having contributed 50 *l.* for an additional width of Footpath.

Lea Bridge Road.—The increased heavy traffic on this line rendered it necessary to extend further the use of Granite and Flints in lieu of Gravel, and this has now been done to the Fifth Mile Post, and, if possible, such materials must be further extended to the Sixth Mile Post.

The use of Granite has, during the past Year, been extended upon five miles of the several Roads of these districts; 28,720 cubic yards of Materials have been used in repairing the Roads, and they are in good order.

Annexed is a return of Materials and Tools, &c., &c., on hand.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful Servant,
H. Browse, General Surveyor.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable
the Commissioners of the
Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames.

Appendix, No. 5.

METROPOLIS ROADS.

ANNUAL RETURN of Materials, Implements, Tools, Houses, Gates, Carts, Pumps, and other Property of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, on the 31st December 1869.

NAME OF ROAD.	Granite.	Flints.	Gravel.	Water Carts.	Pumps.	Stand Posts.	Water Meters.	Wheelbarrows.	Sieves.	Planks.	Shovels.	Pickaxes.	Scrapers.	Hammers.	Rakes.	Brooms.	Tool Houses.	Toll Houses.	Toll Boxes.	Gates.	Side Bars.	Clocks.	Lamps.	Lamp Posts.	Sundries.
	Yds.	*Yds.*	*Yds.*																						
Brentford - - -	1,200	70	–	14	23	–	–	16	16	–	36	50	30	20	50	10	1	4	5	7	8	4	14	13	30
Uxbridge - - -	1,500	–	400	14	18	–	–	22	5	5	31	30	34	12	20	21	–	5	–	5	4	5	8	7	18
Harrow - - -	400	–	–	7	1	7	2	4	–	–	6	4	6	6	10	–	1	2	–	2	–	2	2	1	–
Kilburn - - -	600	–	–	9	9	4	4	6	6	–	12	6	6	10	15	–	–	2	3	2	6	2	4	2	–
Stamford Hill and Green Lanes - - -	1,035	500	350	19	17	10	–	16	9	24	30	11	49	21	12	9	1	5	1	6	4	5	9	9	–
Lea Bridge - - -	56	56	250	6	9	–	–	7	3	12	7	3	10	5	–	2	1	1	1	2	–	1	5	–	–
TOTAL - - -	4,791	626	1,000	69	77	21	6	71	39	41	122	104	135	74	107	42	4	19	10	24	22	19	42	32	48

THE

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS NORTH OF THE THAMES.

(*Pursuant to Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 142, s. 138.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *March* 1870.

89.

Under 1 *oz.*

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

THE NINETEENTH

GENERAL REPORT, made by Direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE, under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. Cap. 80.

The General Abstract of Returns from Turnpike Trusts for the year 1868 having been completed, it appears desirable to point out what progress has been made in the discharge of the Bonded Debt, and generally to carry the tables and information contained in the previous Report a stage further.

The following statement shows the comparative condition of the Trusts in England and North Wales in the year 1837, when the highest amount of revenue from tolls was received, in 1849 and 1861, intervals of twelve years, and in each of the four last years, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868 respectively:—

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.

YEARS	1837.	1849.	1861.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls	1,509,985	1,097,482	1,038,980	997,960	945,458	889,922	850,355
Parish aid	24,952	27,714	30,610	31,728	31,214	32,976	31,783
Money borrowed	134,044	11,662	19,475	7,374	2,225	4,755	13,658
Other Receipts	30,447	41,123	27,084	27,831	37,394	69,934	31,332
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,699,428	1,177,981	1,116,149	1,064,893	1,016,291	997,587	927,128
EXPENDITURE.							
Repairs	938,940	609,200	676,831	599,426	580,866	582,224	540,705
Improvements	202,799	41,900	46,960	31,972	31,212	27,730	32,262
Salaries	93,684	87,432	79,652	77,667	74,862	72,927	68,565
Law charges	32,133	26,323	20,943	19,861	25,138	17,087	11,581
Interest of debt	291,726	254,460	150,023	117,763	108,971	100,452	87,288
Bonded debt paid off	121,261	120,297	135,216	167,713	179,194	199,225	158,337
Other payments	61,694	49,381	39,784	45,846	34,874	32,637	29,353
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,742,237	1,188,993	1,149,409	1,060,248	1,035,117	1,032,282	928,091
BONDED DEBT	7,011,989	6,382,647	4,532,895	3,756,258	3,536,575	3,291,594	3,113,723
UNPAID INTEREST	1,019,568	1,587,010	710,919	456,708	383,404	325,487	332,225

[C. 26.—*Price* 1½*d.*]

The following table shows the increase or decrease in each of the several items in 1868 when compared with the previous year, and will render unnecessary any lengthened remarks:—

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.

Years	1867	1868	Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	
Receipts.	£	£	£	£	
Tolls	889,922	850,355	—	39,567	
Parish aid	32,976	31,783	—	1,193	
Money borrowed	4,755	13,658	8,903	—	
Other Receipts	69,934	31,332	—	38,602	
Total Receipts	997,587	927,128	8,903	79,362	Net decrease £70,459.
Expenditure.					
Repairs	582,224	540,705	—	41,519	
Improvements	27,730	32,262	4,532	—	
Salaries	72,927	68,565	—	4,362	
Law charges	17,087	11,581	—	5,506	
Interest of debt	100,452	87,288	—	13,164	
Bonded debt paid off	199,225	158,337	—	40,888	
Other payments	32,637	29,353	—	3,284	
Total Expenditure	1,032,282	928,091	4,532	108,723	Net decrease £104,191.
Bonded Debt	3,291,594	3,113,723	—	177,871	
Unpaid Interest	325,487	332,225	6,738	—	

With regard to the decrease in the toll revenue, 39,567*l.*, it may be stated that an unusually large number of trusts expired in 1867; the accounts appearing in the returns for that year for the last time, this will account for nearly two thirds (26,592*l.*) of the above amount. After allowing for the absence of these trusts, the net decrease will be 12,975*l.* The table on page 3 shows that in 12 counties the increase in the amount of the tolls taken was 5,177*l.*, while in 34 counties the decrease amounted to 44,744*l.* In the county of Gloucester the reduction, both in this item and in that for the repairs of road, was owing to the abolition of the extensive "Bristol" trust.

The total decrease in the toll revenue during the last three years for which the accounts have been completed amounts to 147,605*l.*

The money borrowed in 1868 was nearly three times the amount so obtained in the previous year, and is the largest amount borrowed in one year since 1861. It consists of the following sums:—

		£
Cornwall	Penzance and St. Just	250
Devon	Combmartin and Ilfracombe	6,250
Lancaster	Delph Road	120
Norfolk	Aylsham and Cromer	300
Salop	Wem and Bronygarth, Second District	980
York	Rotherham and Wortley	913
Merioneth	Portmadoc and Beaver Pool Bridge	4,845
		£13,658

The cost of repairing the roads appears to be reduced by 41,519*l.*; after excluding the statute duty performed and the sums paid over to the parishes by the respective trusts on their termination, the table on page 3 shows that in 13 counties the cost under this head was increased 8,072*l.*, while in 33 counties such cost was reduced 38,157*l.*, making the net decrease 30,085*l.*

STATEMENT showing, in respect to each County, the Toll Income, and the Amount expended for Repairs of Road (exclusive of Statute Duty performed, and exclusive of the sums paid to the Parishes on the termination of the Trusts), in each of the Years 1867 and 1868, and also the Increase or Decrease in such amounts respectively in the Year 1868, compared with the Year 1867.

COUNTIES.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1867.	1868.	Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	1867.	1868.	Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford	5,083	4,390	—	693	3,469	3,064	—	405
Berks	8,284	7,896	—	388	5,509	5,290	—	219
Bucks	7,371	5,554	—	1,817	5,821	4,043	—	1,778
Cambridge	8,272	8,109	—	163	6,854	5,926	—	928
Chester	35,156	32,849	—	2,307	19,103	19,306	203	—
Cornwall	17,760	18,711	951	—	8,656	9,138	482	—
Cumberland	9,920	9,801	—	119	6,324	6,165	—	159
Derby	32,126	32,257	131	—	17,942	18,383	441	—
Devon	41,077	39,185	—	1,892	16,671	14,330	—	2,341
Dorset	14,165	14,290	125	—	6,474	6,721	247	—
Durham	17,651	15,378	—	2,273	12,987	12,111	—	876
Essex	2,110	2,497	387	—	2,153	2,300	147	—
Gloucester	43,787	32,408	—	11,379	27,787	19,514	—	8,273
Hants	15,503	15,288	—	215	15,042	11,750	—	3,292
Hereford	15,455	14,389	—	1,066	11,892	10,684	—	1,208
Hertford	9,342	9,383	41	—	6,418	6,237	—	181
Huntingdon	4,751	4,714	—	37	3,577	3,307	—	270
Kent	24,769	22,654	—	2,115	18,935	16,085	—	2,850
Lancaster	84,792	86,246	1,454	—	47,358	52,071	4,713	—
Leicester	17,709	17,233	—	476	11,117	11,500	383	—
Lincoln	15,009	14,532	—	477	11,989	11,252	—	737
Middlesex	41,113	41,218	105	—	32,506	31,754	—	752
Monmouth	10,613	10,418	—	195	6,471	6,390	—	81
Norfolk	8,758	9,607	849	—	7,046	7,363	317	—
Northampton	18,336	18,906	570	—	14,594	14,524	—	70
Northumberland	13,684	13,221	—	463	9,512	8,586	—	926
Nottingham	12,999	12,423	—	576	6,459	5,975	—	484
Oxford	13,557	13,261	—	296	9,160	8,829	—	331
Rutland	1,903	1,780	—	123	1,519	1,544	25	—
Salop	16,249	15,722	—	527	11,876	11,142	—	734
Somerset	36,120	35,594	—	526	21,846	20,806	—	1,040
Stafford	43,465	40,369	—	3,096	26,686	24,964	—	1,722
Suffolk	4,060	3,915	—	145	2,998	2,785	—	213
Surrey	9,923	10,403	480	—	6,845	6,690	—	155
Sussex	22,218	20,529	—	1,689	14,485	12,451	—	2,034
Warwick	19,565	19,330	—	235	13,200	13,217	17	—
Westmorland	3,663	3,743	80	—	1,231	1,673	442	—
Wilts	20,840	20,707	—	133	15,043	15,229	186	—
Worcester	30,948	29,507	—	1,441	23,496	19,772	—	3,724
York	97,684	90,978	—	6,706	51,431	51,900	469	—
NORTH WALES.								
Anglesey	3,934	3,518	—	416	2,704	2,524	—	180
Carnarvon	4,696	3,384	—	1,312	2,430	2,164	—	266
Denbigh	4,804	4,407	—	397	3,366	3,164	—	202
Flint	9,281	9,285	4	—	6,507	5,774	—	733
Merioneth	3,458	2,876	—	582	2,611	1,987	—	624
Montgomery	7,959	7,490	—	469	5,411	5,042	—	369
Total	889,922	850,355	5,177	44,744	565,511	535,426	8,072	38,157
		Net Decrease, 39,567*l.*				Net Decrease, 30,085*l.*		

The money expended in repairing the roads does not wholly arise from the toll income, but is partly obtained from the parishes. After deducting the whole amount of parish aid from the cost of repairing the roads, the appropriation of the toll income may be thus shown:—

Year.	Toll Income.	Appropriation of Toll Income:—			
		For Repairs of Road.	For Salaries and Law Charges.	For Payment of Debt and Interest.	Other Payments, or in hand.
	£	£	£	£	£
1837	1,509,985	913,988	125,817	412,987	57,193
1843	1,314,179	716,018	115,689	393,902	88,570
1849	1,097,482	581,486	113,755	374,757	27,484
1855	1,039,475	578,765	108,824	315,300	36,586
1858	1,020,656	568,508	99,391	295,640	57,117
1859	1,029,849	571,155	96,809	299,369	62,516
1860	1,043,185	605,683	101,348	297,299	38,855
1861	1,038,980	646,221	100,595	285,239	6,925
1862	1,039,800	628,813	99,307	287,674	24,006
1863	1,037,876	608,931	100,557	270,422	57,966
1864	1,009,038	577,555	102,139	279,710	49,634
1865	997,960	567,698	97,528	285,476	47,258
1866	945,458	549,652	100,000	288,165	7,641
1867	889,922	549,248	90,014	250,660	——
1868	850,355	508,922	80,146	245,625	15,662

This statement also shows in what proportion, in each of the years specified, the toll income has been appropriated to the repairs of the road, the payment of salaries and law charges, and the liquidation of debt and interest. The per-centage of the tolls applied to these several items of expenditure may be thus shown:—

Date.	Toll Income.	Appropriation of Toll Income:—			
		For Repairs of Road.	For Salaries and Law Charges.	For Payment of Debt and Interest.	Other Payments, or in hand.
	£	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.	per cent. on Tolls.
1837	1,509,985	60·53	8·33	27·35	3·79
1843	1,314,179	54·49	8·80	29·97	6·74
1849	1,097,482	52·98	10·37	34·15	2·50
1855	1,039,475	55·68	10·47	30·33	3·52
1858	1,020,656	55·70	9·74	28·96	5·60
1859	1,029,849	55·46	9·40	29·07	6·07
1860	1,043,185	58·06	9·72	28·50	3·72
1861	1,038,980	62·20	9·68	27·45	0·67
1862	1,039,800	60·47	9·55	27·67	2·31
1863	1,037,876	58·67	9·69	26·06	5·58
1864	1,009,038	57·24	10·12	27·72	4·92
1865	997,960	56·89	9·77	28·61	4·73
1866	945,458	58·14	10·57	30·48	0·81
1867	889,922	61·72	10·11	28·17	——
1868	850,355	59·85	9·43	28·88	1·84

While speaking of "parish aid," it may be remarked that the returns do not show the real amount obtained from the parishes, as, on examining the return, it will be seen that there are 109 trusts where the roads are entirely repaired by the parishes through which they pass; of this number, 92 do not show any account whatever of the cost of such repairs: there are 170 trusts where the funds are assisted by the parishes to the extent of 27,060*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*; there are also 35 trusts where the roads are repaired by the parishes, part of the costs being defrayed from the funds of the trusts, the total amount paid to the 35 trusts being 8,759*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; thus, excluding those which belong partly to one class and partly to another, it appears that there are

92 trusts where the roads are entirely repaired by the parishes.
170 „ where the parishes contribute towards the repairs.
33 „ where the parishes repair the roads, with assistance from the trusts' funds.

295

Making a total of 295 trusts where the roads are more or less repaired by the parishes; of this number only 11 are out of debt. The "Isle of Wight Highways" and the "Metropolis Roads" are not included in this statement.

The notes attached to the returns show that a sum, amounting in the whole to 788*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, was lost to the Trusts in 1868 through the insolvency of officers.

The amount appropriated towards the payment of the debt was 158,337*l.*, a smaller sum than had been so applied during the preceding three years, the amount in 1867 being exceptionally large; a reference to the table below, however, will show that the proportion per cent. on the toll income was not far below that in 1866, while the proportion per cent. on the debt of the previous year was rather better.

The following statement shows the amount applied in each of the last sixteen years as "debts paid off," also the proportion per cent. which such payment was equal to, on the toll income and on the total debt:—

Date.	Amount applied to the payment of Debts.	Equal to Per-centage on the Toll Income.	Equal to Per-centage on the Debt of the previous Year.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	142,076	13 5 10 per cent.	2 8 11 per cent.
1854	136,462	12 17 3 „	2 8 2 „
1855	116,981	11 5 1 „	2 2 6 „
1856	113,905	11 2 5 „	2 2 5 „
1857	110,754	10 14 10 „	2 2 3 „
1858	124,295	12 3 7 „	2 8 7 „
1859	132,552	12 17 5 „	2 13 3 „
1860	135,973	13 0 8 „	2 16 3 „
1861	135,216	13 0 3 „	2 17 8 „
1862	143,321	13 15 8 „	3 3 3 „
1863	138,953	13 7 9 „	3 4 1 „
1864	153,194	15 3 8 „	3 14 4 „
1865	167,713	16 16 1 „	4 5 1 „
1866	179,194	18 19 1 „	4 15 5 „
1867	199,225	22 7 9 „	5 12 8 „
1868	158,337	18 12 5 „	4 16 2 „

The "bonded or mortgage debt" at the end of the year 1868 amounted to 3,113,723*l.*, showing a reduction of 177,871*l.* when compared with the debt on the 31st of December 1867; the actual amount of reduction in the mortgage debt during the year 1868 was 191,634*l.*, as will be seen from the following:—

	£	£
Bonded debt, 31st December 1867		3,291,594
Increase in debt, thus:—		
Money borrowed in 1867	13,658	
Amounts added	105	
		13,763
		3,305,357
Decrease in debt, thus:—		
Amount of cash paid	158,337	
Amount of savings effected by compositions	31,339	
Amount of debt extinguished or omitted as unclaimed	1,958	
		191,634
Net amount of bonded debt, 31st December 1868		£3,113,723

The foregoing statement also shows that a sum of 31,339*l.* was saved to the Trusts during the year by the operation of the provisions of General or Local Turnpike Acts, authorizing compositions to be accepted by the creditors in lieu of full payment of their debts. Of the amount discharged in 1868, the sum of 138,362*l.*, or more than two thirds, was paid off under the provisions referred to, and the following analysis of the payments will afford some idea of the value set upon the debt by the mortgagees under the circumstances of the various Trusts, thus:—

£		£		£ *s.* *d.*	
37,787	paid off debts of	38,528	equal to a reduction of	1 18 5	per cent.
61,767	,,	80,068	,,	22 17 1	,,
3,482	,,	6,603	,,	47 5 4	,,
3,987	,,	13,163	,,	69 14 2	,,
107,023	,,	138,362	at an average reduction of	22 13 0	,,
51,314	paid off at par.	51,314			
158,337	total cash paid.	189,676	total debt paid off.		

The following statement shows the total number of Trusts which had bonded debts at the end of each of the last fifteen years, and the amount of the toll income upon which the debts were secured; also the number of Trusts without bonded debts, and the toll income which was received thereon:—

Date.	Trusts with Bonded Debts.			Trusts without Debt.		Total number of Trusts.
	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	Bonded Debt.	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	
		£	£		£	
1854	992	906,494	5,505,641	120	154,552	1,112
1855	983	874,528	5,367,810	127	164,947	1,110
1856	974	853,794	5,236,932	135	170,588	1,109
1857	970	853,183	5,117,308	138	177,773	1,108
1858	961	822,386	4,980,130	144	198,270	1,105
1859	951	822,811	4,831,707	149	207,038	1,100
1860	942	827,657	4,688,134	153	215,528	1,095
1861	930	813,999	4,532,895	156	224,981	1,086
1862	920	808,518	4,339,297	161	231,282	1,081
1863	895	799,494	4,120,428	172	238,382	1,067
1864	874	790,613	3,942,153	181	218,425	1,055
1865	864	787,722	3,756,258	182	210,238	1,046
1866	839	765,028	3,586,575	194	180,430	1,033
1867	807	707,310	3,291,594	197	182,612	1,004
1868	794	685,015	3,113,723	173	165,340	967

Of the above number of trusts with bonded debts (794), it may be observed that, in regard to nearly one half (384), no portion of such debts were paid off in 1868. It may be further observed that, in regard to 151 of such trusts, with debts amounting to upwards of 740,000*l.*, no portion of the debt has been paid for *seven* years, on 109 trusts no debt has been paid for *fifteen* years, and on 82 trusts none has been paid for *twenty* years. So large a number of trusts being stationary, as far as the payment of the debt is concerned, prevents that improvement in the accounts which would otherwise be shown.

Since the passing of the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 91., for the consolidation and management of the turnpike roads in South Wales, the annual returns have been kept distinct from the returns in England and North Wales. The following abstract shows the receipts and expenditure of these roads for the last 10 years :—

SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE ROADS, under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls - -	28,045	28,422	27,176	27,038	29,078	28,319	27,672	25,468	24,570	24,955
County road rates, &c.	11,045	9,742	10,174	8,510	8,670	9,166	8,141	10,003	9,911	10,130
Other receipts -	1,104	1,422	1,447	1,188	1,684	2,113	1,497	1,332	1,830	1,159
Total receipts -	40,194	39,586	38,797	36,736	39,432	39,598	37,310	36,803	36,311	36,244
EXPENDITURE.										
Repairs - -	22,958	23,560	23,665	22,97 7	22,903	23,628	23,187	21,368	21,849	20,843
Improvements -	641	906	364	571	129	588	426	168	307	10
Salaries - -	2,205	2,210	2,236	2,228	2,264	2,291	2,298	2,388	2,354	2,432
Law Charges -	3	42	41	—	—	13	—	50	8	—
Annuities - -	11,513	11,485	11,485	11,089	11,880	11,485	11,485	11,485	11,485	11,485
Other payments -	1,280	1,615	1,474	1,164	1,090	1,161	1,151	1,197	1,124	1,155
Total expenditure	38,600	39,818	39,265	38,029	38,266	39,166	38,547	36,656	37,127	35,925

The following statement shows the increase or decrease in the amounts of toll receipts, and the costs of repairing the roads, in each county of South Wales in 1868 as compared with 1867 :—

County.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1867.	1868.	Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.	1867.	1868.	Increase in 1868.	Decrease in 1868.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brecon - -	2,562	2,299	—	263	2,600	2,233	—	367
Cardigan - -	2,219	1,991	—	228	2,110	1,940	—	170
Carmarthen -	6,644	6,118	—	526	5,648	5,780	132	—
Glamorgan -	10,030	11,333	1,303	—	8,424	8,318	—	106
Pembroke -	1,861	1,910	49	—	1,295	1,287	—	8
Radnor - -	1,254	1,304	50	—	*1,284	*939	—	345
Total -	24,570	24,955	1,402	1,017	21,361	20,497	132	996

Net Increase 385*l.* Net Decrease 864*l.*

* Exclusive of the Value of Statute Duty performed.

The following statement shows the particulars of the payments made in 1868 to the Public Works Loan Commissioners on account of the debt of 217,020*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* due to them, and the amount remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January 1869:—

SOUTH WALES ROADS:—PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS' DEBT.

County.	Original Loans.	Annuities payable.	Balance of Principal Debts, 1st Jan. 1868.	Payments in 1868.		Balance of Principal Debts, 1st Jan. 1869.
				On account of Interest.	On account of Principal.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brecon -	41,750 4 7	2,191 17 8	14,598 14 9	460 10 2	1,731 7 6	12,867 7 3
Cardigan -	13,006 12 9	682 16 10	4,716 8 11	148 19 7	533 17 3	4,182 11 8
Carmarthen -	61,902 18 8	3,249 18 2	22,062 7 9	696 9 0	2,553 9 2	19,508 18 7
Glamorgan -	69,739 8 11	3,661 7 4	25,400 1 1	802 9 2	2,858 18 2	22,541 2 11
Pembroke -	15,551 4 4	816 8 8	5,644 12 2	178 6 1	638 2 7	5,006 9 7
Radnor -	15,069 18 5	791 3 4	5,433 1 0	171 11 7	619 11 9	4,813 9 3
Total -	217,020 7 8	11,393 12 0	77,855 5 8	2,458 5 7	8,935 6 5	68,919 19 3

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1868 (the 31st and 32nd of Victoria, cap. 99.) contained six Schedules. Schedules One and Two contained the Local Acts for thirteen Trusts, which were abolished in 1868, and the names of which were set forth in the last report. Schedules Three to Six contained the Local Acts for 191 Trusts, the terms for which were limited to the 30th of June 1870. These Schedules were referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in order that in cases where any special circumstances existed affecting the Trusts, such special circumstances should be considered. In accordance with the recommendations of this Select Committee, many of these Trusts have been further continued.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1869 (32nd and 33rd of Victoria, cap. 90.) contained five Schedules. Schedule One included the Local Acts for seven Trusts, which were also included in the Schedule of the Continuance Act of 1868, and also the Local Acts for four other Trusts, for the abolition of which arrangements had been made; they were the following:—

1. Durham - -	South Shields.
2. Hereford -	Leominster.
3. Kent - -	Ashford and Maidstone.
4. Sussex -	Cowfold and Henfield, Branch.
5. York - -	Rotherham and Swinton.
6. „ - -	Rotherham and Wentworth.
7. „ -	Sheffield and Tinsley.
1. York - -	Halifax and Sheffield, Third District.
2. „ - -	Wellington and Tong Lane End.
3. „ -	Wortley, Armley, and Bramley.
4. „ - -	Wortley and Pudsey.

Schedule Two contained the Local Acts for the following 35 Trusts, which had been included in Schedules Three and Four of the Continuance Act of 1868, and which are to expire on the 30th of June, 1870:—

Beds -	Barford.
„ - -	Bedford and Newport Pagnel.
„ -	Hitchin and Bedford.
Berks -	Reading and Basingstoke.
Cambridge -	Newmarket Heath.
Chester -	Frodsham and Wilderspool.
Durham -	West Auckland.
Essex -	Epping and Ongar.
Gloucester -	Crickley Hill and Campsfield.

Hereford	Blue Mantle Hall.
Kent	Sevenoaks.
,,	Tonbridge and Maidstone.
,,	Wrotham Heath.
,,	Wrotham and Maidstone.
Lincoln	Leadenham and Southwell, Eastern District.
Norfolk	New Buckenham.
,,	Norwich and Watton.
,,	Thetford.
Notts	Dunham Ferry.
Oxford	Barrington and Campsfield.
Stafford	Newport and Stonnall.
,,	Walsall, United.
,,	Walsall and Hamstead.
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds and Newmarket.
,,	Claydon, Blakenham, Brockford, &c.
Surrey	Limpsfield.
Warwick	Ansley and Whitacre.
Wilts	Beckhampton.
,,	Chippenham.
,,	Corsham.
,,	Fisherton, Wilton, Heytesbury, &c.
York	Halifax and Sheffield :—Huddersfield to Penistone.
,,	Harrogate and Boroughbridge.
,,	Leeds and Wakefield.
,,	Malton and Pickering.

This Schedule also contained the Local Acts for the "Lichfield" and the "Wolverhampton, Old," Trusts, portions only of the roads belonging to these Trusts being thus transferred to the parishes.

Schedule Three contained the Local Acts for the following Twelve Trusts, which had been included in Schedules Five and Six of the Continuance Act of 1868, and which are to be repealed on the 30th of June 1870 :—

Beds	Bedford and Luton.
Berks	Chilton Pond.
Northampton	Northampton to Newport Pagnel.
,,	Stamford and Kettering.
Somerset	Wells and Highbridge.
Surrey	Epsom.
,,	Kingston and Sheetbridge, Lower District.
,,	Ditto Upper District.
Wilts	Sarum and Eling :—Eling District.
,,	Ditto Lobcombe District.
York	Wakefield and Halifax.

This Schedule likewise contained the Local Act for the "Nottingham and Newhaven, First District," Trust, a portion only of the road belonging to this Trust being thus transferred to the parishes.

Schedules Four and Five contained the Local Acts for 44 Trusts, the terms for which were thus limited to the 1st of November 1870, and which will then be abolished or further continued as Parliament may, in the meantime, determine.

(Signed) E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN.

Whitehall, 14*th February* 1870.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE NINETEENTH

GENERAL REPORT, made by Direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE, under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. Cap. 80.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1870.

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THE FORTY-EIGHTH

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues;

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ACTS OF 10 GEORGE IV. (CAP. 50), AND 2 WILLIAM IV. (CAP. 1);

BEING

THE NINETEENTH REPORT

UNDER THE ACT OF THE 14 & 15 VICT. (CAP. 42).

Dated 29 June 1870.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *June* 1870.

REPORT (Mr. GORE'S) - - - - - - - - p. 3
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TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE NINETEENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the LAND REVENUE of the CROWN in *England*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st March 1855.

Leases granted. Appendix, No. 1.

IN compliance with the directions, contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty and the Houses of Parliament, what has been done in the management of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, in charge with me, in the year ended 31st March last.

During this period I have granted 126 leases of land or houses, situated in different counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal Forests, and also of land, reclaimed from the beds of the sea and of tidal rivers, and of minerals. The rents, reserved under these leases, amount altogether to £. 8,015. 12. 10.

The particulars of these leases are inserted in Appendix, No. 1, and the property demised may be divided into five classes; viz.—

1st. Farms or Land for agricultural, &c. purposes.
2nd. Houses or other buildings.
3rd. Land for building purposes.
4th. Mines, minerals, and other substrata.
5th. Miscellaneous property, and interests of uncertain value.

Of the first class, it will be seen, on reference to Appendix, No. 1, that 17 leases have been granted of land in the Counties of Berks, Cambridge, Gloucester, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, Surrey, and Wilts. The total acreage of the land, comprised in these leases, amounts to 2,409 A. 3 R. 18 P., and the gross annual rents, reserved under the leases, amount to £. 4,519. 3. 5.

Of the second class, 11 leases have been granted of 23 houses and other buildings in London, and at Eltham, Richmond, and Windsor, at rents amounting altogether to £. 915. 10.

Of the third class, 91 leases have been granted of sites for 131 houses, and for other buildings, upon different parts of the Crown Estates, as follows:—

At Dover, for seven houses, and various other buildings,
At Eltham, Lee, &c., for 44 houses,
At Richmond, for 12 houses,
At Victoria Park, and other parts of London, for 43 houses, and workshops,
At Windsor, for 25 houses.

In all these cases, the several lessees have built, or have covenanted to build, within a limited period, and at their own cost, substantial houses or other buildings upon the plots let to them respectively. The ground rents, reserved by leases in this class, amount altogether to £.2,503. 4. 2.

Of the fourth class, one lease has been granted of tin, copper, &c., under the sea, and one license to search for coprolites, under reservation in each case of a royalty upon the minerals, &c., that may be raised.

Of the fifth class, one lease has been granted of a pier at Portland, and four leases of parcels of land for garden and other purposes. The rents reserved by these leases amount to £. 76. 15. 3.

Sales.
App. No. 2 (A.) and App. No. 2 (B.)

Appendix, No. 2 (A.), and Appendix, No. 2 (B.), contain the particulars of 29 sales by public auction and by private contract of various premises, that it was not advisable for the Crown to retain, or that were required by public companies, or for local or other improvements; also of different parcels of land now or formerly below high-water mark.

The total sum, received for the property specified in these Schedules, and carried to the credit of the capital of the Land Revenue, is £. 47,726. 5.

The only sale, that appears to call for remark, is that of an estate at Lanercost, in the county of Cumberland, comprising the ruins of the Priory of Lanercost, and about 616 acres of land, that were sold to the trustees under the will of the late Earl of Carlisle, for the sum of £. 30,000.

The circumstances under which that sale took place are set forth in the following extracts from correspondence with the Lords of the Treasury:

Mr. *Charles Gore* to the Lords of the Treasury.

LANERCOST ESTATE.

13 July 1869.

"I have to submit, for your Lordships' directions, the following particulars respecting a proposal that has been made, on behalf of the Trustees of the Earl of Carlisle, for the purchase of the above estate, a portion of which is now held by them under a lease that will expire at Michaelmas 1879. The area and contents of the estate are as follows:

	A.	R.	P.
"In lease to the Earl of Carlisle, at a rent of 584 *l.* - -	550	0	8
"Woods and plantations in hand - - - - - -	66	3	26
"Total, exclusive of the site of the old Priory Buildings, and of the Churchyard used by the Parish - - - - - -	616	3	34

"The estate, which was formerly part of the possessions of the Priory of Lanercost, lies in three separate parcels, the largest of which, containing the ancient and picturesque ruins of the Abbey, and other conventual buildings, adjoins Naworth Castle; of the other two parcels, one of them is situated at a distance, by road, of about nine miles, and the other at a distance of about two miles from the ruins; each of the three plots is more or less surrounded by the property of the Earl of Carlisle.

"The estate has been held under the Crown by successive Earls of Carlisle for about 150 years, and the circumstances, under which the subsisting lease was granted for a term of 21 years from Michaelmas 1858, are set forth in the Thirty-eighth Report to Parliament of the Commissioners of Woods, page 4, as follows:

'The scattered nature of the Crown Estate, and the contiguity of the several parcels to the property of the Howard Family, have probably led to its having been underlet to the different tenants and occupiers of that property, since the first lease from the Crown was granted; and, upon the expiration, at Michaelmas 1857, of the then subsisting Crown lease, a renewal was applied for by the Earl of Carlisle, for the purpose of continuing the same mode of occupation in connection with his own property.

'In recent years it has not been the practice of this department to encourage, or, except in rare cases, to permit the continuance of a middleman tenancy upon the estates of the Crown; in the present instance, however, there were reasons, which led me to believe that a departure from that practice would be beneficial to the interests of Her Majesty.

'From the scattered position of the Crown Estate at Lanercost, the whole of it could not, in the event of its having been reserved by this department, have been conveniently included in one holding. In order to obtain its full value, it would have been necessary for the Crown to provide additional farm buildings upon more than one of the detached parcels of the estate at a considerable outlay, and this expenditure would have been incurred without the Crown being able to obtain a commensurate increase of rent beyond the amount which the Earl of Carlisle was willing to pay upon a renewal of his lease, and in consideration of an expenditure by the Crown of a sum not exceeding 500*l.* in the improvement and enlargement of the present farm buildings near the Priory.'

"The amount of the outlay to be made in the improvement of the buildings was limited to 500*l.*, in accordance with the views of the lessee, although I did not consider that such a sum would be sufficient for the requirements of the property.

"The lessee, shortly after the commencement of the term, proceeded with the works, which ultimately cost more than 1,140*l.*; and, as I was advised that the new buildings were well constructed, and were an improvement to the estate, I obtained your Lordships' authority, on the 30th June 1861, to increase the allowance to be made to the lessee for such buildings from 500*l.* to 700*l.*, which last-mentioned sum was duly paid to the Earl of Carlisle's agent.

"In the course of the last summer I received a letter from Mr. Ducane containing an offer, on behalf of the trustees, for the purchase of the estate, including the woods and plantations, at the sum of 25,000*l.* In making that proposal Mr. Ducane stated that it was scarcely necessary for him to observe that the estate might fairly be considered to be of more value to the Earl of Carlisle, in connection with his Lordship's adjoining property at Naworth, than to any other purchaser, and that he had accordingly named a price for purchase beyond the actual market value, and that, upon the same principle, he had forborne to take into calculation the expenditure in farm buildings, &c., made by the lessee, and for which he might be entitled to consideration.

"Having consulted the Crown Receiver for the county upon that proposal, he informed me that he valued the property to be worth, in possession, an annual rental of 724*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* The timber had been valued, on behalf of the lessee, at a sum of nearly 4,000*l.*, and, as that amount, added to 30 years' purchase of the annual value for re-letting, exceeded the sum of 25,000*l.*, it was evident that the price offered was an inadequate one, and I consequently declined to entertain the offer. Some further communications then ensued as to the employment of a surveyor to value the estate for sale, but, as the lease had more than 10 years to run, there appeared to me to be no special reasons for the sale of the property, and I did not feel justified in incurring the expense of a valuation for the purpose of ascertaining the price at which it might be advisable for the Crown to

sell in preference to retaining the estate. A proposal, however, was ultimately made to me by the agent of the trustees to the effect that, if I would employ Mr. John Clutton to value the estate for sale by the Crown without either party being bound to abide by his valuation, they were prepared to pay his bill of charges in the matter.

"Having assented to that proposal, I gave the requisite instructions to Mr. Clutton, and I now enclose a copy of his report, dated the 28th ultimo.

"From that report it will be seen that he values the estate in fee simple in possession, reserving the minerals, but inclusive of the timber and of the old Priory buildings, and of such interest as the Crown may possess in the burial ground, at the sum of 30,000*l.*, and he advises that, notwithstanding the existence of the subsisting lease, not less than that sum should be accepted.

"I have not yet communicated the amount of that valuation to the trustees, because the property is held for a term of which so many years are unexpired, and because it is moreover unusual to sell a Crown estate of such an extent in one lot, or except by public auction; I am therefore desirous, in the first instance, to receive your Lordships' instructions for my guidance.

"The questions to be considered are two: First, whether it is advisable for the Crown to sell the estate if a liberal price can be obtained; and secondly, whether, assuming such a sale to be advisable, it is expedient to sell at the present time, and to the trustees of the Earl of Carlisle.

"As regards the general question of the expediency of a sale, I have to observe that the estate contains, as I have already stated, the old buildings of the Priory. A portion of those buildings has been used for centuries as a parish church, and the residue comprises a crypt, dormitory, and other remains of the old conventual fabric.

"The Crown is, I believe, under no legal liability to maintain any part of these buildings, but, in the years 1847 and 1848, a total sum of 2,780*l.* was voted by Parliament towards their maintenance, and in those and the following years the whole of that sum, within a few pounds, was expended in the work; and I apprehend that, so long as the Crown retains the estate and the old buildings, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for the Crown or the public to allow the latter to fall into utter decay. These circumstances, taken in connection with the scattered nature of the estate, appear to render it advisable that the property should be sold, provided the full value can be obtained, and provided that the Crown's interest in the old Priory buildings, &c., is included in the purchase.

"As regards the next point, as to the period and manner of sale, I have to observe that, from the proximity of the property to Naworth Castle, and from the manner in which it has been for a lengthened period occupied by the tenants of the Earls of Carlisle, the Crown property is of more value to the trustees than to any other person. I believe the sum of 30,000*l.* to be the full value of the property in fee simple, and to be as large a sum as it would be likely to realise at the end of the lease; but, if the trustees, in consideration of the Crown dealing with them by private contract, should be willing to give that sum at the present time, notwithstanding the existence of the lease, the arrangement would be an advantageous one for the Crown, because the interest, that would be derived from the purchase money, is considerably more than would be obtained from the estate during the currency of the subsisting term.

"In these circumstances, and taking into account that the Crown possesses no other property in Cumberland except coal, minerals, &c., the rents and royalties from which are collected at this office, and not by a local receiver, I have to request your Lordships' instructions, whether, in consideration of the advantage that would attend an immediate sale

sale of the estate, including the Crown's interest in the Priory buildings, &c., at the sum of 30,000 *l.*, you will be pleased to sanction my negociating for the sale of it to the trustees of the Earl of Carlisle by private contract for that sum.

"I am, &c.
"(signed) *Charles Gore.*"

"Mr. *William Law* to Mr. *Charles Gore.*

"Sir, Treasury Chambers, 6 August 1869.

"I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to authorise you, with reference to your report of the 13th ult., to treat for the sale of the Crown's Lanercost Estate, county of Cumberland, to the trustees of the Earl of Carlisle, for a sum of not less than 30,000 *l.*, as recommended in your report.

"I am, at the same time, to inform you that Her Majesty has expressed Her desire that a stipulation should be made with the purchasers to use their best endeavours to prevent the destruction of the Priory ruins; and my Lords desire that steps may be taken for carrying into effect Her Majesty's wishes.

"I am, &c.
"(signed) *William Law.*"

In accordance with the foregoing instructions, a covenant was inserted in the conveyance to the trustees of the will of the late Earl of Carlisle, requiring them to use their best endeavours to preserve the ruins.

ENFRANCHISEMENT of COPYHOLDS. Appendix, No. 3.

APPENDIX, No. 3, contains the particulars of 23 enfranchisements of Copyhold or Customary Properties, held of nine Manors belonging to the Crown, which have been enfranchised upon payment of sums amounting to £. 3,745. 15.

Free Tenements released from Quit-rents, &c. Appendix, No. 4.

APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of various free tenements, holden of three Manors, belonging to the Crown, which have been released from the payment of quit-rents, reliefs, customs, and services, upon payment of the sum of £. 94. 5.

ENFRANCHISEMENT of COPYHOLDS in which Her Majesty has a Reversionary Interest. Appendix, No. 5.

BY the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, "The Copyhold Act, 1858," provision has been made for the enfranchisement, under the Copyhold Acts, of land holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in right of Her Crown in remainder or reversion, expectant upon an estate of inheritance.

In conformity with the provisions of that Act, seven deeds of enfranchisement have been completed of lands and premises holden of the Manors of Brampton, in the County of Hunts, and of Ditcheling, Rotherfield, and Rottingdean, and of the Borough of Lewes, in the County of Sussex, in each of which the Crown has a reversionary interest, as set forth in Appendix, No. 5.

The consideration money has, with one exception, been paid to Trustees, and has been invested by them in the purchase of Government Securities, the income from which, until the money shall be otherwise invested in pursuance of the terms of the Act, will be payable to the person who is for the time being entitled to the rents and profits of the Manor, in which each of these enfranchisements has been effected. In one case the consideration money is to be at once invested in the purchase of land.

EXCHANGE.
Appendix, No. 6.

APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of an exchange, that has been made of various parcels of land and other hereditaments belonging to the Crown, for other land and hereditaments belonging to the Great Western Railway Company, for the purpose of improving the boundaries of the respective properties.

TITHE RENTCHARGES REDEEMED.
Appendix, No. 7.

APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of various tithe rentcharges apportioned upon property belonging to the Crown, that have been redeemed in consequence of the premises, out of which the rentcharges issue, having been let for building purposes; the tithe rentcharges so redeemed amount to £. 10. 0. 3., and the consideration money, amounting to £. 250. 6. 3., is at the rate of 25 years' purchase.

LAND TAX REDEEMED.
Appendix, No. 8.

APPENDIX, No. 8, contains an account of land tax redeemed, amounting to £. 41. 4., in extinction of which there has been paid a total sum of £. 1,151. 4. 2.

PURCHASES.
Appendix, No. 9.

APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of 12 purchases, that have been made for the concentration and improvement of the Crown property, out of monies that had accumulated on the Capital Account of the Land Revenue from the sales of estates, or parts of estates, that did not form desirable properties for the Crown to retain, and of fee-farm and other unimprovable rents, as well as of portions of the foreshore and bed of the sea, and of tidal rivers, and also from the enfranchisement of copyholds.

The total sum, expended in the purchases specified in the Appendix, amounts to £. 91,388. 9. 6.

The following are the principal purchases:—

KENT.—STRAY MARSHES FARM.

This farm, containing 274 A. 3 R. 21 P., has been purchased for the sum of £. 8,640. It is at present held upon a yearly tenancy, but an arrangement has been made for letting it on lease from Michaelmas next, at a rent of £. 330. The farm now forms part of the Crown's Neat's Court Estate, which, by this addition, is increased to an area of 1862 acres, which are let at a total rental of £. 2,778.

LINCOLN AND NORFOLK.—WINGLAND ESTATE.

IN the 41st and 46th Reports to Parliament, the particulars of the Crown's Wingland Estate are fully detailed. That estate is composed of land reclaimed from the sea, under the provisions of the Nene Outfall Acts. Part of it was allotted to the Crown, and the residue has been purchased at different periods. During the past year further purchases were made of several farms, &c., containing about 1,315 acres of land, abutting upon the then existing Crown Estate, for the sum of £. 75,610. Arrangements have since been made for letting

letting these premises upon lease for a term of years, at a rental of £. 2,952, upon the understanding that the Crown is to expend a sum of £. 3,700 in the construction of new farm buildings and labourers' cottages, and in the improvement of the existing buildings. By these purchases the area of the estate has been increased to 2,845 acres, which are let, or agreed to be let, at a rental of £. 6,548.

In all cases of lease, sale, enfranchisement, exchange, or purchase, of which the particulars are detailed in this Report, and in the Appendices, the surveys and estimates of the land and hereditaments included in such transactions were made by competent surveyors, who have in each case certified by a report, verified by a declaration, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, the fair worth or value, in their judgment, of the lands and hereditaments surveyed, except in cases where, from the nature of the property, the value could not be known by a survey or inspection, or where, from other causes specified in the 62nd section of the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, a preliminary survey and estimate had been dispensed with.

IN consequence of the opinion expressed in a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, there have been inserted in each Annual Report, since the year 1850, five additional Schedules; viz.—

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of property acquired for Her Majesty by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

2nd. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3rd. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenues, under leases, or agreements for leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures, if any, in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcations have taken place, and the means (if any) available, and the measures (if any) taken, for the recovery of the Monies.

I have now inserted these Schedules in the Appendix to the present Report. Appendix, No. 10. (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.), (E.)

Appendix (A. A.)

THE APPENDIX (A. A.) contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and received within the year ended 31st March 1870, and the application of all such Monies, including payments into the Exchequer of £. 375,000 as surplus Income arising from those possessions, as well as the appropriation of the Capital Monies arising from the sale of portions of the possessions of the Crown during the same period.

The Comptroller and Auditor General has reported to Parliament upon the Accounts of this Department for the preceding year, ended on the 31st of March 1869, and the subsequent monthly Accounts up to and including the month of March last have been rendered to him for examination.

CHARLES GORE. L.S.

Office of Woods, &c.,
29th June 1870.

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Appendix, N° 1.—A SCHEDULE of Leases, Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, both days inclusive: showing, The Dates of the Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Less the same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what o the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reser

Note.—In the instances distinguished by an asterisk (*) the former Leases comprised other Premises beyond

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	BERKS:			
	WINDSOR:			
1870:	ADELAIDE SQUARE ROAD:			
March 21	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage thereon, called Adelaide Villa, in the Parish of New Windsor.	Henry Brownlie - -	- - 97¼ years from 5th April 1869.	- - These Pie of Ground part of 8 A. 2 30 P., agreed be let to Geo Henry Long Building p
„ „	Ditto - Cambrae Villa - ditto	Stephen Stanbrook -	- ditto - -	poses, at p gressive yea rents, amounti ultimately
1869:	FRANCES ROAD:			
Sept. 22	Two Pieces of Ground, with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 5 and 6, Brunswick Villas, in the Parish of New Windsor.	William Runnicles -	- ditto - -	270*l.* per annu Care will be ta that the wh
1870:				rent shall be p perly secured
Jan. 11	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage thereon, being No. 7, ditto.	Henry Gray - -	- ditto - -	the Buildings be erected on property, but
„ „	Ditto - No. 8 - ditto -	Edwin Aborn - -	- ditto - -	proportion of estimated yea
„ „	Ditto - called the "Lodge" -	- - Emily Catherine Ann Brotherton.	- ditto - -	value applica to each Plot c not be stated.
1869:	SAINT MARK'S ROAD:			- - These Pie of Ground part of 2 A. 6 6¾ P., agreed be let to Geo Pooley, Tho Chamberlain, Francis Bo Buckland, at gressive ye
Sept. 3	Two Pieces of Ground, with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1 and 3, St. Mark's Road, and a Piece of Ground in the rear, used as a Builder's Yard, situated in the Parish of Clewer.	George Pooley - -	- - 98 years from 5th July 1869.	
Dec. 16	Six Pieces of Ground, with Six Messuages thereon, being Nos. 5 and 7, St. Mark's Road, and Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, St. Mark's Place, ditto.	- - Francis Bowry Buckland.	- - 97¾ years from 10th October 1869.	rents, amount ultimately to per annum. C will be ta that the wh
1870:				rent shall be perly secure
Jan. 10	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage thereon, being No. 4, St. Mark's Road, ditto.	James Salt - - -	- ditto - -	the Building be erected on property, but proportion of
„ „	Ditto - No. 2 - ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	estimated ye value applic to each Plot not be stated

Land belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, Terms granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted:—and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts of Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ved in the New Leases, and consequently a proportionate part only of the former Value, Rent, and Fine is shown.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
3 3 –						
3 3 –						
3 17 – each Messuage.	- -	--Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Long was last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of about 6 *l.* 10 *s.* per Acre.		
4 – –						
4 – –						
6 12 –						
1 – –						
1 – –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Messrs. Pooley, Chamberlain, and Buckland was last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of about 6 *l.* per Acre.		
4 – –						
5 5 –						

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	Berks—Windsor—*continued.*			
1869:	Saint Mark's Road—*continued.*			
Oct. 23	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage thereon, being No. 1, St. Mark's Place.	Charles Potbury -	- - 97¾ years from 10th October 1869.	- - These Piece of Ground a part of 2 A. 0 6½ P., agreed t be let to Georg Pooley, Thom Chamberlain, a Francis Bow Buckland, at pr gressive yearl rents, amounti ultimately to 6 per annum. Ca will be take that the who rent shall be pr perly secured t the Buildings be erected on t property, but t proportion of t estimated year value applicab to each Plot ca not be stated.
„ „	Ditto - No. 2 - ditto -	Joseph Stone - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - No. 3 - ditto -	Frederick William Bird	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - No. 7 - ditto -	John Jones - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - No. 8 - ditto -	William Jones - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Two Pieces of Ground, with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 9 and 10, ditto.	William Robert Smith	- ditto - -	
	King's Road:			
„ 20	A Messuage, with the Garden belonging thereto, called "Elm Lodge," in Sheet Street, in the Parish of New Windsor.	Jane Frances Nixon -	- - 30 years from 10th October 1867.	32 10 -
1870:	Osborne Road:			
March 26	Several Pieces of Ground, containing together about 1 A. 2 R. 25½ P., with the Messuage thereon, in the Parish of New Windsor.	Henry Darvill - -	- - 94¾ years from 5th July 1868.	50 - -
1869:				
July 26	Two Farm Houses, with the Barns, Stables, other Buildings, Garden, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 240 A. 0 R. 25 P., called "The Manor and Tile Place Farms," situated in the Parishes of Old and New Windsor.	George Allen - -	- - 17 years from 10th October 1868.	528 5 9
	Winkfield:			
June 25	A Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 1 R. 24 P., situated at Tower Hill, in the Parish of Winkfield.	George Webbe Dasent, D.C.L.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1869.	3 - -

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in W LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
2 10 –						
2 – –						
2 10 –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Messrs. Pooley, Chamberlain, and Buckland, was last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of about 6 *l.* per Acre.		
2 – –						
2 – –						
2 – – ch Messuage.						
32 10 –	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing and altering the Premises.	- - These Premises, which consisted of Two small Cottages, were previously let upon annual or other short Tenancies at rents amounting together to 31 *l.*		
50 – – and – 8 2 n of tithe rent ge.	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Part of this Land was let for Building purposes at a rent of 10 *l.* per annum, but no Buildings were erected, and the Tenant surrendered his interest. The residue was let upon a yearly Tenancy at the rate of about 6 *l.* per Acre.		
528 5 9 5 per cent. on sum which be expended he Crown in rection or im- ement of any dings, and in ter-drainage e Land.	- -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- - Not before in Lease. 230 A. 0 R. 20 P. of this Land were purchased from the Trustees of Mary Isherwood. *Vide* 42nd Report to Parliament (1864), page 76. 2 R. 16 P. were purchased from the Mayor, &c. of New Windsor. *Vide* 46th Report to Parliament (1868), page 63. 2 A. 0 R. 36 P. formed a portion of some Land acquired by exchange from Eton College. *Vide* 47th Report to Parliament (1869), page 60. The remainder of the Land, consisting of 7 A. 0 R. 33 P., was let previously to its occupation by Mr. Allen on an annual Tenancy, at a rent of 8 *l.*		
3 – –	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - Not before in Lease. This Land formed a portion of the Property purchased of Her Majesty in 1862. *Vide* 40th Report to Parliament (1862), page 73.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1869:	CAMBRIDGE:			£. s. d.
April 8	License to dig, search for, raise and carry away Coprolites, within or under a Piece of Copyhold Land, containing about 6 Acres, situated in Burwell Fen, in the Parish of Burwell, and holden of the Crown Manor of Burwell Ramseys.	Timothy Mason - -	- - 3 years from 10th October 1868.	Uncertain
October 5	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 133 A. 1 R., called "The Hall Allotment," situated in the Parish of Burwell; A Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 20 P., called "Further Long Ground or Long Close," situated in the same Parish, and A Piece of Land, containing about 5 A. 1 R. 12 P., situated at "The Broads," near Burwell, with the Cottages thereon.	- - Robert Matthew Stephenson and Robert Stephenson.	- - 11 years from 10th October 1869.	258 - -
	CORNWALL:			
June 28	All Mines, Veins, and Beds of Metal and Metallic Ore and other Minerals within or under the Bed or Soil of the Sea below and from low-water mark as far seaward as the Wheal Castle Mine, situated in front of the Kenidjack Estate, in the Parish of St. Just in Penrith, can or may be extended.	- - John Usticke Scobell, Evelyn Viscount Falmouth, and John Borlase.	- - 7 years from 5th April 1882.	Uncertain
	DORSET:			
June 21	A Pier, called "The Queen's Pier," at Castletown, in the Isle of Portland, to be used as a Landing Place for Passengers.	Thomas Hart - -	- - 7 years from 5th April 1869, determinable by the lessor at six months' notice, if required for the use of Her Majesty or for the Public Service.	- - This Pier let by p tender, and lessee was only person tendered for
	GLOUCESTER:			
October 23	A Farm House, with the Barn, Stable, and other Outbuildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 117 A. 3 R. 30 P., called "Ledge Farm," situated at Hagloe, in the Parish of Aure.	- - Thomas Clarke and Thomas Clarke the younger.	- - 11 years from 5th April 1869.	226 18

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in EW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Royalty of 3*s.* ton upon all olites raised.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
258 - - 5 per cent. on sum which be expended he Crown in rection or im- ement of any dings, and in nder-drainage e land.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	- - The Land firstly described formed part of a Farm containing 265 A. 3 R. 10 P. that was previously let at a rent of 350 *l.* The premises secondly and thirdly described are those purchased from the Rev. William Godfrey *et al.*, and Edmund Foster respectively. *Vide* 46th Report to Parliament (1868), page 63.		
1 - - a Royalty of th part of the e of all Tin, Tin and Tin Stuff, 1-40th part of value of all per and Copper s, and all other als and Metallic s and Mineral stances raised sold after the e shall have n dressed and le merchant-	- -	- -	- - - -	- - The Lease now granted is for a reversionary term, and the rent and Royalty reserved by it are the same as those payable under the Lease for the subsisting term.		
52 - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - The rent reserved by the last lease was 110 *l.*, but it was reduced to 55 *l.* as from Christmas 1865, in consequence of the decrease in the traffic caused by the opening of the Weymouth and Portland Railway.		
226 18 - 5 per cent. on amount that be expended the Crown in erection or im- ement of any dings, and in nder-drainage e Land.	- -	1,500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least, of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - - -	226 18 -	226 18 -	—

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	HUNTS:			
1869:	GREAT STAUGHTON ESTATE:			
Oct. 11	A Farm House, with the Barn, Buildings, Rick Yard, Garden, and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 288 A. 1 R. 13 P., called "The Town Farm" and "New Pond Farm," situated in the Parish of Staughton Magna.	John Ekins - -	- - 14 years from 10th October 1868.	535 - -
„ 23	A Farm House, with the Outbuildings, Yard, Garden, and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 124 A. 2 R. 3 P., called "Staughton Moor Farm," situated in the same Parish.	- - Thomas Blott and Thomas Blott the younger.	- ditto - -	170 - -
	KENT:			
	ELTHAM ESTATE:			
May 26	A Messuage, called "Wood Lodge," with the Outbuildings, Gardens, Cottage, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 35 A. 2 R. 39 P., situated at Shooter's Hill, in the Parish of Eltham.	- - Stevenson Arthur Blackwood.	- - 30 years from 10th October 1868.	300 - -
	BURNT ASH LANE:			
July 28	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 6, Burnt Ash Hill.	Edgar Drewett - -	- - 98 years from 5th July 1869.	- - These Pieces Ground are part 5 A. 1 R. 29 P. of Estate, agreed to let for Building poses to E Drewett at progre yearly Rents, amo ing ultimately 200 *l.*, and incr to 206 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* consideration of expenditure incu by the Crown in construction of sewer. Care wi taken that the w Rent shall be pr secured by the B ings to be erecte the Property, by proportion of the mated value app ble to each Plot ca be stated.
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 8, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
August 16	Ditto - ditto, being No. 10, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 12, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	

... of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in EW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
535 – – 5 per cent. on amount that be expended the Crown in erection or im-rement of any ldings, and in under-drainage ne Land.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	525 8 9	525 – – and 10 – – subsequently added in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Crown in the erection of a Labourer's Cottage.	
170 – – n a per-centage expenditure as ve.	- -	- ditto - -	- - The under-drainage of a portion of the Land by the Lessees.	142 19 10	160 – – and 8 4 – subsequently added in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Crown in the improvement of the Buildings.	
300 – –	- -	3,000 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The surrender of the previous Lease for a term extending to the 10th October 1882, and the expense incurred by the Lessee in enlarging and improving the House and Buildings.	*265 – –	*265 – – afterwards increased to 275 9 8 in consideration of the amount expended by the Crown in the under-drainage of the Land.	
12 10 –	- -					
12 10 –	- -					
12 10 –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The land agreed to be demised to Edgar Drewett formed part of a Farm which was let upon a yearly tenancy at a Rent equivalent to about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per acre.		
12 10 –	- -					

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	Kent—Eltham Estate—*continued.*			
1869:	Victoria Villas:			
June 29	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 6, Victoria Villas.	Joseph Francis Swann -	- - 94 years and 65 days from 1st May 1869.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the letting to Edgar Drewett is equally applicable to these Pieces of Ground which form part of 2 A. 2 R. of the Estate, agreed to be let to Henry Alfred Creasy for Building purposes, at progressive yearly Rents, amounting ultimately to 65 *l.* per annum.
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 7, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
	Dorville Road:			
April 16	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, Dorville Road, Burnt Ash Lane.	Henry Driver - -	- - 95 years from 5th April 1869.	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 4, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 6, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 8, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the letting to Edgar Drewett is equally applicable to these Pieces of Ground which form part of 6 A. 2 R. 17 of the Estate agreed to be let to Samuel Charles Hemming for Building purposes, at progressive yearly Rents, amounting ultimately to 202 *l.* per annum, afterwards increased to 206 *l.* in consideration of the Redemption of the Tithe Rent charge to the Crown.
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 10, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 12, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
	Talbot Villas:			
Sept. 11	Two Pieces of Ground, together with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 2 and 4, Talbot Villas, Leylands Road.	Samuel Charles Hemming.	- - 94¾ years from 5th July 1869.	
„ „	One Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 6, ditto.	Henry Driver - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 8, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
1870:				
Feb. 16	Two Pieces of Ground, together with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 9 and 10, ditto.	Samuel Charles Hemming.	- - 94¼ years from 5th January 1870.	
„ „	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 11, ditto.	Henry Driver - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 13, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	

- - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
l. s. d.						
10 –						
	- -	- -	- - - -	- - The Land agreed to be demised to H. A. Creasy formed part of the Farm last referred to.		
10 –						
– –						
– –						
– –						
– –						
– –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.			
– –				- - Nearly the whole of the Land agreed to be let to Samuel Charles Hemming and Frederick Shand Hemming, formed part of a Farm, which was let upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of about 2*l.* 10*s.* per Acre. The residue formed part of another Farm that was last demised, at a rent equivalent to about 2*l.* 16*s.* per Acre.		
– – h Messuage.						
– –						
– –						
– – h Messuage.						
– –						
– –						

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Valu
	Kent—Eltham Estate—*continued.*			
1869:	Leylands Road:			
April 6	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 25, Leylands Road.	Frederick Shand Hemming.	- - 95½ years from 10th October 1868.	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 27, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
Sept. 2	Ditto - ditto, being No. 29, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - 94¾ years from 5th July 1869.	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 31, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
Dec. 24	Ditto - together with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 49 and 51, and the Coach House and Stable belonging to No. 49, ditto.	The Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort.	- - 94½ years from 10th October 1869.	- - The obse tion made in column in the of the lettin Edgar Drev is equally a cable to t
1870:				
Jan. 3	Ditto - together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 33, ditto.	Joseph John Phillips -	- ditto - -	Pieces of Gro which form
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No 35, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	of 15 A. 0 R. of this Es agreed to be Frederick Sh Hemming Building poses, at gressive ye Rents, amo ing ultimate 432*l.* 8*s.* pe num, subseq ly increase 440*l.* 5*s.* 6 considerati the Redem of the Rent charge
	High Road from Lewisham to Eltham (South Side):			
1869:	Eastbourne Terrace:			
April 19	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 9, Eastbourne Terrace, with two Strips of adjoining Land.	Frederick Shand Hemming.	- - 95½ years from 10th October 1868.	
1870:				
Feb. 24	Ditto - being No. 1, ditto - -	Thomas Kennard -	- - 94 years from 5th April 1870.	
„ „	Two Pieces of Ground, together with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 2 and 3, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 4, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 5, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 6, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 7, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - ditto, being No. 8, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in W LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
Peppercorn for rst half year, and 18 - - g the remain- the term.						
eppercorn for rst half year, and 18 - - g the remain- the term.						
18 - -						
18 - -						
2 - -						
18 - -						
18 - -						
	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Nearly the whole of the Land agreed to be let to Samuel Charles Hemming and Frederick Shand Hemming, formed part of a Farm which was let upon a yearly tenancy, at a Rent of about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per Acre. The residue formed part of another Farm that was last demised, at a Rent equivalent to about 2 *l.* 16 *s.* per Acre.		
eppercorn for rst half-year, and 5 - - g the remain- the term.						
6 - -						
6 - - ch Messuage.						
6 - -						
6 - -						
6 - -						
6 - -						
6 - -						

o.

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	KENT—Eltham Estate—*continued.*			
	High Road from Lewisham to Eltham (South Side)—*continued.*			
1869:	HORN PARK VILLAS:			
June 3	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 7, Horn Park Villas.	Augustus Frederick Christian Meyer.	- - 95¾ years from 10th October 1868.	- - The observati in this column the case of t letting to Edg Drewett is equal applicable to the Pieces of Groun which form part five Acres of th Estate, agreed be let to Nath Nevard for Buil ing purposes, progressive yearl rents, amounti ultimately to 17 per annnum.
,, 16	Ditto - ditto, being No. 8, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - 95 years from 5th July 1869.	
	NORTH PARK ROAD:			
July 3	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 9, North Park Road.	Stanley Hoole - -	- - 94½ years from 5th April 1869.	- - The observati made in this colur in the case of t letting to Ed Drewett is equal applicable to t Piece of Groun which forms part six Acres of t Estate, agreed to let to Mr. Abrah Hammond for Bu ing purposes, at p gressive yearly re amounting ul mately to 13 per annum.
Nov. 29	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, called "The Widness."	Joseph Brindley -	- - 95½ years from 5th July 1869.	- - The observati made in this colu in the case of t letting to Ed Drewett is equa applicable to t Piece of Grou which forms part about nine Acres this Estate, agr to be let to Ab ham Hammond Building purpos at progressive ye ly rents, amount ultimately to 35 per annum.
	ELTHAM PARK ROAD:			
Sept. 13	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, called "The Royal Hotel."	William Finch Bell, James Elliott Shirley, and William Howard.	- - 97½ years from 10th October 1868.	- - The observati made in this c lumn in the case the letting to E gar Drewett equally applica to these Pieces Ground, wh form part of 1 0A. 0R. 27 P. of t Estate, agreed be let to Mes Bell, Shirley, a Howard, at p gressive yea rents, amount ultimately to 34 per annum.
Oct. 21	Two Pieces of Ground, together with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1 and 3, Eltham Park Road.	John William Sawyer	- - 97 years from 5th April 1869.	

- - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in EW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
20 - -						
20 - -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Nevard, formed part of a Farm, which was let at a rent equivalent to about 2 *l.* 16 *s.* per acre.		
25 - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Hammond formed part of some Nursery Grounds, which were let at a rent equivalent to about 4 *l.* an acre.		
20 - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Abraham Hammond was last let at a rent of 62 *l.*		
30 - -						
8 8 - ach Messuage.	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Messrs. Bell, Shirley, and Howard, comprised part of a Farm, which was let at a rent equivalent to about 2 *l.* per acre.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value
	KENT—*continued.*			£. s. d.
1869:	MAISON DIEU ESTATE:			
May 7	Two Pieces of Ground, situated in Dour Street, in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover, together with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 38 and 39, in Dour Street.	Thomas Palmer - -	- - 91 years from 5th April 1869.	- -
July 17	Ditto - ditto, being Nos. 40 and 41, in ditto, and an adjoining Piece of Land at the rear, with the Workshop thereon.	Henry Pain Mackenzie	- ditto - -	
„ „	Three Pieces of Ground, situated in Crafford Street, in the same Parish, together with three Messuages or Buildings thereon, being Nos. 9, 10, and 11, in Crafford Street.	John Spain - -	- ditto - -	
Dec. 16	Four Pieces of Ground, situated in the same Parish, with the Buildings thereon.	Charles Benjamin Gorely	- ditto - -	
„ 31	Three Pieces of Ground, containing 10 A. 0 R. 7 P., situated in the same Parish.	- - ditto - - -	- - 96½ years from 5th April 1869.	- -
	LINCOLN:			
	BILLINGBOROUGH ESTATE:			
Oct. 7	Three Cottages, with the Outbuildings, Yard, Garden, and Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R., situated in the Parish of Billingborough.	William Hardy Sewards and George Sewards.	- - 7 years from 5th April 1869.	10 -

- - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
2 8 – ach Messuage.	- -	120 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.			
11 12 –	- -	120 – – at the least for each of the Messuages, and 300 – – at the least for the Workshop; and such further sum as is mentioned above.	- - ditto - -			
10 15 –	- -	500 – – at the least, and such further sum as is mentioned above.	- - ditto - -	- - A small part, containing 1 A. 1 R. 10 P. of the Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Gorely, was purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. *Vide* 42nd Report to Parliament (1864), page 77. The residue is part of 71 A. 2 R. 28 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 19*l.* The proportion of that rent, applicable to the Land, with some old Buildings thereon, so agreed to be demised, is 7*5l.*		
9 18 –	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings, and such further sum as is mentioned above.	- - ditto - -			
22 15 –	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings which may be erected.	- - The expenditure by the Lessee within the first 6½ years of the term, of a sum of 5,000*l.* at the least, in the erection of Messuages and Buildings.			
19 - –	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the the Buildings.	- - - -	- - Not before on Lease, being the Premises purchased from Henry Banks *et al.* *Vide* Appendix, No. 9, page 57.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	LINCOLN—*continued.*			
1869:	HOLBEACH ESTATE:			£. s. d.
Nov. 22	A Farmhouse, with the Outbuildings, Yards, Garden, and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole, about 192 A. 3 R. 22 P., called "Flint House Farm," situated in the Parish of Holbeach.	- - William Boulding Meatheringham.	- - 8½ years from 5th April 1868.	309 - -
	WHAPLODE ESTATE:			
Aug. 28	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 6 A. 1 R. 9 P., situated in the Parish of Moulton.	- - Elizabeth Crawley, Widow, *et al.* (Executors of the Will of the late John Crawley).	- - 8 years from 10th October 1868.	16 - -
Dec. 28	A Cottage, with the Barn, Stables, Buildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 249 A. 0 R. 17 P., called "Moulton Chapel Farm," situated in the Parishes of Whaplode, Moulton, and Weston.	Lowther Hunter - -	- - 7 years from 10th October 1869.	572 14 8
	LINCOLN AND NORFOLK:			
	WINGLAND ESTATE:			
July 21	A Piece of Land, containing (with the Creeks thereon), about 207 A. 1 R. 12 P., situated in the Parish or District of Wingland.	Farmer Mallet - -	- - 15 years from 10th October 1868.	588 5 -
Sept. 4	A Messuage, Barn, Stable, Sheds, Buildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing (with the Creeks thereon), about 199 A. 3 R. 30 P., situated in the same Parish or District.	Thomas Elmer Cole -	- ditto - -	394 - -
	MIDDLESEX:			
	BURY STREET:			
Dec. 24	A Messuage, No. 35, Bury Street, with the Buildings at the rear thereof.	Harry Robert Newton -	- - 5½ years from 10th October 1869.	75 - -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in W LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
09 - - per cent. on amount that be expended e Crown, in ection or im- ment of any ings, and in nder-drainage Land.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense to be incurred by the Lessee in repairing the House and Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease. These premises were purchased in 1862 from Henry James Davison Horne and Charlotte Elizabeth Horne. *Vide* 41st Report to Parliament (1863), page 79 Since that period, the premises have been let upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of 308 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*		
16 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the Land purchased from Thomas Rawle and Ashby Maples. *Vide* 47th Report to Parliament (1869), page 62.		
72 14 8 per cent. on amount that be expended e Crown, in ection or im- ment of any ings, and in nder-drainage Land.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	515 13 5	550 - - and 22 14 8 subsequently added, in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Crown in the improvement of the Buildings.	
88 5 - certain addi- rents for acre of Creek nay be filled c.	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - Never in Lease, being part of the Land purchased from the Commissioners of the Nene Outfall and their Mortgagees. *Vide* 46th Report to Parliament (1868), page 64.		
94 - - certain addi- rents, as .	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - The Messuage, Buildings, and 86 A. 3 R. of the Land, were previously in Lease, at a yearly rent of 103 *l.* A further portion, containing 46 A. 1 R. 12 P., was comprised in the purchase referred to in the last observation; and the residue, containing 66 A. 3 R. 18 P., was an allotment set out to Her Majesty, under the Nene Outfall Acts.		
75 - -	- -	500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises.	42 - -	24 19 6	152 - -

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
1870:	Chapel Place:			£. s. d
Mar. 25	A Messuage on the East side of St. James's Park, in Chapel Place, Duke Street, Westminster.	- - Alexander William Macdougall.	- - 93 years from 25th March 1868.	42 -
	Haymarket:			
Jan. 27	A Messuage, No. 41, Haymarket -	Alexander Binnie -	- - 80 years from 5th April 1869.	52 -
1869:	Jermyn Street:			
June 19	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 76, Jermyn Street, together with the Buildings attached to the Messuage used for the purposes of a Turkish Bath; and a right of way to and the use of a Stable and Yard adjoining the Premises.	- - The London and Provincial Turkish Bath Company (Limited)	- - 79 years from 5th April 1869.	306 -
	Little Vine Street:			
Dec. 6	A Piece of Ground, on the North side of Little Vine Street, with a Building thereon, to be used as a Police Station.	- - The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.	- - 79 years from 5th April 1869.	163 -
1870:				
Feb. 24	A Messuage, No. 8, Little Vine Street	Thomas Freeman -	- - 27 years from 5th April 1869.	43 -
1869:	Millbank:			
April 3	A Piece of Ground on the North-east Side of Millbank Prison, with the Buildings thereon, to be used as Workshops, Showrooms, and Stables.	- - William George Thorpe and Benjamin Jutson Read.	- - 93¾ years from 25th March 1869.	50 -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in W LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
42 - -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage.	- - The Building which formerly stood upon the site of the present house, was last let at a rent of 39 *l.* 9 *s.*, and upon payment of a fine of 173 *l.*		
eppercorn for st year, and 52 - - the remain- the term.	- -	1,500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - ditto - -	- - Two Houses, Nos. 40 and 41, Haymarket, formerly stood on the site of the present House, No. 41, and were, together with No. 42, Haymarket, last let for a term of 66 years from 5th April 1803, at a rent of 26 *l.*		
306 - -	- -	10,000 - - at the least, for the Messuage and Buildings, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3 4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The surrender of a former Lease, and the expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Buildings, which formerly stood on the ground, were last let for a term of 15½ years from the 5th April 1868, at a rent of 370 *l.*		
163 - -	- -	4,000 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The surrender of the Leases under which four houses formerly standing on the ground were held, and the expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Station.	- - Four Houses, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, Little Vine Street, formerly stood on the site of this Station. These Houses were last let at rents amounting in the aggregate to 145 *l.* 1 *s.*, and upon payment of a fine of 40 *l.* in respect of one of the Houses.		
43 - -	- -	700 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The surrender of a former Lease, and the expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing and enlarging the Premises.	40 - -	35 - -	30 - -
50 - -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Ground was last let with some other Land upon an annual tenancy.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
	MUNSTER STREET, CLARENCE GARDENS, AND LITTLE ALBANY STREET NORTH, REGENT'S PARK:			£. s. d.
1870: Mar. 9	1st. A Piece of Ground extending from Munster Street to Little Albany Street, with the Messuages, No. 37, Munster Street, and Nos. 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Little Albany Street North, and the several School Buildings erected thereon - -			
	2nd. A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 36, Munster Street - - - -			
	3rd. A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 66, Clarence Gardens - - -			
	4th. A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 65, Clarence Gardens - - -	- -Henry Allen Percy and Mary Anne Percy.	- - 53½ years from 5th January 1870.	30 - -
	5th. A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 64, Clarence Gardens - - -			
	6th. A Piece of Ground, with the two Messuages thereon, being No. 57, Clarence Gardens, and No. 4, Little Albany Street North			
	7th. A Piece of Ground, with the two Messuages thereon, being No. 56, Clarence Gardens, and No. 5, Little Albany Street North - - -			
1869:	NORRIS STREET:			
July 26	A Messuage, No. 11, Norris Street -	Charles Ludbrook -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1869.	90 - -
Sept. 6	A Messuage, No 14, Norris Street -	- - William Salkeld Adams and David Adams.	- - 11 years from 5th April 1869.	80 - -
Nov. 18	Ditto - No. 12 - ditto -	Matthew Lynn - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1869.	80 - -
1870: Feb. 10	Ditto - No. 13 - ditto -	George Burton - -	- ditto - -	90 - -

- - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued*.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in W LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
9 – – the premises described; 4 – – ch of the pre- 2ndly, 3rdly, thly described; 3 – – ch of the pre- 5thly, 6thly, thly described.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 2-3rd parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The surrender of a former Lease under which the Premises were held, for a term of which 53½ years were unexpired on the 5th January 1870.	30 – –	30 – –	—
75 – –	210 – –	600 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.				
80 – –	- -	500 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in repairing the Premises.	- - These Messuages were last let with No. 4, St. Alban's Place, for a term of 51½ years from the 10th October 1814, upon payment of a fine of 826 *l.*, and at a rent of 119 *l.* 19 *s.*		
60 – –	280 – –	- ditto -				
68 – –	308 – –	600 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.				

Appendix, N°. 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Valu
	Middlesex—*continued.*			£. s.
1869:	Piccadilly:			
July 7	A Messuage, No. 33, Piccadilly -	Richard Attenborough	- - 98 years from 10th October 1868.	136 10
	St. Alban's Place:			
Aug. 18	A Messuage, No. 4, St. Alban's Place, and a Strip of Ground adjoining on the South-east Side of the said Messuage, and running partly under it.	John Chalmers - -	- - 23 years from 5th April 1869, as to the Messuage, and 16½ years from the 10th October 1875, as to the Strip of Ground.	56 – for the Mess and 1 – for the Stri Ground.
1870:	Vigo Street:			
Feb. 10	A Messuage, No. 2, Vigo Street -	John Henry Kelly -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1863.	100 –
	Whitehall:			
March 15	1st. A Capital Messuage and Mansion House called Montagu House, with the Lodge, Coachhouse, and Outbuildings thereto, and also the forecourt in the front and the Garden at the rear thereof, situated between Whitehall Gardens and Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, and - -	- - The Most Noble Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.	- - 84 years from 5th January 1870.	850 – as to the Pre firstly descri 56 5 as to the I secondly scribed.
	2nd. A Piece of Land containing about 1 R. 20 P., lately reclaimed and embanked from the River Thames, situated at the rear of the above-mentioned Garden - -			
	Whitehall Gardens:			
„ 17	A Piece of Land lately reclaimed and embanked from the River Thames, at the rear of No. 3, Whitehall Gardens.	Julia Swinburne - -	- - 34½ years from 5th January 1870.	4 14
„ 23	Ditto - at the rear of No. 5, Whitehall Gardens.	William Tomline -	- - 53 years and 208 days from 5th January 1870.	5 6
	Whitehall Yard:			
„ 20	Ditto - at the rear of No. 4, Whitehall Yard - - - - -	- - The Right Honourable Henry Hall Gage Viscount Gage.	- - 22¼ years from 5th January 1870.	13 15

- - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
ENTS ... LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
s. d.	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*		£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
6 10 –	- -	6,000 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - This House has been erected on the Sites of the four houses, Nos. 33, 34, and 35, Piccadilly, and No. 12, George Court, and upon part of the Site of No. 1, Swallow Street. The Houses Nos. 33, 34, and 35, Piccadilly, 12, George Court, and 1, Swallow Street, were last let under three different Leases, one of which included other Property.		
6 – – Messuage, and 1 – – Strip of ..	282 – –	500 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises.	- - The Messuage was last let with Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, Norris Street, for a term of 54½ years, from the 10th October 1814, upon payment of a fine of 826 *l.*, and at a rent of 119 *l.* 19 *s.*		
0 – –	128 – –	900 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - ditto - -	- - This House was last let with several other houses under a Lease for a term of 57 years and 276 days from the 3rd July 1805, upon payment of a fine of 506 *l.*, and at a rent of 104 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*, for all the demised Premises.		
50 – – he Premises described; 66 5 – the Land y described.	- -	- - 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The surrender of a former Lease, and the expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	596 8 8 as to the Premises 1stly described. The Land 2ndly described was not before in lease, and was demised in pursuance of "The Thames Embankment Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 93, s. 78).	592 6 –	—
4 14 –						
5 6 3	- -	- -	- - -	- - These leases have been granted in pursuance of "The Thames Embankment Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 93, s. 78).		
13 15 –						

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
	VICTORIA PARK:			
1869:	APPROACH ROAD AND SAUNDERS' TERRACE:			£. s.
July 28	Three Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with Three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 87 and 88, Approach Road, and No. 10, Saunders' Terrace, Old Ford Road.	John Saunders - -	- - 85½ years from 5th July 1868.	- - These Piec Ground are po of Two Plots of containing tog about 3 R. 4 P., a to be let to Saunders for bu purposes, at pr sive rents amou ultimately to 9 per annum. The rent has been pr ly secured by Leases which been granted, b proportion of t timated yearly applicable to Plot cannot be
	BONNER'S ROAD:			
June 25	A Strip of Ground in Bonner's Road, required for the widening of a Passage leading to some Workshops, held by the Lessee under a Crown Lease granted for a term, of which 85½ years were unexpired on the 5th July 1868.	George Holgate - -	- ditto - -	1 -
	CADOGAN TERRACE:			
April 30	A Piece of Ground on the North-east Side of Wick Lane, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 3, Cadogan Terrace.	Henry Moseley - -	- - 84¾ years from 5th April 1869.	- - These Pie Ground ar tions of a of Land, taining 1 A 27 P., agre be let to Robert All building poses, at gressive amounting mately to per annum. will be that the rent shall perly secu the Buildi be erected property, proportion estimated value app to each cannot be
June 8	Ditto - No. 4 - ditto -	Joseph Allan - -	- ditto - -	
„ 15	Ditto - No. 1 - ditto -	George Ensell - -	- ditto - -	
Sept. 8	Ditto - No. 6 - ditto -	William Ferrar - -	- ditto - -	
„ 11	Ditto - No. 11 - ditto -	Henry Thomas Lowe -	- ditto - -	
Oct. 14	Ditto - No. 8 - ditto -	John James - -	- ditto - -	
„ 22	Ditto - No. 7 - ditto -	Daniel Larsen Lange -	- ditto - -	
Dec. 4	Ditto - No. 10 - ditto -	Isabella Will Graham -	- ditto - -	
„ 30	Ditto - No. 17 - ditto -	Maria Allen - -	- ditto - -	
„ 31	Ditto - No. 9 - ditto -	Charles Bowring -	- ditto - -	
1870: March 24	Six Pieces of Ground, with Six Messuages thereon, being Nos. 2, 5, 12, 13, 14, and 15, ditto.	Henry Robert Allen -	- - 84 years from 5th January 1870.	

- - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
– 6 – h Messuage for f the first five and 1 6 – the remainder of n for each of the ges, Nos. 87 and proach Road, and – 6 – first five years, and 1 4 – the remainder of m in respect of essuage, No. 10, ers' Terrace.	- -	320 – – at the least as to each of the Two Messuages, Nos. 87 and 88, Approach Road, and 250 – – at the least as to the Messuage, No. 10, Saunders' Terrace, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.			
1 – –	- -	- -	- - - -			
5 10 –	- -	300 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of moneys arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
5 10 –	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
6 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
5 10 –	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
6 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
5 10 –	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
6 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
6 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
6 6 –	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
6 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
6 – – each of the uses, Nos. 2 and and 6 6 – each of the uses, Nos. 12, 14, and 15.	- -	300 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - ditto - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Valu
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
	Victoria Park—*continued.*			
1869:	Denmark Terrace:			£. s.
June 25	Five Pieces of Ground, with five Houses thereon, being Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Denmark Terrace, Bonner's Road.	George Holgate - -	- - 84¾ years from 5th April 1869.	23 –
	Lansmere Terrace:			
Dec. 15	Four Pieces of Ground, with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, Lansmere Terrace, Old Ford Road.	William Scaddan -	- - 84½ years from 5th July 1869.	
„ 28	Seven Pieces of Ground at the rear of Lansmere Terrace, Old Ford Road, with seven Stables thereon, and four other Pieces of Ground at the rear of Lansmere Terrace, and seven other Pieces of Ground also at the back of Lansmere Terrace, with the seven Workshops thereon, and a Piece of Ground lying at the back of the Pieces of Ground before described, to be used as a Back Road, and a Slip of Ground, extending from Old Ford Road, through a Gateway under the Messuage, No. 9, Lansmere Terrace, to the said Back Road, and a Plot of Ground with the Messuage thereon, being No. 9, Lansmere Terrace, with a Gateway under the same, &c. - - - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	- - The obse tion made in column in the of the Plot Land let to H Robert Alle equally appli to these Piec Ground, w form portion a plot conta about 2 A. 1 R. agreed to be William Sca for building poses, at pro sive yearly amounting mately to per annum.
	Nelson Terrace:			
May 22	Six Pieces of Ground, with six Messuages thereon, being Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, Nelson Terrace, Wick Lane.	John Robson - -	- - 85¼ years from 10th October 1868.	- - The observ made in this co in the case o Plots of Land Henry Rober len, is equall plicable to Pieces of Gr which form po of a Plot co ing about 2 R. agreed to be to James C Baum for bui purposes, at pr sive yearly amounting mately to 30 annum.

- - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
A Peppercorn the first quarter of a year, and the remainder of term; 5 - - each of the Houses, Nos. 7, 8, and 10, and 3 - - No. 11.	- -	300 - - at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.			
3 - - each House.	- -	400 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - ditto - -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Moneys arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
11 - - All the demised Houses, except No. 9, Lansdowne Terrace and Gateway, and 3 - - No. 9, Lansdowne Terrace and Gateway.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings now standing on parts of the Ground, and the expense to be incurred by him in the erection of other Buildings upon other parts of the Ground.			
- 16 - each House.	- -	150 - - at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	SURREY:			
1869:	Egham Estate.			£. s. d.
May 31	A Farm-house, with the Barns, Stables, and other Outbuildings, two Cottages, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 170 A. 0 R. 8 P., called "Lower Bakeham Farm," situated in the Parish of Egham.	William Butcher -	- - 12 years from 10th October 1867.	180 - -
Dec. 13	Several Pieces of Land, with three Cottages and other Buildings thereon, containing together about 111 A. 3 R. 25 P., called "Upper Bakeham Farm," situated in the same Parish.	James Evans - -	- - 10 years from 10th October 1869.	70 - - for the first y and 120 - during the mainder of term.
	Esher Estate.			
Aug. 16	A Farm-house, with the Outbuildings, Yards, Gardens, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 144 A. 3 R. 35 P., called "Birds' Hill Farm," situated in the Parishes of Cobham and Stoke d'Abernon.	Charles Smithers -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1867, determinable by either party at the expiration of the first 7 or 14 years.	220 -
	Richmond Estate.			
July 3	A Piece of Land, containing about 30 perches, situated at Marsh Gate, in the Parish of Mortlake.	Charles Barker - -	- - 3¾ years from 5th January 1869.	- 10
	Maids of Honor Row.			
June 18	A Messuage, with the Outbuildings and Garden, situated on the South-west Side of Richmond Green, in the Parish of Richmond, being No. 1, Maids of Honor Row.	Lionel Henry Hanbury	- - 21 years from 10th October 1867.	70 -
	Manor Villas.			
Aug. 9	A Piece of Ground situated on the East Side of Black Horse Lane, in the Parish of Mortlake, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 13, Manor Villas.	Tom Francis Skinner -	- - 96 years from 5th April 1869.	- - These Pie Ground are p of some Lan taining 1 A. 3 agreed to be Tom Francis S for Building poses, at prop yearly rents, a ing ultimately per annum. will be take the whole ren be properly by the Build be erected u property, b proportion of timated year applicable t plot cannot b
„ „	Ditto - ditto - being No. 14, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	

- - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in W LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
30 – – per cent. on mount that ie expended Crown in ction or im- ient of any ngs, and in der-drainage Land.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The surrender of a Lease for a term extending to 10th October 1879, of a portion of these Premises, and of some adjoining Land.	- - Of the Premises demised by these two Leases, the Farm-house Buildings and Cottages, and 156 A. 3 R. 25 P. of the Land comprised a Farm which was previously in Lease to Mr. Butcher at a rent of 131 *l.* per annum. Of the residue of the Land, 1 A. 0 R. 32 P. was the site of an Old Road, and the remainder, containing about 123 A. 3 R. 16 P., was a portion of the Land purchased from John Clode *et al.* *Vide* 46th Report to Parliament (1868), page 64. The previous Lease was surrendered with a view to the more convenient division into two Farms of the Premises previously belonging to the Crown and of the purchased Land.		
70 – – e first year, and 20 – – the remain- f the term, per-centage penditure as	- -	- ditto -	- - - - -			
20 – – per-centage penditure as	- -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- - Not before in Lease. The Premises form part of the Property purchased from the Trustees of his late Majesty the King of the Belgians. *Vide* 46th Report to Parliament (1868), page 64.		
– 10 –	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - The Land was previously let upon a yearly tenancy at the same rent of 10 *s.*		
70 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises.	- - This Messuage formed one of Four Houses, comprising a Row, called Maids of Honor Row, of which a Lease was granted on the 12th of May 1808, for a term of 60 years and 264 days, from the 19th of January 1807, upon payment of a fine of 709 *l.*, and a yearly rent of 75 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*, and which Lease expired at Michaelmas 1867. A Lease of No. 2 was granted in 1868, and arrangements have been entered into for granting new Leases of the other two Houses.		
2 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Skinner formed part of Marsh Gate Farm, which was last let at a rent of 125 *l.* 10 *s.* The proportion of that rent applicable to the Land so agreed to be demised is 8 *l.*		
2 – –	- -	- ditto -				

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	SURREY—*continued.*			£. s. d.
1869:	SHEEN DALE TERRACE:			
May 18	Two Pieces of Ground situate in Ross's Meadow, in the Parish of Richmond, together with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 7 and 8, Sheen Dale Terrace.	Richard Vale - -	- - 90¾ years from 5th April 1869.	- - The observation made in t column in case of the Pl of Land let Tom Fra Skinner, is equ ly applicable these Pieces Ground, wh are portions several Parc containing ab 4 acres, agree be let to Ja Vale and Rich Vale respectiv for building p poses, at progr sive yearly re amounting a mately to 1 per annum, s sequently redu to 182*l.* by abstraction o perches agre be sold to the l don and So Western R way Compa
	VICTORIA VILLAS:			
Oct. 7	Two Pieces of Ground situated in the same Meadow, together with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 13 and 14, Victoria Villas.	- ditto - - -	- - 90½ years from 5th July 1869.	
1870:				
Feb. 22	Ditto - ditto - being Nos. 19 and 20, ditto.	Henry Whyman - -	- - 90 years from 5th January 1870.	
„ „	Ditto - ditto - being Nos. 21 and 22, ditto.	William Harris - -	- ditto - -	
„ 26	Ditto - ditto - being Nos. 15 and 16, ditto.	Richard Vale - -	- ditto - -	
1869:	WILTS:			
Oct. 1	Several Messuages, Cottages, Lands, and Hereditaments, containing in the whole about 209 A. 1 R. 23 P., situated at or near to Horton, in the Parish of Bishops Cannings.	- - Thomas Brown the younger.	- - 12½ years from 5th April 1868.	378 10

- - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 9 – ch Messuage.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.				
3 – – ch Messuage.	- -	- ditto -				
3 – – ch Messuage.	- -	150 – – at the least, for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - These Plots form a portion of 6 A. 1 R. 7 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent equivalent to about 4 *l.* per acre.		
2 15 – ch Messuage.	- -	- ditto -				
2 10 – ch Messuage.	- -	- ditto -				
78 10 – per cent. on amount that be expended e Crown in ection or im- ment of any ings, and in der-drainage Land.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the three several Properties purchased from Thomas Brown, Thomas Brown the younger, and George Burgess, respectively. *Vide* 47th Report to Parliament (1869), p. 63.		

Appendix, N° 2 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Public Auction, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	KENT:			£. s. d.			
1869:	ELTHAM ESTATE:						
December 9	A Piece of Land, containing about 32 Perches, with two Tenements and a Building thereon, formerly used as a Schoolhouse, situated on the East Side of Pound Place, near the Town of Eltham.	Thomas Douglass - -	- -	400 - -	- - In the year 1840 this Land was granted, under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, to the Vicar of Eltham and others, as a Site for the erection of a National School, subject to a proviso that, in the event of the Premises being used for any other purpose, it should be lawful for Her Majesty to resume possession. A new School having recently been built upon another Site, these Premises ceased to be used for the purpose for which they were granted, and in pursuance of an arrangement made with the Grantees, possession was resumed by the Crown.		
	SURREY:						
	EGHAM ESTATE:						
October - 7	A Piece of Land, containing about 34 Perches, with a Tenement and Outbuildings thereon, situated on the North Side of the High Street, in the Town of Egham.	James Wye - - -	- -	370 - -	- - These Premises were last let as seven separate tenements, upon yearly tenancies, at rents amounting in the whole to 92 *l.* per annum. The Buildings were old and inferior.		
" - 22	A Piece of Land, containing about 37 Perches, with three Tenements thereon, situated on the same side of the same Street.	Henry Winkworth - -	- -	390 - -			
" - 23	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 2 P., with three Tenements thereon, known as King's Row, situated on the same side of the same	Edward Simmons and his Trustee.	- -	360 - -			

showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1869:	BEDFORD:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	DUNSTABLE:						
April - 14	A Piece of Land, containing about 7½ Perches, situated on the South Side of the High Road from Dunstable to Tring, in the Town of Dunstable.	John Buckmaster -	- -	20 - -	- - These Premises were at some former time enclosed from the Wastes of the Manor of Dunstable. They were demised to the Encroachers for terms of years, at rents calculated at the rate of about 1*s.* per rod. With the exception of a portion of the Plot sold to T. G. Collings, the Premises were all held for a term which expired at Michaelmas 1867.		
„ - 16	A Piece of Land, containing about 19½ Perches, situated on the South-west Side of the High Street in the same Town.	- - Thomas George Collings.	- - 7 years and 177 days as regards a portion of the land.	80 - -			
„ - 17	A Piece of Land, containing about 4 Perches, with three Cottages and part of another Cottage thereon, situated on the North-east of the same Street, in the same Town.	Robert Crips - -	- -	150 - -			
„ - 28	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 Perch, situated on the South Side of the High Road from Dunstable to Tring, in the same Town.	John Simmonds - -	- -	4 - -			
May - 17	A Piece of Land, containing about 10 Perches, situated on the South-west Side of the High Street, in the same Town.	- - Robert Bowden and Henry Cheshire.	- -	42 - -			
July - 27	A Piece of Land, containing about 12 Perches, situated on the South Side of the High Road from Dunstable to Tring, in the same Town.	Francis Horn - -	- -	30 - -			
Oct. - 15	A Piece of Land, containing about 2½ Perches, situated on the same side of the same Road, in the same Town.	Martha Wykes - -	- -	10 - -			
„ - 26	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 Perch, situated on the East side of the High Street, in the same Town.	George Sanders - -	- -	9 - -			
1870:							
Mar. - 28	A Piece of Land, containing about 2½ Perches, situated on the same side of the same Street, in the same Town.	George Inwards - -	- -	10 - -			

Appendix, N°. 2 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to the Crown, in *England*, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNNAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1869:	BUCKS:						
	RADNAGE:						
Nov. - 12	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 7 A. 2 R. 16 P., situated in the Parish of Radnage, - - - - - - - - - and, A Yearly Rent-charge of 17*s.* 6*d.* payable out of certain Allotments to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of that Parish - -	John Lewis Ffitche -	- - 12 years and 332 days.	320 - -	5 - - during the first five years, and 10 - - during the residue of the term. As regards the two Pieces of land. The Rent-charge was never in Lease.	5 - - during the first five years, and 10 - - during the residue of the term.	—
1870:	CHESTER:						
Feb. - 28	The Crown's Interest in a Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 4 P., situated on the West Shore of the River Mersey at Birkenhead, with the Buildings erected on part of the Land.	- - The London and North Western Railway Company, and the Great Western Railway Company.	- -	500 - -	- - - Never in Lease.		
1869:	CUMBERLAND:						
Dec. - 2	The Site of the late Monastery or Priory of Lanercost, and the several Messuages, Buildings, Farms, Lands, Woods, and Hereditaments, containing together about 616 A. 3 R. 34 P., situated in the Parish of Lanercost, and also the Estate, Right, and Interest of Her Majesty in that portion of the Abbey Building, used for the Parish Church, and in the Burial Ground of the said Church, and in the Ruins of the ancient Priory Buildings at Lanercost.	- - The Most Noble William Duke of Devonshire, K.G., the Honourable Edward Keppell Wentworth Coke (Executors and Trustees of the Will of the late George William Earl of Carlisle).	- - 9 years and 312 days.	30,000 - -	612 16 4 upon the understanding that the Crown should expend 1,500 *l.* in altering and improving the Farm Buildings without payment by the Lessee of any interest upon the outlay.	584 - - the Crown being under covenant to expend only 500 *l.* in altering and improving the Farm Buildings without the payment by the Lessee of any interest upon the outlay.	—
	DURHAM:						
Aug. - 23	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 3 A. 3 R. 10 P., being part of the Slake, near Hartlepool, in the Parish of Stranton	- - The North Eastern Railway Company.	- -	1,800 - -			
Sept. - 17	The Crown's Interest in a Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 2 R. 29 P., being part of the Foreshore of the River Tyne at Gateshead.	Thomas Abbott - -	- -	40 - -	- - - Never in Lease.		
	ESSEX:						
May - 31	The Crown's Interest in two Pieces of Land below high-water mark,	- - The Walton-on-the-Naze Pier Company.	- -	10 - -			

	MAISON DIEU ESTATE:					
April - 21	A Piece of Land, containing about 9A. 2R. 27P., situated in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover, for the purpose of being appropriated as a Cemetery for the Parish of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Dover.	- - The Burial Board for the Parish of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Dover.	- -	2,000 - -		- - This Land was previously let upon a yearly Tenancy, at a rent of 20*l.* per annum.
	NEATS COURT ESTATE:					
June - 10	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 6A. 3R. 9P., formerly part of a Farm called "Neats Court Farm," situated in the Isle of Sheppy.	- - The Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Company.	- -	2,500 - -		- - This Land previously formed part of a Farm let upon Lease at a rent equivalent to about 18*s.* per acre.
	MIDDLESEX:					
Sept. - 22	The Leasehold Interest in a Piece of Ground with a Chapel thereon, known as Brunswick Chapel, situated in Upper Berkeley Street, in the Parish of St. Marylebone.	- - The Right honourable Edward Berkeley Portman, Baron Portman.	- - In the year 1826, and in connexion with the appropriation of the Crown's Regent's Park Estate to Building purposes, the Crown purchased from the Duke of Portland, out of the Land Revenues, the Rectory and Advowson of the Parish Church of St. Marylebone, several Freehold Chapels in Marylebone, and also the Leasehold interest in Brunswick Chapel, Upper Berkeley Street, which was held under a Lease granted for a term of 76¼ years (less 60 days) from Christmas 1796, at the rent of 42 *l.* At the end of 1868 the Officiating Minister resigned, and owing to the fact that the Crown's Interest in the Chapel would expire in 1872, a difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable Successor. Many of the Congregation vacated their Sittings, and the proceeds from Pew Rents became so much diminished that it was apprehended that there would not be sufficient funds to provide for the repairs, and the rent, and the ordinary expenses incident to keeping the Chapel open for Public Worship. Under these circumstances a negotiation was opened with Lord Portman, who was the Freeholder of the Chapel, and who was desirous of making some permanent arrangement for the performance of Divine Service there, and the negotiation resulted in an arrangement being made whereby the Crown assigned to Lord Portman its leasehold interest in the Chapel, and transferred to him the Pew-rents in hand, amounting to 262*l.* 13*s.* in consideration of Lord Portman paying various sums due to the Minister and others for Services performed in connexion with the Chapel, and indemnifying and releasing the Crown from all liability in respect of the Premises.			
Nov. - 9	A Piece of Ground at the corner of the Approach Road and Bonner's Road, near Victoria Park, and the Buildings thereon, consisting of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, with a Vestry and Schools erected thereon.	- - The Reverend Alexander McAulay and others.	- - 84 years and 57 days.	1,500 - -	- - A Peppercorn for the first year, 25 - - for the second year, and 50 - - during the remainder of the term.	- - A Peppercorn for the first year, 25 - - for the second year, and 50 - - during the remainder of the term.

Appendix, N° 2 (B.)—A Schedule of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to the Crown in *England*, &c.—*continued*.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD:	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	SURREY:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£ s. d.
	Egham Estate:						
1869: June - 4	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 rood, with the Buildings thereon, situated at Bishopsgate, in the Parish of Egham.	George Loch, M.P. -	- -	50 – –	- - Never in Lease, being formerly a Piece of Waste Land of the Crown Manor of Egham.		
	Richmond Estate:						
July - 2	The interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 Perches, situated in front of certain Premises at Kew belonging to the Purchaser.	- - John Gardner Dillman Englehcart.	- -	10 – –	- - Never in Lease, being a Piece of Waste Land of the Crown Manor of Richmond, otherwise West Sheene.		
Dec. - 14	Several Pieces of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 9 P., situated in the Parish of Richmond, and part of the Bed of the River Thames, containing about 38 Perches, situated in the Parish of Kew.	- - The London and South Western Railway Company.	- - *Vide* Observation in last Column.	2,631 5 –	- - Part of this Land was let upon a yearly tenancy, a further part was in lease, and the residue was in hand. The Rent derived by the Crown was about 20*l*. per annum.		
	SUSSEX:						
May - 12	The Crown's Interest in Land below high-water mark in Chichester Harbour, containing about 1,725 Acres.	Mary Charlotte Pocock	- -	3,000 – –			
1870: Jan. - 19	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 6 A. 1 R. 9 P., being part of the Foreshore and Bed of the Sea, situated opposite to Verulam Place and White Rock Place, Hastings.	- - The Hastings Pier Company.	- -	100 – –	- - - Never in Lease.		
	YORK:						
„ - 27	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 27 A. 3 R. 7 P., being part of the Foreshore of the River Tees at Middlesborough.	Thomas Snowdon -	- -	1,390 – –			

Appendix, N° 3.

CHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors belonging to The Crown, hich have been Enfranchised between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days clusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing the Dates the respective Enfranchisements; The Names of the Enfranchisees; The Copyhold or Customary Premises nfranchised; The Quit-rents issuing thereout; and the Consideration Money paid for the Enfranchisements.

ATES of ntracts.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		CAMBRIDGE:		
1870:		Manor of Burwell Ramseys:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. - 4	The Rev. John William Cockshott.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Cottage and Land, containing about 3½ Perches, situated in North Street, in Burwell. [In this Manor the Copyholds are, for the greater part, Copyholds of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- -	5 - -
		ESSEX:		
1869:		Manor of Battleshall:		
. - 19	Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart., and his Trustee.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, Yard, Garden, Orchard, Barn, Building, and Land, containing together about 3 A. 2 R. 24 P., situated at or near a place called Martin's Hearne, in the Parish of Stapleford Abbotts. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- 9 4	118 - -
		LINCOLN:		
		Manor of East and West Deeping:		
ril - 29	James Lake - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 10 P., situated in Deeping St. James Common or Fen.	- - 6	25 - -
y - 26	The Right Hon. John Baron Kesteven.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 31 P., situated in the Parish of Barholm.	- 6 8	38 - -
1870:				
). - 9	The Rev. Charles Mossop.	- - The Interest of the Crown in various Pieces of Land, Buildings, and Premises, containing in the whole about 18 A. 1 R. 28 P., situated in the Parish of Deeping St. James. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	1 16 8	390 - -
		MIDDLESEX:		
1869:		Honor and Manor of Hampton Court:		
ay - 10	William Broome - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 24 Perches, with two Messuages, called Nos. 1 and 2, Exmouth Cottages, and a Shed thereon, situated in New Hampton.	- - -½	130 - -
ig. - 14	William Herrick - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, with the Yard, Outhouse, and Appurtenances, containing about 3 Perches, situated in Old Bridge Street, in Hampton Wick.	- - 6	29 - -

Appendix, N° 3—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of Contracts.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		MIDDLESEX—*continued.*		
1869:		Honor and Manor of Hampton Court—*cont^d.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sept. - 28	Sarah Harris, Widow -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Cottage and Land, containing about half a Perch, situated in or near Speer Hill, otherwise Four Hills, near the Almshouses at Hampton.	- - 3	36 - -
1870:				
Feb. - 15	The Rev. James Burrow	- - The Interest of the Crown in Two Cottages and Land, containing about 1 R. 24 P., situated at the Four Hills, on the East side of the High Road, at Hampton.	- 1 -	40 - -
Mar. - 17	Henry Jepson, *et al.* -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, with a Messuage thereon, called the Tenter Plot, in the Wick, and about Two Acres of Land in the Wick Field, called "The Parish Land," situated at Hampton Wick. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject in most cases to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- - 6	300 - -
		NORFOLK:		
1869:		MANOR OF EAST DEREHAM:		
Aug. - 24	John Oddin Taylor -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 18 Perches, with the Messuages or Tenements, and Buildings erected thereon, situated in the Parish of East Dereham. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- - 4	145 10 -
		SURREY:		
		MANOR OF EGHAM:		
June - 10	William Field, Q.C. -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Cottage, Garden, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 9 A. 0 R. 21 P., situated in the Parish of Egham.	- 5 1½	280 - -
„ - 18	Robert Winkworth -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 4 A. 3 R. 12 P., situated in Hythe Field, in the same Parish.	- 3 8	100 - -
July - 31	William Jennings -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Three Cottages, with the Stable, Outbuildings, and Gardens, containing together about 1 R. 12 P., situated in Blue Ball Lane, in the same Parish.	- - 6	70 - -
Aug. - 11	Sarah Ann Crampton and Harriet Crampton.	- - The Interest of the Crown in Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 8 A. 3 R. 9 P., situated in the Hythe Field, in the same Parish.	- 7 11½	530 - -
1870:				
Jan. - 31	Thomas Goring - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 20 P., situated in the same Parish. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- 4 2	63 - -

Appendix, N° 3.—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of Contracts.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS. £. s. d.	Consideration Money. £. s. d.
		SURREY—*continued.*		
1869:		MANOR OF RICHMOND, otherwise WEST SHEENE:		
- 14	Joshua Downing Stanbury.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 12 Perches, situated at the back of three houses in Red Lion Street, in Richmond.	- - 2	20 - -
- 19	Joseph Jeffcoat - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Six Messuages or Cottages, Yards, and Premises, containing together about 9 Perches, situated in Pensioners' Alley and George Street, in Richmond.	- 3 -	203 - -
1870:				
- 24	Richard Swaby - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Four Messuages, with a Bakehouse, Stable, Outhouses, and Yards, containing together about 23 Perches, situated on the North-west side of the High Road from Richmond to Kew.	- 1 6	458 - -
- 27	Daniel Mason - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Cottage, with a Shed and Yard, or Forecourt, containing about 4 Perches, situated on the North-west side of Red Lion Street, Richmond.	- - 1	63 - -
- 4	Edmund Lionel Wells-Dymoke.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage and Premises, containing about 3 Perches, situated on the South east side of George Street, in Richmond. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, according to the tenure of Borough English, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- - 6	195 - -
		SUSSEX:		
		MANOR OF PANGDEAN:		
- 16	John Charles Hardy -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage and Lands, containing about 67 A. 0 R. 32 P., called Upper Moon Hill, and situated in the Parish of Cuckfield. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- 9 -	425 - -
		MANOR OF POYNINGS:		
- 12	George Stephen Cave Cuttress.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a small Piece of Garden Ground, with the Messuages thereon, situated in Poynings Street. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- 1 -	82 5 -

Appendix, N° 4.

A SCHEDULE of FREE TENEMENTS holden of a Crown Manor that have been Relieved from the Payment of Quit Rents, and from all Reliefs, Customs, and Services, between the 1st day of April 1869, and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50; 2 Will. 4, c. 1; and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	PREMISES.	QUIT-RENT.	Consideration Money.
		HERTS:		
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1869:		MANOR OF HITCHIN PORTMAN AND FOREIGN.		
April - 9	George Edward Hughes and William Henry Domville.	- - Certain Freehold Lands and Hereditaments, formerly the Estate of Dame Sarah Salisbury, and situated within this Manor,	2 4 11	75 - -
		and		
		A Wood, called Westbury Wood - - -	- - 10	
		KENT:		
		MANORS OF EAST FARLEIGH AND EAST PECKHAM.		
„ - 15	Thomas Simmons -	- - A Messuage and Lands, containing about 41 A. 1 R., called Quaifes, otherwise Little Mill, situated in the Parishes of East Peckham and Hadlow.	2 -	3 - -
		MANOR OF ELTHAM:		
1870:				
February 4	Jane Hartley, Widow -	- - A Messuage or Tenement, and several Lands and Hereditaments, in the Hamlet of Mottingham.	- 10 10	16 5

days inclusive.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	Name of Person in whom the Manor is now vested, subject to a Reversion to the Crown.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	TRUSTEES		AMOUNT of Consideration Money.	Amount of Stock Purchased.
				For the Crown.	For the Person in whom the Manor is Vested.		
			HUNTINGDON:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1869:			MANOR OF BRAMPTON:				
May - 21	The Right Honourable John William Earl of Sandwich.	Dennis Herbert - -	- - Four Pieces of Land, containing together about 46 A. 0 R. 14 P., situated in the Parish of Brampton, with 13 Rights of Common in and over Portholme Meadow, in Brampton. [The Crown's Interest in this Manor is limited to the Reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail now vested in the Earl of Sandwich.]	- - The Right Honourable George Stevens Byng, commonly called Viscount Enfield.	- - The Honourable Victor Alexander Montagu.	32 16 9	- - The Consideration Money is to be laid out in the purchase of other Property, to be held under the same Trust.
			SUSSEX:				
			MANOR OF DITCHELING.				
August 26	The Right Honourable William Earl of Abergavenny.	Francis Scawen Blunt -	- - A Messuage, Barn, Stable, and Land, called Knaves, or Kilbridge, at Worth, together with Three Pieces of adjoining Land, containing in the whole about 115 A. 0 R. 17 P.	- - The Right Honourable Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester.	Ralph Merrick Leeke	777 8 3	830 6 11
„ - „	- Ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - A Messuage, called Layhouse, with the Farm and Lands, containing about 127 A. 3 R. [The Crown's Interest in this Manor is limited to the Reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail granted by the Crown, and confirmed by an Act of Philip & Mary, to the Heirs Male of Sir Edward Neville, and now vested in the Earl of Abergavenny.]	- Ditto - -	- Ditto - -	15 19 5	17 1 2

Appendix, N° 5.—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in Right of the Crown, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	Name of Person in whom the Manor is now vested, subject to a Reversion to the Crown.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	TRUSTEES For the Crown.	TRUSTEES For the Person in whom the Manor is Vested.	AMOUNT of Consideration Money.	Amount of Stock Purchased.
			SUSSEX—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			MANOR OF ROTHERFIELD.				
1869: October 2	The Right Honourable William Earl of Abergavenny.	John Faithful Fortescue	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 21 A. 0 R. 38 P., situated in Rotherfield.	- - The Right Honourable Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester.	Ralph Merrick Leeke	192 6 10	207 2 -
December 4	- Ditto - - -	James Sands - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about Two roods, with the Cottage and other Buildings thereon, situated at Crowborough, in Rotherfield. [The Crown's Interest in this Manor is the same as that in the Manor of Ditcheling, before specified.]	- Ditto - -	- Ditto - -	5 1 6	5 8 2
			MANOR OF ROTTINGDEAN:				
May - 15	- Ditto - - -	The Baron Henry de Bliss.	- - Three Pieces of Land, formerly Waste, containing together about One Rood, with a House thereon, situated on Rottingdean Green, in Rottingdean. [The Crown's Interest in this Manor is the same as that in the Manor of Ditcheling, before specified.]	- Ditto - -	- Ditto - -	26 10 -	28 7 7
			BOROUGH OF LEWES.				
July - 5	- Ditto - - -	Edward Augustus Henwood.	- - A Messuage, divided into several Dwellings, with the Appurtenances, situated in the Parish of St. Michael, in Lewes. [The Crown's Interest in this Borough is limited to one Moiety, but is otherwise the same as that in the Manor of Ditcheling, before specified.]	- Ditto - -	- Ditto - -	66 16 2	72 2 7

Appendix, N° 6.

SCHEDULE of an EXCHANGE made of Parts of the Estate of the Crown for Parts of the Estate of an Individual, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

Date of Exchange.	Person with whom the Exchange has been made.	Crown Property.	Private Property.	Sums Paid in equalization of Exchange.	Sums Received in equalization of Exchange.
1869:		BUCKS:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
gust - 13	The Great Western Railway Company.	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 3 R. 9 P., situated in the Parish of Eton.	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 2 R. 16 P., situated in the Parish of Eton.	—	—

Appendix, N° 7.

SCHEDULE of TITHE RENT-CHARGES apportioned upon Property belonging to The Crown, that have been Redeemed, and of the Consideration Money paid for the same, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

TITHE ENT-CHARGE REDEEMED.	PROPERTY CHARGED THEREWITH.			CASH Paid for the same.
£. s. d.	KENT:	A. R. P.		£. s. d.
	PARISH OF ELTHAM:			
	Garden - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 3 0		
	Kitchen Garden - - - - - - - - - -	0 3 24		
	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 1 8		
6 6 6	House, Buildings, and Yard - - - - - - -	0 0 24		158 2 6
	Meadow - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 1 1		
	Kitchen Garden - - - - - - - - - -	4 1 2		
2 12 -	Building Land - - - - - - - - - - -	5 0 0		65 - -
	PARISH OF LEE:			
1 1 9	Building Land - - - - - - - - - - -	2 3 8		27 3 9

Appendix, N° 8.

AN ACCOUNT of Land Tax Charged on Estates belonging to the Crown, which has been Redeemed, and of the Consideration Money paid for the same, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

LAND TAX REDEEMED.	PROPERTY CHARGED THEREWITH.	STOCK Transferred for the same.		CASH Paid for the same.
		Consols.	Reduced.	
£. s. d.	MIDDLESEX.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
10 10 8	Four Messuages, Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 31 Bury-street, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster.	- -	- -	291 19 -
13 2 8	Six Messuages, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Norris-street, and 56 Haymarket, in the same Parish.	- -	- -	367 19 8¾
15 4 -	Five Messuages, being Nos. 33, 34, and 35, Piccadilly, and 12, George Court, and 1, Swallow-street, in the same Parish.	- -	- -	425 17 10
2 6 8	A Messuage, No. 8 (formerly 7), Ayr-street, in the same Parish.	- -	- -	65 7 7¾

Appendix, N° 9.

A SCHEDULE of Purchases made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
1870:		BERKS:	£. s.
March - 25	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	The Freehold Interest in a Piece of Land, situated in Brook and Long Mead, in the Parish of New Windsor, held by the Crown under a Lease for a term, of which 14 years were unexpired.	555 -
1869:		ESSEX:	
June - 24	Joshua Pedley - - -	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 33 A. 2 R. 32 P., situated in the Parish of Dagenham, adjoining to the Crown's Hainault Estate.	3,500 -
		KENT:	
Dec. - 14	William Daubeney *et al.* -	A Farm, called The Stray Marshes Farm, containing about 247 A. 3 R. 21 P., situated in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, adjoining to the Crown's Neats Court Estate.	8,640 -

Appendix, N° 9.—SCHEDULE of Purchases, &c., between 1st April 1869 and 31st March 1870—*continued.*

ATES OF RCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
1869:			£. s. d.
		LINCOLN:	
l - 6	Henry Banks, *et al.* (Trustees of the Will of the late John Rugeley).	Three Cottages, with the Outbuildings, Yard, Garden, and Land, containing about, 1 A. 2 R., situated in the Parish of Billingborough, lying intermixed with the Crown Estate there.	450 - -
- 6	The Right Hon. William John Lord Monson, *et al.*	An Annual Out-Rent or Fee-Farm Rent of 4*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, chargeable upon certain Pieces of Crown Land, containing together about 39 A. 0 R. 25 P., situated in the Parish of Croft.	110 17 6
		LINCOLN AND NORFOLK:	
l - 1	The Most Noble William Duke of Bedford, and the Trustees of the Will of Francis, late Duke of Bedford.	Three Farms, called respectively Cox's Farm, Johnson's Farm, and Pratt's Farm, containing together about 447 A. 3 R. 30 P., with the Houses and Buildings thereon, situated in the District of Wingland, and in Terrington St. Clements, adjoining to the Crown's Wingland Estate.	28,000 - -
- 28	Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts, and the Rev. Thomas Helmore (Trustees and Executors of the Will of the late Rev. Chauncy Hare Townshend).	Certain Farms and Lands, containing together about 864 A. 2 R., with the House and Buildings thereon, situated in the Parish of Walpole St. Andrews, adjoining to the same Crown Estate, and also the Interest of the Vendors in two Strips of adjacent Land, containing together about 2 A. 0 R. 13 P.	47,500 - -
- 4	The Rev. Charles Benjamin Tayler, *et al.* (Trustees of the late Rev. Chauncy Hare Townshend).	A Cottage and Land, containing about 2 R. 12 P., situated in the same Parish, adjoining to the same Crown Estate.	110 - -
		MIDDLESEX:	
- 16	Thomas Cockran the younger.	A Fee-Farm Rent of 10*s.* 8*d.* per annum, chargeable upon Land at the Horse Ferry, Millbank.	19 - -
		SURREY:	
- 1	Maria Speer, *et al.* - -	The Enfranchisement of a Piece of Copyhold Land, containing about 30½ perches, with a Cottage thereon, situated on Arbrook Common, near Esher, and holden of the Manor of Weston, otherwise Barking, and an Annual Rent of 10*s.*, chargeable upon two Pieces of Freehold Land, containing together about 2 R. 20 P., with the Cottages thereon, situated on the same Common.	33 12 -
		YORK:	
- 23	The North Eastern Railway Company.	A Piece of Land, containing about 3 roods, situated in the Parish of Swine, lying intermixed with the Crown Estate there.	120 - -
1870:			
ch - 17	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	An Annual Tithe Rent Charge of 89*l.*, issuing out of the Treble Sykes Farm, in the Parish of Bradlerton.	2,350 - -

Appendix, No. 19 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the Rents put in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		ESSEX:		
120 – – to Michaelmas 1869, 90 – – afterwards.	From 24th June 1869 -	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 33 A. 2 R. 32 P., situated on the East side of a Road leading to Mark's Gate and Chigwell Row, in the Parish of Dagenham.	By Purchase from Joshua Pedley - -	*Vide* page 56. The rent of 120 *l.* was an apportioned rent fixed by the vendors previously to the sale, and, being above the value, could not be maintained.
		KENT:		
270 – – to 10th October 1870, 330 – – afterwards.	From 10th October 1869	A Farm, called "The Stray Marshes Farm," containing about 247 A. 3 R. 21 P., situated in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey.	By Purchase from William Daubeney *et al.*	*Vide* pages 8 and 56.
		LINCOLN:		
19 – –	From 5th April 1869 -	Three Cottages, with the Outbuildings, Yard, Garden, and Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R., situated in the Parish of Billingborough.	By Purchase from Henry Banks *et al.* -	*Vide* pages 26 and 56.
		LINCOLN AND NORFOLK:		
990 – – to 10th October 1869.	From 5th April 1869 -	Three Farms, containing together about 447 A. 3 R. 30 P., situated in the District of Wingland, and in Terrington St. Clements.	By Purchase from the Duke of Bedford *et al.*	*Vide* pages 8 and 57.
1,475 – – to 10th October 1869.	From 14th May 1869 - From 10th October 1869, the two estates were let at rents amounting to 2,950 *l.*	Certain Farms, containing together about 866 A. 2 R. 13 P., situated adjacent to the last-mentioned property.	By Purchase from Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts *et al.*	*Vide* pages 8 and 57.
5 – –	From 10th October 1869	A Cottage and Garden, containing about 2 R. 12 P., situated intermixed with the last-mentioned property.	By Purchase from the Rev. Charles Benjamin Taylor *et al.*	*Vide* page 57. The cottage will be removed at Michaelmas next, and the rent will be reduced to 2 *l.*

between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time discharged.	PROPERTY.	Whether Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.	OBSERVATIONS.
£ s. d.		BEDFORD:		
2 5 – apportioned.	From 10th October 1867	Several Pieces of Land, situated in the Town of Dunstable, and the Cottages thereon.	Sold to various persons - -	*Vide* page 45.
		BUCKS:		
10 17 6	From 10th October 1869	Two Pieces of Land, containing about 7 A. 2 R. 16 P., situated in the Parish of Radnage, and a yearly rent-charge of 17*s.* 6*d.*, issuing out of certain allotments to the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of that Parish.	Sold to John Lewis Ffitche -	*Vide* page 46.
		CUMBERLAND:		
584 – –	From 10th October 1869	Site of the late Monastery or Priory of Lanercost, with the several Messuages, Buildings, Farms, Lands, Woods, and Tenements.	Sold to the Executors and Trustees of the Will of the late Earl of Carlisle.	*Vide* pages 4 and 46.
		KENT:		
– 2 6	From 10th October 1868	A Piece of Land, containing about 32 P., with the Buildings thereon, situated on the East side of Pound Place, near the Town of Eltham.	Sold to Thomas Douglass -	*Vide* page 44.
20 – –	From 5th January 1869 -	A Piece of Land, containing about 9 A. 2 R. 27 P., situated in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover.	Sold to the Burial Board for the Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Dover.	*Vide* page 47.
		SURREY:		
92 – –	From 10th October 1869	Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 2 R. 33 P., with the Buildings thereon, situated on the North side of the High-street, in the Town of Egham.	Sold to James Wye, Henry Winkworth, and Edward Simmons and his Trustees, respectively.	*Vide* page 44.

Appendix, N° 10 C.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1869, and Unpaid on 31st March 1870.		Measures, if any, in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
		DEVON:					
–	W. M. Mansell - -	- - Gold Mines, called the "Poltimore Gold Mines," at North Molton.	5 – – and a Royalty of $\frac{1}{12}$th of the Ore raised.	17	85 – –	- - - - - -	- - License not completed; the Works abandoned.
		MIDDLESEX:					
43	Robert Cox - - -	No. 492, South side of Oxford Street	40 – –	1½	60 – –	- - - - - -	- - Half a year's rent in each case has been received.
44	Ditto - - - -	No. 493 - - ditto - -	70 – –	2	140 – –		
45	Ditto - - - -	No. 494 - - ditto - -	51 10 –	2	103 – –		
128 dc	Benjamin Leadbeater -	- - A Messuage, No. 33, in Brewer Street.	110 – –	About 1¼ year.	142 9 6	- - A distress warrant for the recovery of the rent to 5th April 1869, amounting to 165*l.*, was issued on 7th June 1869, but only 22*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* were recovered.	
	[illegible]	[illegible] No. 20 in Soho Square	100 – –	– –	5 – –		

	George Collins - - -	Marshland Fen - - -	- - -	half a year.	- - -		
		SURREY:					
–	John Craig - - -	- - 48 A. 0 R. 20 P. of Land, part of Frimley Common.	25 – – for a year and a quarter, 40 – – for a year and three quarters.	3	101 5 –	- - - - - -	- - Mr. Craig carried on the business of a Nurseryman and Market Gardener on these premises. In the year 1865, his Forcing Houses, &c. were set on fire by a boy, and the whole of those Buildings were burnt down. The Buildings were insured, but their contents, consisting of a quantity of plants and a crop of mushrooms, the value of which was not covered by the insurance, were totally destroyed. About the same time the Contractors of the Cambridge Town and Sunningdale Railway, which was in course of formation in the neighbourhood of Mr. Craig's land, failed, and the works ceased, thereby entailing a considerable loss upon him from his being unable to obtain payment for vegetables which he had supplied. Under these circumstances Mr. Craig fell into arrear with his rent. He has since surrendered the Lease of these Premises, and a Lease has been granted to him of only a portion thereof (*vide* Forty-sixth Report to Parliament 1868, page 42), and by these means it is expected that he will be enabled to recover his position as well as discharge the arrear due, a reasonable time being allowed to him for that purpose.
–	Ditto - - -	- - 1 Acre of Land as a Site for a House at ditto.	5 – –	3	15 – –		

Appendix, N° 10 (D.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies Remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any Rents in Charge with the several Receivers; specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
BERKS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Several Parcels of Building Land, containing about 13 Acres, and Houses thereon, at Windsor.	340 – –	15 – –	755 – – in previous years.	– – The Tenant of this Land took it in 1855 for Building, at a Rent increasing to 340 *l.* a year; a portion of the Land has been covered, but the Tenant has incurred serious losses, and part of the Rent has been remitted in order to sustain him in the Undertaking, and to prevent its abandonment.		
DORSET:						
The Queen's Pier at Portland	110 – –	55 – –	55 – – in each of the previous two years.	– – The income derived by the Lessees, whose term has now expired, arose from a Toll on all Passengers, &c., landing at or embarking from the Pier; and part of the Rent was remitted in consequence of there having been a great falling off in the traffic since the Railway to Portland was opened.		
LANCASTER:						
Gleaston Park Farm, containing 323 A. 1 R. 29 P.	591 7 6	36 19 2	– – Similar sums last year, and an allowance of 12½ per cent., or double the amount of these sums, was made in each of the three years to Michaelmas 1867.	– – In consequence of losses sustained by the Lessees since the commencement of their Leases, on the 10th October 1857, which losses are attributed to the increase in the price of labour in the district caused by mining operations, and to a large increase in the parochial rates.	– – The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	
Seawood Farm, containing 116 A. 1 R. 38 P.	181 19 4	11 7 4				
Scales Park Farm, containing 227 A. 0 R. 36 P.	373 2 6	23 6 6				
Moat Farm and Cow Park Farm, containing 319 A. 0 R. 23 P.	539 7 8	33 14 2				
MIDDLESEX:						
Two Pieces of Ground in the Parish of St. Pancras, forming the East and West Areas or Gardens of Munster Square.	5 – –	9 18 –	15 – – in 1867–68.	– – This further remission has been made under the circumstances already stated in the 46th Report to Parliament (1868), page 71.		

				agreement, and possession of the ground was resumed on behalf of the Crown.		
Stabling, &c., being No. 7, and part of No. 6, Market-street, St. James.	35 – – for half a year.	35 – –	none - -	- - The Tenant quitted the premises in poverty, and cannot be traced.	- - The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	
SURREY:						
A Cottage and 1 R. 15 P. of Land at Frimley.	1 10 –	1 10 –	none - -	- - In consideration of the Tenants surrendering the possession of the premises.		
Garden Ground consisting of 1 R. 15 P. at Frimley.	– 9 6	– 9 6				

Appendix, N° 10 (E.)—A SCHEDULE of all DEFALCATIONS which shall have taken place in respect of MONIES Due and Owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such Defalcations shall have taken place, and the means, if any, available; and the measures, if any, taken for the Recovery of the Money, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

NAME of DEFAULTERS.	Amount of Defalcations.	Circumstances under which the Defalcations took Place.	Measures taken.	Property Recovered.
	£. s. d.	BERKS:		
George Marriott - -	6 – –	- - This sum is half a year's Rent to Christmas 1869 for, No. 3, Park Place, Windsor.	- - The Tenant absconded, and the Receiver was unable to obtain any information respecting him.	
		GLOUCESTER:		
James Teague - - -	14 3 3½	- - This sum is the balance of half a year's Rent to 5th April 1863, for part of the Hagloe Estate, which Mr. Teague held on Lease to that date at a Rent of 421 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* a year.	- - Mr. Teague became bankrupt and his Estate did not yield sufficient assets to pay the costs.	
		SURREY:		
Stephen Waller - -	– 12 6	This sum is five weeks' Rent of a Cottage at Egham.		

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses,
in Parliament assembled.

THE NINETEENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the WOODS, ROYAL FORESTS, CROWN, and other ALLOTMENTS; of the LAND REVENUE of the CROWN in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, and in the Isles of *Man* and *Alderney*; and of the FEE FARM and other UNIMPROVABLE RENTS of the CROWN in *England* and *Wales*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 31st day of March 1855.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty, and to the Houses of Parliament, the proceedings in the several matters and duties so assigned to me during the year ended 31st March last.

THE APPENDIX, No. 1, contains the particulars of a Conveyance of certain Land and Premises situate at Lyndhurst, in the County of Southampton. Appendix, No. 1.

THE APPENDIX, No. 2, contains the particulars of nine Leases granted to certain persons of premises in the Royal Forests and Woodlands. Appendix, No. 2.

THE APPENDIX, No. 3, contains the particulars of a Purchase made on behalf of Her Majesty of certain premises in Bere Woods, in the County of Southampton. Appendix, No. 3.

THE APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of twelve Conveyances made to certain persons pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, of the Crown's interest in and over several pieces of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, not suited for the growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not the property of the Crown. Appendix, No. 4.

ABBOTS WOOD, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

BY a Charter dated the 28th May, in the 42nd year of King Henry the Third, there was granted to the Abbot and Monks of Flaxley, in lieu of two oaks theretofore received by them every week from the Forest of Dean for the support of their forge, a district of the Forest, the bounds of which are particularly set forth in the Grant, to be held by the grantees "and their successors, and to their Church of Flaxley in perpetual frankalmoigne, quit of waste and regard, and of view of foresters and verderers, and of all things which to foresters and verderers and their ministers do appertain, except our venation, saving to us and to our heirs the herbage of the said wood and the airies of our hawks, falcons, and sparhawks, and mines, if any be found there. So also that they, the said Abbot and Monks, shall have attachments of the said wood, and if it seem meet to them, it shall be lawful for them to inclose the tenth part of the said wood with a hedge which may be defensible against all animals except against our beasts, and that hedge may stand for four years only and then shall be thrown down, and it shall elsewhere be enclosed; that is to say, the tenth part for four years, and so from four years to four years the tenth part of the said wood shall be enclosed in different places, so that nine parts of the same wood shall be always out of purpresture."

On the dissolution of the monasteries, the possessions of the Abbot and Monks of Flaxley were resumed by the Crown, and by Patent dated the 22nd May in the 36th year of his reign, King Henry the Eighth granted to Sir Anthony Kingston or Kyngeston, Knight, "All that the house and site of the late Abbey or Monastery of Flaxley, in the County of Gloucester," &c., together with all lordships, manors, granges, with their rights and appurtenances, and all rights of patronage of churches, rectories, vicarages, and chapels whatsoever, and all rights, possessions, rectories, appropriations, and hereditaments whatsoever, "as well spiritual as temporal of whatsoever kind, nature or species they may be, or by what names soever they may be known or understood," to the said late Abbey or Monastery of Flaxley ever belonging or appertaining, or being parcel of the possessions thereof, to be held by the said Sir Anthony Kingston, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the said knight's heirs and successors, in chief, by the service of the tenth part of one knight's fee, rendering yearly to the said king, his heirs and successors, for the house and site of the said late abbey or monastery, and for the demesne lands of the same, and for the said Manor of Flaxley and other the premises in Flaxley, 28*s.* 2*d.* The grant further reserved other rents in respect of other portions of the property conveyed by the Patent.

In the year 1836 Sir Thomas Crawley sold his interest in the Abbots Wood, &c., to Mr. William Crawshay, who subsequently, by deed of gift, made over the property to Mr. Henry Crawshay, of Oaklands Park, Newnham, Gloucestershire.

In the year 1865 a communication was addressed to this Department on behalf of Mr. Crawshay, in which, having stated shortly Mr. Crawshay's derivation of title to the Abbots Wood, it was represented that the greater portion of the surface was planted with wood, and several patches had been enclosed from time to time (some at far distant dates), and houses and other buildings

buildings erected thereon; that the portion known as Ruspatch, situated more immediately contiguous to the increasing population of Cinderford, was not planted, and was intersected by roads, and much built upon; that some persons resident in, or in the neighbourhood of the forest, claimed rights of common over the whole of the property, not being the one-tenth in turn for enclosure as contemplated by the original grant, but practically the only animals turned out consisted of a few sheep and donkeys, the latter often proving a great nuisance in the neighbourhood; that Mr. Crawshay, under these circumstances, suggested that the usages and requirements of the present age rendered it very undesirable and contrary to the public interest, and public policy, that such an anomalous state of things should be allowed to continue, and he invited attention to the subject, expressing his readiness and desire to seek, or to co-operate with the Crown in seeking, the necessary legislative aid by which the rights of the Crown, the commoners and himself, in and over the property, might be more clearly ascertained and defined, and by which facilities might be afforded of securing to Mr. Crawshay and the holders of old enclosures a tenure equivalent to that enforced by existing Acts on lands, formerly encroachments, situated in other parts of Dean Forest, by which means much litigation would be avoided, and the improvement and comfort of the inhabitants of the district materially promoted.

After some discussion, Mr. Crawshay proposed to enter into an agreement for the purchase of all the rights of the Crown in and over the Abbots Wood, &c. (excepting the minerals), and that it should be referred to Mr. Nathan Wetherell, the Assistant Inclosure Commissioner, to ascertain and determine what those rights were, and what price Mr. Crawshay should pay for them, and it was ultimately arranged that a reference should be made to Mr. Wetherell to ascertain and determine:—

1st. What rights and interests Mr. Henry Crawshay was entitled to in and over Abbots Wood?

2nd. What rights and interests the Crown was entitled to in and over the Woods?

That Mr. Crawshay should purchase all such last-mentioned rights and interests of the Crown (except the mines and minerals in, under, or upon, the property), at a price to be ascertained and determined by Mr. Wetherell.

In pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. Wetherell held meetings in February and March 1869 to hear the statement of the claims of the Crown and Mr. Crawshay respectively, and to receive evidence on the subject, and in July last he issued his award, wherein, after defining the rights of the Crown in and over Abbots Wood, he fixed the sum of 12,162 *l.* as the price to be paid by Mr. Crawshay for the purchase of those rights, exclusive of the Crown's right and interest in the mines and minerals. In accordance with this award, Mr. Crawshay paid to this Department the sum of 12,162 *l.* in addition to the costs and charges of the reference and sale, and in November last, the conveyance, of which the particulars are given in the Appendix, No. 5, was completed. Appendix, No. 5.

The arrangement and sale were sanctioned by Her Majesty and by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and were carried out under the powers of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 56.

Appendix, No. 6. THE APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of five Conveyances of the Crown's interest in and over certain premises in the Manor of Staunton.

Appendix, No. 7. THE APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of five Conveyances in exchange of certain Waste Land, the property of the Crown, for other Land, the property of private individuals in the Forest of Dean.

Appendix, No. 8. THE APPENDIX, No. 8, contains the particulars of sixteen Leases, Licenses, or Agreements to hold certain premises in the Forest of Dean and the Highmeadow Estate.

Appendix, No. 9. THE APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of four Leases of Land granted to the registered Owners of Gales within the Forest of Dean, for the better working of such Gales under the authority of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

Appendix, No. 10. THE APPENDIX, No. 10, contains the particulars of twelve Leases of Stone Quarries in the Forest of Dean, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

Appendix, No. 11. THE APPENDIX, No. 11, contains the particulars of a License to dig and get Clay from certain Lands and Premises in the Forest of Dean, granted under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 12. THE APPENDIX, No. 12, contains the particulars of two Licenses to make Rail or Tramroads through the open waste of the Forest of Dean, granted for the purposes of certain Gales under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 13. THE APPENDIX, No. 13, contains the particulars of six Agreements with certain persons to hold Mines in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, originally granted under the powers of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 14. THE APPENDIX, No. 14, contains the particulars of three Agreements with certain persons to continue to hold Quarries in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, originally granted under the powers of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

THE

THE Appendix, No. 15, contains the particulars of four Gales of Coal and Iron, in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, granted under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43. Appendix, No. 15.

SCOTLAND.

THE Appendix, No. 16, contains the particulars of eighteen Leases of Salmon Fishings in Scotland, granted during the past year. The rents reserved in these Leases amount to the sum of £. 184. 10. per annum. Appendix, No. 16

THE Appendix, No. 17, contains the particulars of a sale of Feu Duties payable to the Crown for lands in Orkney. The duties amounted to about £. 8. 2. 7. sterling per annum, and the purchase price was £ 203. 5. 3., being equal to about 25 years' purchase. Appendix, No. 17.

IRELAND

THE Appendix, No. 18, contains a Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown which have been sold during the past year. Appendix, No. 18.

The rents sold amount to the annual sum of £. 44. 12. 11½.

The purchase-money received from them amounts to £. 1,282. 17. 6.

THE Appendix, No 19, contains the particulars of a Grant made by Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers contained in the 17th Section of the "Curragh Act, 1868," of part of the Curragh of Kildare, to be used by the Grantees on behalf of the Irish Turf Club for the purposes of Horse Racing and Training. Appendix, No. 19.

THE Appendix, No. 20, contains the particulars of a Lease granted to Captain Richard Wellesley Bernard of a piece of land, part of the Curragh of Kildare, which is excepted from the operation of the "Curragh Act, 1868." Appendix, No. 20.

This Lease will determine in case the Lessee should cease to hold his present office of Deputy Ranger of the Curragh.

THE Appendix, No. 21, contains an Account showing the Charge and Discharge, and State of Collection of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Ireland, in the year ended 31st March 1870. Appendix, No. 21.

Appendix, No. 22. THE APPENDIX, No. 22, contains a General Abstract of Quit, &c., and Leasehold Rents for the same period.

ISLE OF MAN.

Appendix, No. 23. THE APPENDIX, No. 23, contains the particulars of five Leases, which have been granted during the past year, of premises in the Isle of Man.

Of these Leases two are of portions of the Mountain Land acquired by the Crown under "The Isle of Man Disafforesting Act, 1860," the rents reserved in which amount after the first year to £.478 per annum.

The remaining Leases are of Mines and Quarries, the rents and minimum royalties reserved in which amount to £.48 per annum, increasing to a minimum of £.98 per annum.

Appendix, No. 24. THE APPENDIX, No. 24, contains the particulars of five Sales which have taken place during the year, of certain Land and Foreshore in the Isle of Man, containing altogether about 1A. 1R. 14P., the purchase-monies amounting to the sum of £.88.

FEE FARM RENTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Appendix, No. 25. THE APPENDIX, No. 25, contains the particulars of the sales of Fee Farm and other Unimprovable Rents of the Crown, payable as issuing out of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in England and Wales.

The Rents sold amount altogether to the sum of £. 23. 1. 0½., per annum, reduced by allowances for Land Tax to £. 20. 8. 0½. per annum. The purchase-monies amount to £. 612. 1. 3.

WALES.

Appendix, No. 26. THE APPENDIX, No. 26, contains the particulars of 10 Leases, which have been granted during the year, of property belonging to the Crown in Wales.

Of these Leases, one is of the site and ruins of the ancient Castle in the town of Denbigh, granted at a rent of £.4 per annum, the object of the Lessees being to preserve the ruins from decay.

Another is of two allotments of Land belonging to the Crown, in the Parishes of Llandwywe and Llanelltyd, let at a rent of £.12 per annum.

The

The remaining Leases are of Mines and Quarries, the rents and minimum royalties reserved in which amount altogether to £. 268 during the first year of the terms granted, and ultimately increase to a minimum of £. 568 per annum.

THE APPENDIX, No. 27, contains the particulars of 74 sales by private contract of the Crown's interest (reserving Mineral rights, &c.) within and over Waste Lands and Encroachments upon Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in Wales. The Lands conveyed contain altogether about 318 A. 1 R. 12 P., and the purchase-monies amount to £. 1,173. 17. 5. With the exception of the acknowledgments received for some of the Encroachments, the annual income derived by the Crown from the properties included in these sales amounted to £. 9. Appendix, No. 27.

BY a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, the following Schedules were required to be inserted in each Annual Report, viz. :

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the General Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

2nd. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3rd. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of Land Revenue under leases, or agreements for leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures (if any) in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted, on Her Majesty's behalf, in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcation shall have taken place, and the means (if any) available, and the measures (if any) taken for the recovery of the Monies.

Of these Schedules there is occasion, for the purposes of this Report, to introduce the first, third, and fourth only. Appendix, No. 28. (A.) (B.) (C.)

ACCOUNTS.

Appendix (A. A.)

THE APPENDIX (A. A.) contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown, under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues received within the year ended 31st March 1870, and of the application of all such Monies, including payment into the Exchequer of the surplus Income arising from the Possessions and Land Revenues of the Crown during the same period.

The Account for the preceding year, ended on the 31st of March 1869, has been audited, and the subsequent Monthly Accounts have been rendered to the Comptroller and Auditor General for the period up to and including the month of March last.

JAMES K. HOWARD. (L. S.)

Office of Woods, &c.,
29 June 1870.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix, N° 1.

A SCHEDULE of a CONVEYANCE of the Crown's Interest in and over certain Land and Premises in the County of Southampton.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1869:			£. s. d.
gust - 19	John Shepherd Maskew, M.D.	A Piece or Parcel of Land, containing 2 perches or thereabouts, with the Messuage or Building standing on part thereof, situate at Lyndhurst, in the County of Southampton.	26 - -

Appendix, N° 2.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in *England* inclusive; showing, the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Con- Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1869:	NEW FOREST:			£. s. d.
May 7	Meadow Land and Shrubbery adjoining, situate at Lyndhurst, in the Parish of Lyndhurst, in the County of Southampton, containing 3 A. 0 R. 24 P.	- - Sir Charles Burrard, Bart.	- - Yearly tenancy from 3rd November 1868.	9 3 –
August 21	The right of Grazing and Shooting on and over three Pieces of Freehold Land belonging to Her Majesty, in the New Forest, known as Park Ground, Pond Head, and Ironshill, containing together 390 A. 3 R. 7 P., or thereabouts.	Joseph Crush Mee -	- - 5 years from 5th April 1869.	- - Let by tender to the highest bidder.
„ „	The right of Grazing and Shooting on and over two Pieces of Freehold Land, belonging to Her Majesty, situate in the New Forest, known as Brickkiln and High Cox Lease Plantations, and containing together 124 A. 1 R. 1 P., or thereabouts.	- - Henry Buckworth Powell.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -
Sept. 18	Messuage, with Land, Garden, and Premises, known as Bramble Hill Lodge, in Bramble Hill Walk, in the New Forest, and containing 28 A. 2 R. 18 P., or thereabouts.	- - St. Leger Richard Glyn.	- - 31 years from 25th March 1866.	50 – –
	DELAMERE WOODS:			
May 11	The Pasturage on part of Delamere Woods, containing about 50 Acres.	John Wright - -	- - Yearly tenancy from 2nd February 1869.	5 – –
	BERE WOODS:			
June 19	The right of Shooting Game and Rabbits over Creech Inclosure, containing 458 A. 3 R. 26 P., or thereabouts.	Charles Chapman Clark	- - 7 years from 1st February 1869.	- - -
	ALICE HOLT WOODS:			
Nov. 30	Lease of Holt Lodge and Land in the Parish of Binsted, and also the right of Sporting over certain other Land in Alice Holt Woods, containing altogether 739 A. 3 R. 30 P., or thereabouts	William Henry Melvill	- - 15½ years from 1st August 1869.	250 – –
Dec. 20	Lease of a Keeper's Cottage and Land, in the Parish of Binsted, and also the right of Sporting over Straight's Plantation in Alice Holt Woods, containing 230 A. 3 R. 38 P., or thereabouts.	Henry Wheeler, jun. -	- ditto - -	- - Let by tend to the high bidder.

elonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days ranted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to Survey the iderations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the nd Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
9 3 –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Land is part of certain Property, Copyhold of the Manor of Lyndhurst, which devolved to the Crown on the death of the tenant thereof for life.		
40 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	Not before in Lease.		
12 10 –	- -	- -	- - - -			
50 – –	- -	- - Tenant to insure Premises to at least 3-4ths of their value.	- - The Tenant has expended 1,000 *l.* in improvements.			
5 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Property formed part of the Farm originally let to Mr. Henry Thompson.		
25 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	55 – –	—
250 – –	- -	750 – –	- - - -	- - These are portions of the Property formerly held by the late Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., at a rent of 230 *l.* per annum.		
35 – –	- -	- - Tenant to insure Premises to 3-4ths of their value.	- - - -			

BERE WOODS.

Appendix, N° 3.

A SCHEDULE of a Purchase made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1869, and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

DATE of PURCHASE.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
1869:			£. s. d.
October - 19	Edward Newman and others	- - A Messuage or Tenement known as Creech House, situate in Bere Woods, in the County of Southampton, with Land attached thereto, containing 3 A. 0 R. 11 P. or thereabouts.	450 - -

DEAN FOREST.

Appendix, N° 4.

A SCHEDULE of CONVEYANCES of the Crown's Interest in and over small Pieces of LAND, part of the Waste of *Dean Forest*, unfitted for the Growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEYS.
		Note.—In each of the undermentioned cases the Crown's right to all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under, the lands sold, is reserved in the Conveyance.	£. s. d
1869:			
July - 10	George Bright -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at or near Cinderford Bridge, in Speech House Walk, containing 11½ Perches.	17 5 -
„ - „	John Gibbs - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Plump Hill, in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, containing 34 Perches.	51 - -
„ - „	Thomas Morgan -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate near Newnham Lane End, in Worcester Walk, containing 11 Perches.	16 10 -
„ - „	James Nash - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Blind Meend, in Parkend or York Walk, containing 10 Perches.	15 - -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 4.—SCHEDULE of Conveyances of Waste Lands in Dean Forest.—*continued.*

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEYS.
1869:			£. s. d.
y - 10	Mrs. Anna Priest -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Breams Eaves, in Parkend or York Walk, containing 9 Perches.	13 10 -
gust - 14	Tom Goold - - Joseph Bennett, jun., and Thomas Cadle - (Devisees under the will of the late F. W. Goold.)	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Bilson Green, in Littledean or Latimer Walk, containing 16 Perches.	32 - -
- "	Titanic Steel and Iron Company (Limited.) - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Milkwall, in Parkend or York Walk, containing 2 Roods.	120 - -
t. - 6	George Tingle Robins	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Littledean, Woodside, in Littledean or Latimer Walk, containing 4½ Perches.	9 - -
- 15	William Henry Tingle	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Littledean Woodside, in Littledean or Latimer Walk, containing 21 Perches.	42 - -
- 19	George Bromley - Henry Price, sen. - Henry Price, jun. - George Jones and Samuel Price - - (In trust for the Primitive Methodist Society.)	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Pillowell, in Parkend or York Walk, containing 13 Perches.	19 10 -
1870:			
- 5	Hiram Smith - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Bailey Hill, in Blakeney or Danby Walk, containing 17 Perches.	25 10 -
- 28	William James -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Nailbridge, in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, containing 12 Perches.	18 - -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 5.

A SCHEDULE of a CONVEYANCE of certain Rights of the Crown in *Dean Forest*, in the County of *Gloucester*.

DATE.	TO WHOM SOLD.	PREMISES.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.
1869:			£. s. d.
Nov. - 11	Henry Crawshay -	- - Conveyance and Release of Forestal and other Rights of the Crown, in, over, and out of the Abbots Wood, in Dean Forest, reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under, the said Land, and also all rights (if any) reserved to the Crown by the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.	12,162 - -

Appendix, N° 6.

A SCHEDULE of CONVEYANCES of the Crown's Interest in and over certain Premises in the Manors of *Staunton* and *English Bicknor*, in the County of *Gloucester*, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEYS.
1869:			£. s. d.
July - 10	- - John Morgan and Thomas Morgan.	- - Land, with the Building thereon, being an Encroachment from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate at Coldwell, in the Parish of English Bicknor, containing 3 R. 31 P. or thereabouts.	3 15 -
„ - „	James Phelps - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment from the Wastes of the Manor of Staunton, situate at or near to Crossways Farm, in the Parish of Newland, containing 1 Perch or thereabouts.	- 15 -
Sept. - 18	- - William Cooper and Joseph Cooper.	- - A certain Chief or Quit-rent of 1*s.* 4*d.* per annum payable in respect of a Tenement and Premises situate at Lydbrook, in the Manor of English Bicknor, numbered 51 on the Rental of the said Manor.	2 - -
1870:			
Mar. - 10	George Fox - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate at or near to Joyford, containing 4 Perches or thereabouts, and numbered 30 on the Rental of Cottage Rents of the said Manor.	1 10 -
„ - „	- - Thomas and Maria Hawkins.	- - Land, with a Cottage thereon, being an Encroachment from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate at New Weir, in the Parish of English Bicknor, containing 10 Perches or thereabouts, and numbered 17 on the Rental of Cottage Rents of the said Manor.	3 15 -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 7.

SCHEDULE of EXCHANGES made of parts of the Estate of the Crown for parts of the Estates of Individuals, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

DATES of EXCHANGES.	Persons with whom the Exchanges have been made.	CROWN PROPERTY GRANTED.	PRIVATE PROPERTY ACQUIRED.	Sums paid in equalization of Exchange.	Sums received in equalization of Exchange.
		Note.—In each of the undermentioned cases, the Crown's right to all Mines and Minerals within upon or under the Lands sold, is reserved in the conveyance.		£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
1869:					
1 - 16	Joseph Bennett -	- - Seven Pieces of Land, situate in the Township of East Dean, containing together 1 A. 0 R. 20 P.	- - A Piece of Land, situate at Badcock's Bailey, in Littledean Walk, containing 1 A. 0 R. 2 P.	—	—
- 24	Joseph Scudamore	- - Seven Pieces of Land, situate in Littledean and Ruardean Walks, containing together 3 A. 0 R. 7¾ P.	- - Four Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, situate in Littledean and Herbert Walks, containing together 3 A. 1 R. 34 P.	—	—
- 25	Goodrich Langham	- - Four Pieces of Land, situate at Cinderford Wood-side, in Littledean Walk, containing together 1 A. 1 R. 38 P.	- - A Piece of Land, situate on Coleford Meend, in Worcester Walk, containing 1 A. 3 R. 38 P.	—	—
- 29	John Hampton -	- - A Piece of Land, with the Buildings thereon, situate at Pillowell, in Parkend or York Walk, containing 1 R. 33 P.	- - Two Pieces of Land, situate at Blaize Bailey, in Littledean or Latimer Walk, containing together 1 R. 16 P.	- -	25 10 -
- 13	- - Alfred Goold and Tom Goold.	- - Two Pieces of Land, situate at Bilson, in Littledean or Latimer Walk, containing together 1 R. 29 P.	- - A Piece of Land, with the Buildings thereon, situate at Blaize Bailey, in Littledean or Latimer Walk, containing 1 R. 29 P.	—	—

DEAN FOREST—*continued.* - - - - - - - - -

Appendix, N° 8.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS and HEREDITAMENTS in *England* inclusive; showing, the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Term same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Co Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserve

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1869:				£. s. d.
July 6	A Messuage called York Lodge, and 10 A. 1 R. 17 P. of Land, situate in Parkend or York Walk.	William Thomas -	- - Yearly tenancy from 25th March 1869.	50 - -
„ 22	A Messuage called Oakenhill Lodge, and 6 A. 1 R. 6 P. of Land, situate in Parkend or York Walk.	William Hatton - -	- ditto - -	15 - -
„ 26	A Messuage called Braceland, and 7 A. 2 R. 11 P. of Land, situate in the Parish of English Bicknor, with the liberty of grazing 18 A. 0 R. 20 P. of Land adjoining thereto.	Charles Cooper Hough	- - 10 years from 29th September 1868.	61 - -
„ 31	A Piece of Land, numbered 456 on the Plan of Encroachments in Littledean Walk, containing 1 R. 18 P.	John Gibbs - -	- - Yearly tenancy from 24th June 1869.	1 15 -
Aug. 2	A Messuage and Premises, being a portion of the Encroachment numbered 438 on the Plan of Encroachments in Littledean Walk.	William Barnard -	- ditto - -	7 - -
„ „	A Piece of Land, numbered 562 on the Plan of Encroachments in Ruardean Walk, containing 1 A. 0 R. 20 P.	George Cannock -	- ditto - -	3 - -
„ 10	A Piece of Land, numbered 9 on the Plan of Encroachments in Littledean Walk, containing 1 A. 1 R. 25 P.	Joseph Martin - -	- ditto - -	2 - -
Sept. 1	Land known as Lords Meadow, Court Grove, and Grove Meadow, in the Parish of English Bicknor, being a portion of the Highmeadow Estate, containing 7 A. 1 R. 14 P.	Edward Keene - -	- - Yearly tenancy from 2nd February 1869.	9 - -
„ 6	A Messuage called Rock House, and Land, containing altogether 1 A. 3 R. 38 P., situate at Cinderford in the Township of East Dean.	Edward Foxall - -	- - 31 years from 10th October 1866.	8 - -

- - - - - - - - - - DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

ging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days ted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the ations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in EW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
50 – –	- -	- - Tenant to insure Premises to at least three-fourths of their Value.	- - - -	- -	50 – –	—
15 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	Not before in Lease.		
61 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - ditto.		
1 15 –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These are portions of the Property lately acquired by the Crown from Mr. Joseph Scudamore, by way of Exchange.		
7 – –	- -	- -	- - - -			
3 – –	- -	- -	- - - -			
2 – –	- -	- -	- - - -			
9 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	9 – –	—
8 – –	- -	500 – – and ¾ths at least of the value of any additional buildings which may be erected.	- - The improvements effected by the Tenant.	- -	8 – –	—

DEAN FOREST.—Appendix, N° 8.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Apnual Value.
1869:				£. s. d.
Oct. 15	Land, Messuage, and Buildings, containing 2 A. 3 R. 34 P., situate within Marion's Enclosure in the Parishes of Staunton and Newland, with liberty to dig Clay and make Bricks on such Lands.	Edwin Burgham - -	- - 7 years from 5th April 1869.	25 - -
1870:				
Jan. 11	A Messuage called Haywood Lodge and 2 A. 1 R. 9 P. of Land situate in Littledean Walk.	George Malsom - -	- - Tenancy from 1st October 1869.	3 18 -
„ „	A Messuage called Astonbridge Lodge, and 1 A. 3 R. 33 P. of Land, situate in Ruardean Walk.	William Little - -	- ditto - -	3 18 -
„ „	A Messuage called Chesnuts Lodge, and 2 A. 0 R. 14½ P. of Land, situate in Littledean Walk.	Joseph Morgan - -	- ditto - -	3 18 -
„ 20	Land situate on Coleford Meend, in Worcester Walk, containing 2 A. 0 R. 23 P.	Marmaduke Laver -	- - Yearly tenancy from 29th September 1869.	6 - -
„ 29	A Messuage or Tenement situate at or near Hazel Hill, in Littledean Walk, being a portion of the Encroachment numbered 438 on the Plan of Encroachments in Littledean Walk.	James Page - -	- - Yearly tenancy from 25th December 1869.	4 10 -
March 15	A Messuage and Garden on Moseley Green, in Dean Forest, containing 21 perches, or thereabouts.	Alfred Beach - -	- - 14 years from 25th December 1869.	3 - -

\- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
25 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	10 - -	—
3 18 -	- -	- -	- - - -	Not before in Lease.		
3 18 -	- -	- -	- - - -			
3 18 -	- -	- -	- - - -			
6 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This is the property acquired by the Crown from Mr. Langham, by way of Exchange.		
4 10 -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This is a portion of the Property lately acquired by the Crown from Mr. Joseph Scudamore, by way of Exchange.		
3 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	1 10 -	—

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 9.

A SCHEDULE of LEASES of LANDS, &c., part of the Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40, for the better working of certain Gales, between the 1st April 1869 and the 31st March 1870.

DATES OF LEASES.	NAMES OF LESSEES.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERMS GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENTS.
1869:				£. s. d.
April - 14	Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart.	- - Land, and Land covered with Water, situate in Littledean Walk, containing 2 A. 0 R. 16½ P., for the better working of the Westbury Brook Iron Mine.	- - 31 years from 24 June 1868.	4 - -
June - 10	The New Bowson Deep Coal Company (Limited).	- - Land situate on Bilson Green in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, containing 5 A. 1 R. 33 P., for the better working of the New Bowson and East Dean Deep Collieries.	- ditto - -	11 - -
July - 26	Cornelius Brain -	- - Land and Premises in Speechhouse and Ruardean Walks, containing 4 A. 0 R. 28½ P., with License to use the Old Pits of the New Strip-and-At-it Colliery, for the better working of the Trafalgar Colliery.	- - 21 years from 24 June 1864.	For the Lease, 4 - - for the first four years; and 8 - - afterwards. For the License, 15 - -
Sept. - 11	Henry Crawshay -	- - Land in Littledean or Latimer Walk, containing 1 R. 6 P., for the better working of the Haywood Colliery.	- - 31 years from 24 June 1861.	1 - -

Appendix, N° 10.

A SCHEDULE of LEASES of STONE QUARRIES in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

DATES OF LEASES.	NAMES OF LESSEES.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERMS GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENTS.
1869:				£. s. d.
April - 26	Thomas Cullis -	- - Quarry, No. 318, situate in Worcester Walk, extending in length 20 yards.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1868.	2 - -
June - 8	Thomas Tyler -	- - Quarry, No. 491, situate in Parkend Walk, extending in length 40 yards.	- ditto - -	4 - -
,, - 16	Joshua Matthews -	- - Quarry, No. 490, situate in Worcester Walk, extending in length 26 yards.	- ditto - -	3 - -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, No. 10.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Stone Quarries in *Dean* Forest, &c.—*continued.*

DATES OF LEASES.	NAMES OF LESSEES.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERMS GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENTS.
1869:				£. s. d.
ıly - 1	William Taylor -	- - Two Quarries, situate in Parkend or York Walk, Nos. 488 and 489 respectively; No. 488, extending in length 40 yards; and No. 489, extending in length 20 yards.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1868.	6 - -
„ - 23	Jacob Baldwin -	- - Quarry, No. 486, situate in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 30 yards.	- ditto - -	3 - -
ıgust - 2	Thomas Porter -	- - Quarry, No. 317, situate in Worcester Walk, extending in length 20 yards.	- ditto - -	2 - -
„ - 14	Richard Townsend	- - Quarry, No. 492, situate in Parkend Walk, extending in length 20 yards.	- ditto - -	2 - -
ıpt. - 1	George Morse -	- - Quarry, No. 487, situate in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 20 yards.	- ditto - -	2 - -
ıov. - 6	Ephraim Parsons and Ephraim Brain.	- - Quarry, No. 493, situate in Ruardean or Herbert Walk, extending in length 20 yards.	- ditto - -	2 - -
ec. - 20	James Williams -	- - Quarry, No. 495, situate on Silver Hill, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 yards.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1869.	2 - -
„ - „	William Hail -	- - Quarry, No. 496, situate at Aston Bridge, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 yards.	- ditto - -	2 - -
1870:				
nuary - 20	Thomas Birt -	- - Quarry, No. 494, situate at Pingerry Tump, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 40 yards.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1868.	4 - -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 11.

A SCHEDULE of a LICENSE to dig and get CLAY or SAND off LAND, part of the open Waste of the Forest of *Dean* in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

DATE of LICENSE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
1869:				£. s. d.
May - 18	Edward Teague and Cornelius Walding.	- - License to dig and sell the Clay from the Old Fire Engine Gale, and from a Piece of open Waste Land situate in Littledean Walk, containing by admeasurement 3 R. 24 P., with License to erect Kilns on other Lands.	- - 21 years from 29th September 1868.	2 - - and $\frac{1}{12}$th of the valu of Raw Clay, and $\frac{1}{15}$t of the value of a Bricks, &c.

Appendix, N° 12.

A SCHEDULE of LICENSES to form ROADS or TRAMWAYS over the Wastes of the Forest of *Dean*, granted under th Rules and Regulations attached to the Award of the *Dean* Forest Mining Commissioners, pursuant to the Ac 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

DATES of LICENSES.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	FEE.
1869:			£. s. d.
May - 31	Cornelius Brain -	- - License to make a Tramroad, to be used in connection with the Drybrook Iron Mine.	2 2 -
Aug. - 31	Forest of Dean Iron Company.	- - License to form a Broad Gauge Railway, to be used in connection with the Perseverance and Findall Iron Mine.	2 2 -

Appendix, N° 13.—A SCHEDULE of AGREEMENTS for the Payment of RENTS and ROYALTIES in respect of MINES in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, re-granted in the Year ended 31st March 1870.

DATES.	GRANTEES.	NAME OF WORK.	TERM GRANTED.	DEAD RENT.	ROYALTY.
1869:				£. s. d.	
May - 12	The Ebbw Vale Company (Limited) - - - - - - -	Prince of Wales Iron Mine - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1868.	50 - -	4*d.* per ton.
July - 19	John Trotter, Alfred Selfe Leonard, William Herbert James, and Charles Henry James.	Heart of Oak Colliery - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1866.	2 - -	1½*d.* „
„ - „	Alexander Clunes Sherriff, M.P. - - - - - - - -	Tufton Iron Mine - - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1868.	10 - -	5*d.* „
„ - „	Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart., Thomas Deykin Clare, Joseph Pease, the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company, and Henry Onions Firmstone.	Deans Meend Iron Mine - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1868.	31 10 -	3½*d.* „
August - 12	James John Grenfell Borlase, James Wintle, George Roberts, Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, and James Albert Brain.	Penswells Iron Mine - - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1868.	48 - -	4*d.* „
December - 30	Osman Barrett, Richard Yearsley, and James John Grenfell Borlase (Representatives of Timothy Bennett, deceased).	Fair Play Iron Mine - - - - -	- - 21 years from 24 June 1868.	40 - -	4*d.* „

Dean Forest—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 14.—A SCHEDULE of Agreements for the Payment of Rents in respect of "Award Quarries" in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, entered into between 1st April 1869 and 31st March 1870.

DATE.	WITH WHOM MADE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES THE SUBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT.	TERM FOR WHICH AGREEMENT IS MADE.	ANNUAL RENT.
				£. s. d.
1869:				
May - 22	Charles Wadley - - -	Quarry, numbered 266, extending in length 40 yards - - - - - -	21 years from 19 April 1865	2 – –
August - 4	George Rosser - - - -	One moiety of Quarry, numbered 76, extending in length 20 yards - - - -	21 years from 8 March 1868	1 – –
October - 29	Thomas Davis - - - -	Quarry, numbered 310, extending in length 20 yards - - - - - -	21 years from 1 Nov. 1868 -	1 – –
1870:				
March - 17	Osman Barrett - - - -	Quarry, numbered 273, extending in length 20 yards - - - - - -	21 years from 13 Oct. 1868	1 – –

Appendix, N° 15.—A SCHEDULE of all Gales of Coal and Iron Mines in the Forest of *Dean* and Hundred of *St. Briavels*, granted in the Year ended 31st December 1869, under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

TO WHOM GRANTED.	DATE OF GRANT.	PERIOD FROM WHICH CERTAIN RENT COMMENCES.	DESCRIPTION OF GALE.	CERTAIN RENT.	TONNAGE.	NAME OF WORK.
				£. s. d.		
	1869:					
John Brown - - -	January - 8	Christmas - - 1871	Colliery - - -	5 – –	2*d.* per ton -	Brooming Hold Colliery.
George Mathews - -	April - 23	Midsummer - - 1871	Colliery - - -	5 – –	2*d.* „ -	Invention Colliery.
George Beech - - -	„ - - „	Midsummer - - 1873	Iron Mine - -	5 – –	6*d.* „ -	Forget-me-Not Iron Mine.
[illegible] - - -	October - 1	Midsummer - - 1872	Colliery - - -	5 – –	2*d.* „ -	Standfast Colliery.

of March 1870, both days inclusive.

DATES OF LEASES.	LESSEES.	LANDS OPPOSITE TO WHICH THE FISHINGS ARE SITUATE.	COUNTY.	RENT. £. s. d.	TERM GRANTED.
1869:					
April - 17	The Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy.	The Lands of Dunduff and Dunure, in the Parish of Maybole - - - - -	Ayr - -	10 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1867.
„ - „	Houston Mitchell - -	The Lands belonging to him at Port Mary, in the Parish of Rerrick - - - -	Kirkcudbright	4 – –	- - Five years from Martinmas 1868.
July - 1	Mrs. Jane May Shirreff -	The Lands of Fleurs belonging to her, in the Parish of Coldingham - - - -	Berwick -	1 – –	- - Six years from Martinmas 1868.
„ - „	The Duke of Abercorn - -	- - The Lands of Duddingston and Brunstain, belonging to his Grace, in the Parish of Duddingston.	Edinburgh -	1 – –	- - Six years from Martinmas 1868.
Aug. - 13	John Carrick Moore - -	The Lands of Corsewall, in the Parish of Kirkcolm - - - - - - - -	Wigton -	12 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1867.
Sept. - 27	Thomas Finlay - - -	- - The Lands of East and West Anstruther, Cellardyke, Kilrennymill, Innergelly, Caiple, and Barnsmuir.	Fife - -	37 – –	- - Four years from Martinmas 1869.
Dec. - 14	The Tutors of R. G. Erskine Wemyss.	The Lands and Estate of Wemyss, in the Parishes of Wemyss and Markinch - -	Fife - -	5 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1869.
„ - 31	Sir James Hall, Bart. -	The Lands and Barony of Dunglass, and the Lands and Barony of Cockburnspath - -	- Haddington and Berwick.	8 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1868.
1870:					
Jan. - 14	Thomas Macqueen - -	The Lands of Port Yarrock, in the Parish of Whithorn - - - - - - -	Wigton -	50 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1869.
Feb. - 3	John Luke - - - -	The Lands of Brownhills, in the Parish of St. Andrew's - - - - - - -	Fife - -	4 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1869.
„ - 10	Andrew Mitchell - - -	The Lands of Fisherton and Drumbain, in the Parish of Maybole - - - - -	Ayr - -	2 10 –	- - Three years from Martinmas 1869.
„ - 17	Charles Halkett Craigie Inglis	The Lands of Laurieston, in the Parish of Cramond - - - - - - - -	Edinburgh -	4 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1869.

Appendix, No. 16.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Crown Salmon Fishings in *Scotland*, granted on behalf of Her Majesty—*continued.*

DATES OF LEASES.	LESSEES.	LANDS OPPOSITE TO WHICH THE FISHINGS ARE SITUATE.	COUNTY.	RENT.	TERM GRANTED.
				£. s. d.	
1870:					
Feb. - 28	Alexander M'Intosh - -	The Lands of Fort George, belonging to Her Majesty, in the Parish of Ardersier - -	Inverness -	5 – –	- - Four years from Martinmas 1869.
March 7	The Trustees of Robert Munro Ferguson.	- - That portion of the Lands known as the Links of Kirkaldy, held by the said Trustees, in the Parish of Abbotshall.	Fife - -	5 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1869.
„ - 11	Alexander Allan - - -	The Lands of Montfode, in the Parish of Ardrossan - - - - - - - -	Ayr - -	4 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1868.
„ - „	Alexander Allan - - -	- - The Lands of Carlung and of Tarbet Barony, extending from the South Eastern boundary of the Lands of Portincross and Ardneil, to the Northern boundary of the Lands of Boydstone, in the Parish of West Kilbride.	Ayr - -	2 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1868.
„ - „	Robert Alexander - - -	The Lands of Whitehills, in the Parish of Gamrie - - - - - - - -	Banff - -	26 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1869.
„ - 25	Robert Kerr - - - -	The Lands of Corseclays, belonging to him in the Parish of Colmonnel - - - -	Ayr - -	4 – –	- - Four years from Martinmas 1869.
			£.	184 10 –	

Appendix, N° 17.—A SCHEDULE of SALES of FEU, &c., DUTIES in *Scotland*, which have been made on behalf of Her Majesty between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

DATE OF CONVEYANCE.	PURCHASERS.	LANDS, &c., LIABLE TO PAYMENT OF THE DUTIES SOLD.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	NUMBER OF YEARS PURCHASE.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.
						£. s. d.
1869:						
October - 26	Charles Stewart Still -	- - The Lands of Groundwater, with the Quoy called Skellbuster, and the Loch of Groundwater, with all privileges and pertinents whatsoever belonging to the said Lands, and the Teinds of the same. The Duties payable from these Lands, consisting of—	Orphir -	Orkney -	25	203 5 3
		One barrel Butter; 2 *l.* Money, Scots; and 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Money, Scots (in Augmentation).				
		The average value whereof, for the Seven years preceding the Sale, amounted to 8 *l.* 2 *s.* 7⅔ *d.*				

IRELAND.

Appendix, N° 18.

A SCHEDULE of PERPETUAL and UNIMPROVABLE RENTS payable to the Crown in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	AMOUNT of YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	COUNTIES.	PURCHASE-MONEYS.
	1869:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1,345	May - 27	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	1 3 8½	Mayo - - -	35 7 –
1,346	June - 26	- ditto - - ditto - - -	5 – 2	Louth - - -	142 7 –
1,347	July - 13	Alexander Boyle - - - -	1 10 9¼	Waterford - -	44 11 6
1,348	December 18	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	4 4 9¼	Meath - - -	120 4 –
1,349	„ - 31	The Earl of Leitrim - - -	3 8 –½	Donegal - -	98 2 6
	1870:				
1,350	January - 27	Robert Cherry Sikes - - -	8 2 8¾	Limerick - -	236 5 –
1,351	February 15	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	10 6 11	- ditto - -	293 18 –
1,352	„ - 28	Patrick Sweetman - - -	2 18 8	Kildare - -	83 11 –
1,353	March - 4	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.	2 12 6½	Mayo and Roscommon.	76 8 6
1,354	„ - 22	- ditto - - ditto - - -	2 2 –¾	Mayo - - -	61 14 6
1,355	„ - 24	Andrew Armstrong - - -	3 2 7	Meath - -	90 8 6
		TOTAL Yearly Rents Sold - - -	£.44 12 11½	TOTAL Purchase-Money - -	£.1,282 17 6

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 19.—A SCHEDULE containing the Particulars of a Grant of the Right to use Land, part of THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE, for the purpose of Horse Racing and Training.

DATE.	GRANTEES.	PREMISES.	TERM.	ANNUAL RENT.
		COUNTY KILDARE.		£. s. d.
1869:				
May - 27	- - The Earl of Charlemont and the Earl of Howth.	- - The use, for the purpose of Horse Racing and Training only, of a portion of the Curragh of Kildare, lying between the Limerick Road and the Northern boundary of the Curragh.	- - During the pleasure of Her Majesty.	5 - -

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, No 20.—A SCHEDULE containing the Particulars of a LEASE granted on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property in *Ireland*, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

DATE of LEASE.	LESSEE.	PROPERTY GRANTED.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
1869:		COUNTY KILDARE.		£. s. d.
October - 7	Richard Wellesley Bernard - -	- - A Piece of Land, part of the Curragh of Kildare, containing in front 30 feet, and from front to rear 100 feet, formerly in the possession of Michael Quin, by whom a House has been erected upon it.	- - 31 years from 29th September 1869.	6 10 -

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 21. - - - - - - - -

GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c. LEASEHOLD, and other RENTS in *Ireland*, for the Year ended
Commencement and

COUNTY or COLLECTION.	DESCRIPTION of RENTS.	Arrears due 31 March 1869. Solvent.	Arrears due 31 March 1869. Insolvent.	Rental for the Year.	Arrears Transferred. Solvent.	Arrears Transferred. Insolvent.	Acquittance Fees.	Income Tax on Per-Centage allowed to Collectors
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Athlone - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,762 8 1⅞	3,269 15 7⅝	6,316 10 7¾	- -	- -	135 13 10	2 13 1
Bandon - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,641 19 8½	14,167 - 2¾	3,752 12 4	- -	- -	58 11 2	1 10 4
	Leasehold - - -	56 2 8¼	- - -	128 6 4½	- -	- -	- -	- -
Belfast - -	Quit, &c. - - -	542 12 3	3,559 3 9¾	1,022 12 8½	- -	- -	15 8 8	- 8 6
	Leasehold - - -	10 - -	- - -	29 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Ditto, Mines Account	1 - -	- - -	6 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Carlow - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,313 6 9¾	3,105 - 7⅝	4,047 19 6⅝	- -	- -	59 13 1	1 13 6
	Leasehold - - -	3 11 6	- - -	28 7 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Ditto, Booth Rents -	2 15 -	- - -	4 11 8	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Ditto, Tent Ground -	- -	- - -	5 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Coleraine - -	Quit, &c. - - -	281 1 8½	326 15 1¼	435 3 2½	- -	- -	9 15 4	- 3 7
	Leasehold - - -	1 - -	- - -	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cork - - -	Quit, &c. - - -	1,647 8 10	492 1 7¾	1,750 18 -¾	- -	- -	42 10 7	- 14
Dublin - -	Quit, &c. - - -	1,149 11 5¼	3,211 16 3½	688 16 5¾	- -	- -	14 16 8	- 6
	Leasehold - - -	- 6 6	- - -	10 19 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Rentcharges - -	- -	- - -	159 14 2¼	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dundalk - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,717 18 7	4,799 5 2¾	6,336 - 3⅛	- -	- -	120 - 4	2 14
	Leasehold - - -	1 5 -	- - -	10 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Galway - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,474 4 2½	2,640 14 11⅜	3,081 17 5⅛	- -	- -	143 14 3	1 6
Limerick - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,826 13 8⅛	4,638 7 4¼	5,157 4 3¾	304 1 1¾	- -	126 8 5	2 2
Londonderry -	Quit, &c. - - -	439 13 6¼	485 9 8⅞	825 16 1¼	- -	- -	7 16 6	- 6
Sligo - - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,012 3 1⅜	3,835 12 2⅜	2,939 7 10¼	- -	- -	90 13 8	1 4
Waterford - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,461 16 10⅜	6,648 3 9¾	4,251 16 2½	169 3 3⅜	6 1 7⅞	78 10 11	1 15
	Leasehold - - -	1 5 6	- - -	2 11 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wexford - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,266 19 10½	2,115 17 10½	3,856 8 2¾	- -	- -	67 7 11	1 12
	Leasehold - - -	- -	- - -	25 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	Ditto, Mines Account	- -	- - -	12 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	£.	31,615 4 11¼	53,295 4 6⅛	44,887 2 7⅜	473 4 5⅛	6 1 7⅞	971 1 4	18 10

£. 84,910. 9. 5⅛.

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 21.

March 1870, showing the Amount of Revenue received within the Year, with the Arrears due at the e thereof.

OTALS.	Receipts within the Year.	Rents Sold.	Rents Discharged.	Arrears Discharged.		Arrears Transferred.		Arrears 31 March 1870.	
				Solvent.	Insolvent.	Solvent.	Insolvent.	Solvent.	Insolvent.
s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 1 4¼	6,397 17 10¾	- -	7 13 8½	- -	1,386 15 -	- -	- -	3,798 12 10⅛	1,896 1 10⅞
1 13 9¼	3,576 10 11¼	- 16 9⅞	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,800 15 6⅜	14,243 10 5¾
4 9 -¾	117 16 4½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	66 12 8¼	—
0 5 11¼	1,016 3 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	544 11 5½	3,579 11 1¾
9 - -	29 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 - -	—
7 - -	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 - -	—
7 13 7	4,060 5 8⅛	20 1 6½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,321 - 1½	3,126 6 2⅞
1 18 6	25 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 6 -	—
7 6 8	7 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - -	5 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 18 11¼	441 2 9⅜	17 9 9⅞	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	282 6 3¾	328 12 -¼
1 - -	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 - -	—
3 13 4½	1,762 10 10¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,676 14 -	494 8 5¾
5 7 4½	654 9 5½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,176 1 1	3,234 16 10
1 5 6	- 14 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 11 6	—
9 14 2¼	159 14 2¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 18 4⅞	6,508 - 6⅞	12 16 5⅝	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,626 5 2⅛	4,828 16 2¼
5 -	11 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 11	3,166 1 6	1 15 5¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,515 16 9⅛	2,658 3 2⅛
16 11⅞	5,097 10 5	26 19 11⅝	- -	37 17 4	- -	169 3 3⅜	6 1 7⅞	4,056 7 9⅝	4,660 16 6⅜
2 7⅜	829 4 6½	1 14 -¼	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	438 17 10	489 6 2⅝
1 4	2,987 3 10⅛	1 15 6⅜	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,030 2 7⅞	3,859 19 3⅝
7 8⅞	4,245 1 4	1 10 9¼	- -	- -	- -	304 1 1¾	- -	3,369 3 11	6,697 10 6⅞
16 6	2 11 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 5 6	—
5 11¾	3,858 - 2¾	27 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,293 5 -½	2,129 13 2½
- -	25 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 -	12 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 8¾	45,000 13 1¾	95 15 11⅛	7 13 8½	37 17 4	1,386 15 -	473 4 5⅛	6 1 7⅞	32,030 16 2¾	52,227 12 3⅝

£. 84,258. 8. 6⅜.

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 22. - - - - - - -

Cr. GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c., RENTS, an

COLLECTORS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Cash due on the 31st March 1869 - - - - - - - - - -		- -	392 10
Arrears claimed on Insolvent List and outstanding on the 31st March 1869 -		- -	53,295 4
Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c., Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1869 -		- -	31,537 18
Ditto returned on List, exceeding Claim on Account Current - - -		- -	- 2
One Year's Charge of Quit, &c., Rents, due 25th March 1870 - - - -		44,462 19 7¾	
Add,—			
Remaining Gale of Rents Short Charged on Rental - - - - - -		- 1 7⅜	
		44,463 1 3⅛	
Deduct,—			
Remaining Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1868: Nos. of Conveyances 1,333 to 1,344, both inclusive - -	69 12 1½		
Rents purchased from Easter 1869: Nos. of Conveyances 1,345 to 1,347, both inclusive - - - - - - - - -	7 14 7¾		
One Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1869: Nos. of Conveyances 1,348 to 1,355, both inclusive - - - - -	18 9 1⅞		
Rent Charged on Lands of Drumnahara, County Longford, discharged as irrecoverable - - - - - - - - -	7 13 8½		
	103 9 7⅝		
			44,359 11
Fees on Acquittances - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	971 1
Income Tax on Per-centage allowed to Collectors - - - - - - -		- -	18 10
Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1869 - - -		- -	74 11
One Year's Charge of ditto - - - - - - - - - - -		319 8 -½	
Add,—			
One Year's new Charge to 10th October 1869, for Parcel of the Curragh of Kildare, demised to Trustees for Turf Club - - - - - - - -		5 - -	
One Gale new Charge to 25th March 1870. Premises on said Curragh demised to the Deputy Ranger - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3 5 -	
		327 13 -½	
Deduct,—			
Remaining Quarter's Rent of a Parcel of said Curragh of Kildare, to 5th April 1869, discharged. Lease having been surrendered	- - 3		
Remaining Proportion to 16th July 1869, of Rent of 5*l.* per Annum Charged on War Department in respect of the Encampment on said Curragh, and which Rent is discharged from 16th July 1868 - - - - - - - - - -	3 17 11		
Remaining Proportion to 16th July 1869, of Rent of 150*l.* per Annum Charged on War Department for privilege of taking Gravel from said Curragh, and which Rent is discharged from 16th July 1868 - - - - - - - - - -	81 11 6		
		85 9 8	
			242 3
One Year's Charge of Rentcharges, due 1st November 1869 - - - -		- -	159 14
Half-year's Royalty due 10th October 1869, under License for two Years, from 5th April 1869, to search for Gold in a District of Land in the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	12 10
Arrears of Weekly Rents of Booths in connection with the Camp on the Curragh of Kildare, outstanding on 31st March 1869 - - - - - - -		- -	2 15
Charge of said Rents for 10 Weeks from 26th March to 3rd June 1869, both days inclusive - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	4 11
Cash received for Occupation of Ground on said Curragh, for the erection of Tents during the Race Meetings of April and June 1869 - - - - -		- -	5 -
		£.	131,076 4

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 22.

SEHOLD RENTS, for the Year ending 31st March 1870. *Dr.*

CONTRA.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cash remitted	- -	42,896 10 2
Cash due	- -	527 4 11⅝
Per-centage on Receipt	- -	899 11 6
Incidental Expenses	- -	79 9 6
Property Tax allowed on Quit, &c., Rents	- -	972 14 8¾
Ditto - - - Leasehold Rents	- -	1 15 9½
Ditto - - - Rentcharges	- -	3 9 3
Poor-rates allowed on Leasehold Rents	- -	5 1 3
ars of Quit Rents discharged, viz., 47 years to Michaelmas 1867, due on a early Rent of 6 *s.* 11 *d.* charged on Premises in the City of Limerick	- -	16 5 1
ty-nine Years' Arrear to Michaelmas 1868, due on a Yearly Rent of 11 *s.* 1 *d.* arged on other Premises in same City	- -	21 12 3
ent Arrears of Quit, &c., Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1870, viz.—		
£. s. d.		
Due at Michaelmas 1869 - - - - - - - - -	9,881 6 4	
Half Year's Rents, due 25th March 1870 - - - 22,169 11 2⅞		
Deduct,—received up to 31st March 1870 - - - 120 17 -⅜		
	22,048 14 2½	31,930 - 6½
ar Claimed on Insolvent List discharged, viz., 180½ Years due 25th March 69 on a Rent of 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 8½ *d.* charged on Drumnahara, County Longford	- -	1,386 15 -
ars Claimed on Insolvent List and outstanding on 31st March 1869 - -	53,295 4 6⅛	
Deduct,— £. s. d.		
ipt on Insolvent List, included in Cash remitted - - 2 4 4		
harged as above - - - - - - - - - 1,386 15 -		
	1,388 19 4	
—One Year's Charge of Insolvent Rents to 25th March 70 - - - - - - - - - 329 - 10	51,906 5 2⅛	
act,—Above-mentioned Rent discharged - - - - 7 13 8½		
	321 7 1½	52,227 12 3⅝
Year's Tithe Rentcharge to 1st May 1869, due to Incumbent out of the own Lands of James Fort, or Old Fort, in Ringrone Parish, County Cork, 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, less 6 *s.* Poor-rate, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Income Tax - - - -	- -	2 15 10
Year's Tithe Rentcharge to 1st November 1869, due to Incumbent out of Crown Lands of Charles Fort, or Fort Hill, in Rincurrin Parish, County k, 3 *l.* 17 *s.* 8½ *d.*, less 1 *s.* 8 *d.* Income Tax, and 7 *s.* 6 *d.* Poor-rate - -	- -	3 8 6½
-and-half Years' Tithe Rentcharge, due to Incumbent to 1st November 1869, of the Crown Lands of Green Hill Field, County Wicklow, 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 4¾ *d.*, 6 *d.* Income Tax - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	1 1 10¾
ars of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1870 - - -	- -	100 15 8½
	£.	131,076 4 3½

ISLE OF MAN.

Appendix, N° 23.

A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in the *Isle of Man*, belonging showing,—The Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Consideration as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fine

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1869:				
May 3	The Metallic Mines, Minerals, and Ores within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing about 510 acres, situate in the Parishes of Arbory and Rushen.	- - Frederick John King and Parke Pittar.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1868, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty, in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain
„ 7	The Quarries of Slate and Stone within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing about 85 acres, situate in the Parish of German.	Robert Bell - -	- - 21 years from 5th January 1869, determinable by the Lessee at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty, in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain
June 10	The Metallic Mines, Minerals, and Ores within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in the Parish of Maughold.	- - John Meginn, Edward Wynne Thomas, and James Bennett.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1868, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, on giving six months' notice, and on paying the amount of one year's Rent and minimum Royalty, in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain

- - - - - - ISLE OF MAN.

- - - - - - - - Appendix, N° 23.

he Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive; Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises l for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 - - a Royalty of 12th part in value all the Mineral stances raised or ten, not being less n 10*l.* for the first r, 15*l.* for the ond year, and 30*l.* annum during remainder of the n.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
1 - - a Royalty of 12th part in value of Slate and Stone ed or gotten, not ss less than 20*l.* for first year, 30*l.* for second year, and per annum during remainder of the n.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
1 - - a Royalty of 12th part in value all the Mineral stances raised or en, not being less n 15*l.* per annum.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	

ISLE OF MAN—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 23.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1869:				£. s. d.
Oct. 4	A Piece of Land, containing about 1,784 A. 2 R. 18 P., situate on Colden Mountain, in the Parishes of Kirk Michael and Kirk Braddan.	- - Thomas Webster Lorimer.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1869, determinable by the Crown or the Lessee at the end of the fourth year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice.	268 - -
Dec. 9	A Piece of Land, containing about 1,488 Acres, called Greebah, situate in the Parishes of Kirk German, Kirk Marown, Kirk Michael, and Kirk Braddan.	- - Thomas Murray, James Murray, and Thomas Murray, the younger.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1869.	210 - -

ISLE OF MAN—*continued.*

\- - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
246 - - the first year, and 268 - - annum during the mainder of the n, and 5 *l.* per cent. annum upon all nies which may expended by the wn in building, cing, draining, or er permanent im- vements.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	315 - -	—
191 - - the first year, and 210 - - annum for the re- nder of the term.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	220 - -	—

Appendix, N° 21.—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to the Crown, in the *Isle of Man*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, the Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; the Property comprised therein; the Names of the Purchasers; the Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1869:				£. s. d.			
April - 8	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Foreshore Land near Castletown, in the Parish of Malew, containing 15 Perches, or thereabouts.	James Mylchreest - -	- -	30 - -			
" - 27	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing 17 Perches, or thereabouts, situate between the Sea Shore on the East and Maughold Street on the West sides thereof, at Ramsey.	Edward Looney - -	- -	35 - -			
May - 12	- - The interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing 1 R. 4 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Michael, being part of the Crown Allotment on the Northern Mountain, No. 1, on the Plan (Part I.) annexed to the First Award of the Isle of Man Disafforesting Commissioners.	John Corjeag - -	- -	2 - -	- -	Never in Lease.	
September 28	- - The Interest of the Crown in certain Pieces of Foreshore Land, containing together about 22 Perches, forming part of the Harbour at Peel, adjoining and contiguous to the Breakwater; also, Two Pieces of Foreshore Land, containing together about 16 Perches, situate on the North East and North sides of the West Quay, in the Harbour at Ramsey.	- - Richard Quirk (Receiver General on behalf of the Isle of Man Harbour Commissioners).	- -	20 - -			
1870:							
March - 26	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 R. 20 P., situate in the Parish of Braddan.	William Frederic Quilliam	- -	1 - -			

Appendix, N° 25.—A SCHEDULE of Fee-Farm and other Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown, in *England* and *Wales*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyances.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES.	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.	YEARLY RENTS.	PURCHASE MONIES.
	1869:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
977	April 5	William Pierce	Denbigh	No. 254[c], Hundred of Comott of Isalet, "Penycoed"	– 3 9½	5 13 9
978	„ 5	Henry Robertson	Merioneth	No. 303, ditto Penllyn "Brauch Du"	– 2 –	3 – –
979	May 4	John Roberts	ditto	No. 10, Parish of Llanfihangel, Hundred or Comott of Ardudwy Uwch Artro, "Cefn yr hyn."	– – 4	– 10 –
980	„ 14	Mary Cunnah	Denbigh	No. 14, Lordship of Bromfield	– – 8	1 – –
981	June 1	Charles Frederick Beyer	ditto	No. 762[a], Lordship of Yale, "Gyfelic, otherwise Gyfelia"	1 7 6	95 11 3
				No. 762[b], ditto "Cae Erw"	– 2 8½	
				No. 787[b], ditto "Cae Llewelyn, otherwise Cae Llewellyn"	– 9 6	
				No. 790, ditto "Maesychain"	1 4 –	
982	„ 22	John Dodd	ditto	No. 18, Township of Broughton, Lordship of Bromfield, Cottage Rent	– – 8	1 – –
983	July 17	Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, Lord Newborough.	Carnarvon	No. 192, Hundred or Comott of Efionydd, "Garnedd"	– – 6	– 15 –
984	„ 17	Robert Roy	Denbigh	No. 61, Lordship of Bromfield	– 16 8	25 – –
				Seventeen Yearly Rents of Assize issuing out of Her Majesty's Lordship or Manor of Croythin, being portions of the Rents Numbered respectively 52 and 53, on the Crown Receiver's Rental for the County:		
				(Portions of No. 52).—"Ceunant"	– 1 8	
				"Blaen Cynon"	– 3 4	
				"Cynon issa"	– 1 2	

O

Appendix, No. 25.—A SCHEDULE of Fee-Farm and other Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown, in *England* and *Wales*, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyance.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.	YEARLY RENTS. £. s. d.	PURCHASE MONIES. £. s. d.
	1869:					
985	July 20	The Honourable George Lawrence Vaughan.	Cardigan -	(Portions of No. 53).—"Penygwerny" - - - - - - - - -	- 2 8	33 17 6
				"Knwcky Yarl" - - - - - - - - -	- - 8	
				"Rhosrhyddycha" - - - - - - - - -	- 1 -	
				"Cwm yr yun" - - - - - - - - -	- 1 -	
				"Lletty Willim" - - - - - - - - -	- - 4	
				"Rhosrhydd issa" - - - - - - - - -	- - 8	
				"Gilwern Ycha" - - - - - - - - -	- 2 1	
				"Cwmnewidion-issa-y-Dol-y-Llydw" - - - - -	- 3 6	
				"Llyest-y-Bwlch" - - - - - - - - -	- - 8	
				"Cae Dû" - - - - - - - - -	- - 8	
				"Caer Panwr" - - - - - - - - -	- - 4	
				"Gwern-y-Sarn" - - - - - - - - -	- - 11	
				"Troedrhiwyddintir" - - - - - - - - -	- 1 3	
				"Blaen Cynon" - - - - - - - - -	- - 8	
986	„ 21	Henry Christopher Robarts and James Agnew.	City of London - -	No. 47, Tenements in Soaper Lane - - - - - - - - -	1 10 -	60 - -
				No. 104, - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - - -	1 - -	
987	Sept. 4	James Mackenzie Kelly, Robert Williams (Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, Cerney, near Wrexham).	Denbigh -	No. 27, Township of Broughton, Lordship of Bromfield, Cottage Rent - -	- - 8	1 - -
988	Nov. 24	William Murray - - -	City of London.	No. 41, A Messuage in Exchange Alley, and divers other Messuages, Parcel of the Lands and Tenements of Edward Blackwell.	- 6 8	10 - -

989	„	20	John Pender - - - -	Denbigh -	No. 194, Lordship of Denbigh, "Four Crosses, Llandrinio Parish - - -	– 4 1	8 17 6	
					No. 499, - ditto - "Gwern Tyno" - - - - - - -	– 1 10		
990	„	20	John Edwards and Hugh Pugh	Carnarvon -	No. 4, Pwllheli, "Dwelling House called Penmount" - - - - -	– 1 –	1 10 –	
991	Dec.	8	John Richard Heaton - -	Denbigh -	No. 185, Lordship of Denbigh, "Cop Hall Court or Plas Chambres" - -	3 13 3	284 13 9	
					No. 186[b], - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 1 7½		
					No. 187, - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 3 6		
					No. 189, - ditto - "Pen-y-Cae dû" - - - - - -	2 18 2		
					No. 194, - ditto - "Pen ucha green" - - - - - -	1 19 7		
					No. 206, - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	– 10 8		
992	„	8	Humphrey Ellis - - -	Carnarvon -	No. 50, Hundred or Comott of Uchaf, "Cilfodan" - - - - - -	– 1 6	2 5 –	
993	„	23	John Timbrell Pierce - -	Hertford -	No. 103, A Tenement in St. Peter's Ward, St. Albans - - - - -	– 5 –	9 – –	
					No. 104, - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - - -	– 1 –		
	1870:							
994	Jan.	10	George Guy Earlbrooke and Earl of Warwick.	Warwick -	No. 10, The Manor of Edmondscott, &c., Parcel of the Lands of Thomas Beaufon, Outlawed.	– 10 –	15 – –	
995	„	10	William Bryant - - -	Berks - -	No. 7, A Tenement upon the Churchway at Windsor - - - - - -	– 6 8	10 – –	
996	„	21	Reginald Hughes - - -	Merioneth -	No. 221, Hundred or Comott of Penllyn "Ty Coch-y-Cwm" - - - - -	– – 6	3 2 6	
					No. 223, - - ditto - "Cwm Cywan" - - - - - -	– – 7		
					No. 242, - - ditto - "Tydyn Tudur" - - - - -	– – 6		
					No. 243, - - ditto - "Tir-y-Palay" - - - - - -	– – 6		
997	Mar.	16	William Owen - - - -	- ditto -	No. 283, - - ditto - "Pen-y-Brynia" - - - - -	– – 4	– 10 –	
998	„	16	John Jones - - - - -	- ditto -	No. 89, - - ditto - "Cyffty" - - - - - - -	– – 9	3 15 –	
					No. 128, - - ditto - "Tirllwyd" - - - - - -	– – 6		
					No. 304[d], - - ditto - "Tyn-y-nant" - - - - -	– 1 3		
999	Apr.	29	The Salters Company, London -	Middlesex and City of London.	No. 7, A Messuage, called Oxford House, in the Parish of St. Swithin, near London Stone.	1 10 –	36 – –	
					TOTAL - - - £.	23 1 –½	612 1 3	

Appendix, N° 26.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in days inclusive; showing the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys or other Accounts; and the Rents

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1869:	CARDIGAN:			£. s. d.
Aug. 21	The Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, situate on Plynlimmon Mountain, in the Parish of Llanbadarnfawr, being part of the waste lands belonging to the Crown, in the Lordship of Perverth.	- - Griffith Williams, Richard Williams, and Henry Williams.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1868, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the second or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -
Oct. 19	The Metallic Ores and Minerals within, or under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing about 460 Acres, situate in the Parish of Llanbadarnfawr, being part of the waste lands belonging to the Crown, in the Lordship of Croythin.	- - James Lester, Tom Edward Wilkins Thomas, and Edward Fletcher Rayne.	- - 21 years from 5th January 1869, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the fourth or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -
Oct. 30	The Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing about 890 Acres, situate in the Parish of Gwnws, in the Crown Lordship or Manor of Mevennith, known as the Esgair Mwyn Mine.	- - Robert Girdwood, The Rev. Alexander Cumming, and William Roy Cumming.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1869, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, except the first year, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty, in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -

belonging to The Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to Survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts ed and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in W LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
l – – royalty of part in value the Mineral nces raised gotten, not less than 10*l.* ch of the first ears, 20*l.* for ird, and 30*l.* nnum during emainder of rm.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
– – royalty of part in value the Mineral ices raised gotten, not less than 5*l.* first year, r the second 15*l.* for the ear, and 20*l.* num during mainder of n.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
– – royalty of art in value he Mineral ces raised otten, not ss than 10*l.* first year, per annum the re- r of the term.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	1 – – and a royalty of 1-12th on Lead Ore, and 1-15th on other substances demised, not being less than 5*l.* for the first year, and 10*l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.	—

Appendix, N° 26.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Valu
1869:	CARDIGAN—*continued.*			£. s.
Oct. 30	The Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a piece of Land, containing about 190 Acres, situate in the Parish of Gwnws, in the Crown Lordship, or Lordship or Manor of Mevennith, and known as the Esgair Ddu Mine.	- - Robert Girdwood, the Rev. Alexander Cumming, and William Roy Cumming.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1869, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, except the first year, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain
Nov. 5	The Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a piece of Land, containing 570 Acres or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanbadarnfawr, being part of the Crown Lordship or Manor of Croythin, comprising the Dyffryn Castell Mine Sett.	James Joseph Lynch -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1868, determinable by the Lessee at the end of any year of the term, except the first year, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain
1870:				
March 24	The Metallic Ores and Minerals within, under, or upon a piece of Land, containing about 340 Acres, situate in the Parish of Gwnws, being parcel of the waste lands belonging to the Crown, in the Lordship or Manor of Mevennith.	- - Walter Eddy, James Barratt, and James Nancarrow.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1869, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain
1869:	CARNARVON:			
May 14	The Quarries of Slate and Stone within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing about 155 Acres, situate in the Parish of Llandwrog, in the Comott of Uwchgorfai, and known as the Braichrhydd Quarry.	- - Charles Curling, and Hugh Beaver Roberts.	- - 28 years from the 10th October 1868, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the fourth or of any subsequent year of the term, on giving six months' notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent and minimum royalty in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS served in LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
l. s. d.					*£. s. d.*	
– – royalty of part in value the Mineral ices raised gotten, not less than 10 *l.* e first year, *l.* per annum the remain- the term.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	1 – – and a royalty of 1-12th on Lead Ore, and 1-15th on other substances demised, not being less than 5 *l.* during the first year, and 10 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term.	—
– – royalty of part in value the Mineral ices raised gotten, not less than 5 *l.* first year, e the second nd 30 *l.* per during the der of the	52 10 –	- -	- - - -	- - These Premises were included in a Lease which was granted on the 3rd December 1841 to Messrs. Thompson and Attwood, for a term of 31 years from the 10th October 1838, at a rent of 5 *l.* per annum and royalties of 1-10th on Lead Ore, and 1-12th on other Ores, Minerals, Slate, and Stone. Possession of the Premises now granted was recovered on the 22nd February 1868 for non-performance of covenants.		
– – royalty of part in value the Mineral ices raised gotten, not ess than 10 *l.* num for the nd second 40 *l.* per for the third arth years, *l.* per annum the remain- the term.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These Premises were included in a Lease granted on the 3rd December 1841 to Messrs. William Thompson and Matthias Attwood, of the Mines, &c., within the Crown wastes, in the Lordships of Croythin and Mevennith, for a term of 31 years from the 10th October 1838, at a rent of 5 *l.* per annum, and 1-10th part in value of all the Lead Ore, and one full twelfth part of all other ores and mineral substances raised and gotten. This Lease expired on the 10th October last.		
– – royalty of art in value Slate and raised and not being 200 *l.* per for the first years, and er annum the remain- he term.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These Premises were included in a Lease which was granted on the 9th October 1851 to Messrs. Griffiths and Williams for a term of 21 years from the 5th April 1849, subject to a rent of 1 *l.* and a royalty of 1-12th part in value of the Slate, &c., not being less than 20 *l.* during the second year, 40 *l.* during the third year, and 60 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term. This Lease was surrendered on the 10th February 1869.		

Appendix, N° 26.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value
				£. s.
1869:	DENBIGH:			
May 21	Land containing 1 A. 2 R. 27 P. or thereabouts, forming the site of, and partially surrounded by the walls of an ancient castle, called the Big Castle, situate in the Parish and Borough of Denbigh, together with the Ruins and Walls of the Castle standing thereon.	- - Colonel Robert Myddelton Biddulph, the Rev. Lewis Lewis, and Thomas Gold Edwards.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1868.	- -
	MERIONETH:			
April 24	A Piece of Mountain Land, containing about 95 A. 1 R. 6 P., situate in the Parish of Llandwywe; also a Piece of Mountain Land, containing about 220 Acres, situate in the Parish of Llanelltyd.	William Skinner Searell	- - 23½ years from 5th April 1869.	10 -
1870:				
Feb. 10	The Quarries, Mines, and Minerals within, under, or upon certain Pieces of Land, containing together about 227 A. 1 R. 35 P., situate in the Parish of Celynin.	- - Henry David Green Truscott, and John Henderson.	- - 5 years from 5th January 1870.	Uncertain

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in W LEASES	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. *s.* *d.*					£. *s.* *d.*	
4 - - 6*l.* 10*s.* per per annum all moneys, es, and ex- s, not exceed- 0*l.*, incurred e Crown in ing the build- hereby de- .	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
2 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	7 - -	—
1 - - Royalty of part in value the Mineral nces raised tten, not be- s than 10*l.* num.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These Premises were, on the 15th April 1854, granted in lease to Messrs. Henry Setree, Compton Reade, and others, for a term of 21 years from 5th January 1854, at the same rent and royalty; but in consequence of a breach of covenant the lease was vacated on the 14th May 1857, and a lease for the remainder of the term granted to the present Lessees.		

WALES.

Appendix, N° 27.—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c 42; showing, the Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; the Property comprised therein; the Names of the Purchasers; the Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale, and the Purchase-Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved, and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	ANGLESEA:			£. s. d.			
1870:							
Jan. - 17	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 20 P., situate in the Parish of Llanidan, known as Cyttir or Cyddir.	David Morgan - -	- -	18 15 -			
Mar. - 2	The Interest of the Crown in Land, containing altogether about 9 A. 1 R. 27 P., situate in the Parish of Llanfechell, being the Allotment set out to Her Majesty, and numbered respectively 53[a], 53[b], 55, and 90[a], in the Award and Plan made in the matter of the Inclosure of Llanfechell Mountain.	John Jones - - -	- -	55 - -			
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Dindaithwy:						
1869:							
April - 26 (No. 1,494.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 14 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 11[n] and 120, 11[o], 47, 48, 149, and 150 on the Plan of Trewalchmai Common.	Evan Griffith - -	- -	7 12 10	- - Never in Lease.		
May - 8 (No. 1,498.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 15½ P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 11[e], 11[c], 11[f], 12, 13, 11[h], 124, 11[q], and 38, on the said Plan.	Richard Williams - -	- -	7 14 9			
May - 8 (No. 1,500.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 8 P., being numbered respectively 11[g], 11[ff], 11[k], 11[l], and 11[m] on the said Plan.	John Jones - - -	- -	1 9 2			
June - 17 (No. 1,504.)	Land, containing about 12 Perches, being numbered 176 on the said Plan.	William Hughes - -	- -	- 10 6			
June - 17 (No. 1,505.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 1 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 104, 108, and 111, 109, 110, and 173 on the said Plan.	Morris Williams - -	- -	22 14 5			
July - 14	Land, containing about 4 Perches, being numbered 11[r] on the said Plan	Henry Williams - -	- -	- 4 8			

July - 14 (No. 1,510.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 3 R., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 168, 169, 170, and 171 on the said Plan.	John Owen - - -	- -	15 15 –	- - Never in Lease.	
July - 14 (No. 1,511.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 2½ P., being numbered respectively 19, 123, 22, 11^{bb}, and 11^{p} on the said Plan.	Richard Williams -	- -	5 14 6		
July - 17 (No. 1,514.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 0 R. 18 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 44, 45^{a}, 45^{b}, 45, 46^{b}, and 148 and 147, and 46^{a} on the said Plan.	William Hughes -	- -	12 15 6		
August - 12 (No. 1,518.)	Land, containing about 6 A. 1 R. 13 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 140^{a}, 140^{b}, 140^{c}, 140^{d}, 138, 138^{a}, 138^{b}, 139, and 139^{a} on the said Plan.	John Thomas -	- -	26 1 6		
August - 14 (No. 1,519.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 34 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 152, 152^{a}, 153, 154, and 159 on the said Plan.	John Rowlands -	- -	11 9 3		
Sept. - 28 (No. 1,520.)	Land, containing about 32 Perches, being numbered respectively 65^{b} and 65^{d} on the said Plan.	Richard Williams -	- -	– 17 6		
Sept. - 28 (No. 1,521.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 12 P., being numbered 77 on the said Plan.	John Williams -	- -	7 – –		
Oct. - 13 (No. 1,522.)	Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 28 P., being numbered respectively 1223, 1225^{a}, 1229, 1229^{a}, 1230, 1233, 1234, and 1278^{a} on the said Plan.	George Griffiths -	- -	29 17 6		
Nov. - 26 (No. 1,526.)	Land, containing about 23 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 99, 100, 101, and 173^{b} on the said Plan.	Richard Jones Ellis -	- -	2 18 4		
Nov. - 26 (No. 1,527.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 28 P., being numbered respectively 113 and 65^{f} on the said Plan.	Richard Williams -	- -	2 13 8		
Nov. - 26 (No. 1,528.)	Land, containing about 31 Perches, being numbered 125 on the said Plan.	Jane Williams -	- -	1 1 –		
Nov. - 26 (No. 1,529.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 3 R. 6 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 65^{d}, 78, 79, 116, and 65^{ee}, 79^{a}, 79^{b}, 102, 103, and 117, and 65^{c} on the said Plan.	Ellen Thomas and Margaret Thomas.	- -	17 10 –		
Dec. - 4 (No. 1,641.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 1 R. 5 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 136, 137, and 165 on the said Plan.	James Thomas -	- -	12 1 6		
1870:						
Jan. - 1 (No. 1,549.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 21 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 45^{c}, 46^{c}, and 45^{d} on the said Plan.	William Rowlands -	- -	10 13 6		
Jan. - 1 (No. 1,551.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 2 R. 29 P., being numbered respectively 11^{d}, 166, and 167 on the said Plan.	William Hughes -	- -	5 15 6		

Appendix, N° 27.—A Schedule of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	CARDIGAN:			£. s. d.			
1869:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Lordship or Manor of Croythin:						
Nov. - 26 (No. 1,531.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 25 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 3 and 4 on the Plan of the said Lordship or Manor.	Richard Evans - -	- -	16 16 -			
Dec. - 4 (No. 1,537.)	Land, containing about 10 A. 1 R. 4 P., being numbered respectively 127 and 127[a] on the said Plan.	Thomas Hughes - -	- -	12 12 -			
Dec. - 8 (No. 1,542.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 30 P., being numbered 151 on the said Plan.	John Barton Balcombe -	- -	2 2 -			
Dec. - 8 (No. 1,543.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 13 P., being numbered 93[a] on the said Plan.	James Morgans - -	- -	1 1 -			
Dec. - 8 (No. 1,544.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 18 P., being numbered 90 on the said Plan.	David Lewis - - -	- -	- 14 -			
Dec. - 8 (No. 1,545.)	Land, containing about 13 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 88 on the said Plan.	Stephen Blackwell -	- -	5 5 -	- - Never in Lease.		
1870:							
Jan. - 1 (No. 1,553.)	Land, containing about 17 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 101 on the said Plan.	William Davies - -	- -	5 5 -			
Jan. - 1 (No. 1,554.)	Land, containing about 23 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 89 on the said Plan.	Jane Jones - - -	- -	5 5 -			
1869:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Lordship or Manor of Mevennith:						
July - 14 (No. 1,506.)	Land, containing about 24 A. 1 R. 1 P., being numbered 11 on the Plan numbered 2 of the said Lordship or Manor.	George Williams Parry -	- -	61 - -			
Dec. - 8 (No. 1,546.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 1 R. 24 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered 1 on the Plan numbered 4 of the said Lordship or Manor.	Thomas Jones - -	- -	10 10 -			
Dec. - 8	Land, containing about 3 A. 1 R., with the Building thereon, being	Williams Griffiths - -	- -	9 7 6			

1870. Jan. - 1 (No. 1,555.)	Land, containing about 23 A. 2 R. 32 P., being numbered 10 on the Plan numbered 2 of the said Lordship or Manor.	Thomas Lewis - -	-	-	47	-	-	
Feb. - 15 (No. 1,561.)	Land, containing about 14 A. 2 R. 23 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 3 and 3^a, on the Plan numbered 4 of the said Lordship or Manor.	John Morgan - -	-	-	25	15	-	
March - 16 (No. 1,564.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 2 R., with the Building thereon, being numbered 4 on the said Plan.	John Morgan - -	-	-	6	2	6	
	CARMARTHEN:							
1869:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Lordship or Manor of Cayo.							
August - 4 (No. 1,516.)	Land, containing about 16 A. 2 R. 21 P., being numbered 12 on the Plan of Cayo Common, in the said Lordship or Manor.	David Evans - -	-	-	23	5	6	- - Never in Lease.
Nov. - 18 (No. 1,525.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 35 P., being numbered respectively 30 and 31 on the said Plan.	Edward Robert Wood -	-	-	2	2	-	
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Lordship of Mabedrid.							
Dec. - 8 (No. 1,548.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 20 P., being numbered 2^a on the Plan of Cefnllwydcoed Common.	John Daniel - -	-	-	2	2	-	
1870:								
March - 16 (No. 1,563.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 32 P., being numbered 3^b on the Plan of Llanfihangel-y-Roth Common.	Evan Bowen - -	-	-	1	15	-	
	CARNARVON:							
Jan. - 31	Certain Pieces of Foreshore Land at the Menai Straits, containing together 2 R. 24 P., or thereabouts, situate near the Town of Carnarvon, in or adjacent to the Parish of Llanbeblig.	The Trustees of Carnarvon Harbour.	-	-	215	-	-	- - This Sale was made subject to a Lease, dated the 3rd of May 1866, granted to Dame Mary Elizabeth Clerke for 31 years from the 10th October 1865, at the rent of 9 *l.* per annum.
	DENBIGH:							
1869:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Lordship or Manor of Bromfield and Yale.							
April - 26 (No. 1,496.)	Land, containing about 32 Perches, being numbered 2 on the Plan of Singreig Common.	William Thomas - -	-	-	2	-	-	
April - 26 (No. 1,497.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 8 P., being numbered 3 on the said Plan -	Charles Blaney Trevor Roper.	-	-	5	10	-	- - Never in Lease.

Appendix, N° 27.—A Schedule of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued*.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1869:	Denbigh—*continued*.			£. s. d.			
July - 14 (No. 1,507.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 17 P., being numbered respectively 234[a], and 238, on the Plan of the Brymbo Common.	Grace Davies - -	- -	3 4 9			
July - 14 (No. 1,512.)	Land, containing about 22 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 229 on the Plan of Encroachments in Broughton Township.	John Dodd - - -	- -	8 8 -			
Oct. - 13 (No. 1,523.)	Land, containing about 27 Perches, being numbered 15[c], on the Plan of Cefn Mawr.	John Thomas - -	- -	4 14 6			
Nov. - 26 (No. 1,530.)	Land, containing about 3 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 15[a] on the Plan of Encroachments at Rhosllanerchrygog.	Solomon Jones - -	- -	5 18 1			
1870:							
Jan. - 27 (Nos. 1,538 and 1,559.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 33 P., being numbered 114 on the Plan of Encroachments in the Township of Gwersillt.	Frederick Hutchinson -	- -	8 18 6			
Feb. - 15 (No. 1,560.)	Land, containing about 2 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 109[b] on the Plan of Cefn Mawr.	Caroline Williams - -	- -	7 7 -	- - Never in Lease.		
1869:	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Lordship of Denbigh:						
April - 26 (No. 1,495.)	Land, containing about 21 A. 3 R. 14 P., being numbered respectively 962, 963, 964, 965, and 980, on the said Plan of the said Lordship.	John Pender - - -	- -	30 18 -			
May - 8 (No. 1,499.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 5 P., being numbered respectively 1,110, 1,111, and 1,113 on the said Plan.	Clayton Turner - -	- -	5 11 -			
June - 4 (No. 1,503.)	Land, containing about 4 A. 1 R. 2 P., being numbered respectively 222, 225, and 1,106 on the said Plan.	Robert Davies - -	- -	24 3 6			
Nov. - 18 (No. 1,524.)	Land, containing about 2 Perches, being numbered 1,035 on the said Plan.	George Dawes - -	- -	- 2 -			
1870:							
Jan. - 1 (No. 1,552.)	Land, containing about 17 Perches, being numbered 1,032[a] on the said Plan.	Richard Davies - -	- -	- 10 6			

(No. 1,556.)	Land, containing 3 A. 2 R. 37 P., being numbered 1,049, 1,060, and 1,061 on the said Plan.	John Jocelyn Ffoulkes	-	-	11 11 –	- - Never in Lease.	
Jan. - 10 (No. 1,557.)	Land, containing about 26 A. 1 R. 33 P., being numbered 1,172 on the said Plan.	Thomas Lloyd	-	-	34 18 6		
Jan. - 10 (No. 1,558.)	Land, containing about 59 A. 2 R. 29 P., being numbered respectively 592 and 1,166 on the said Plan.	Robert Lloyd	-	-	95 – 6		
	FLINT:						
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Lordship of Englefield:						
1869:							
May - 14 (No. 1,501.)	Land, containing about 22 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 87 on the Plan of Dyserth Common.	Robert Jones	-	-	15 11 6		
July - 17 (No. 1,513.)	Land, containing about 10 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 37 on the Plan of the Parish of Gwaenysgor.	John Hughes	-	-	5 15 6		
Aug. - 4 (No. 1,517.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 2 R. 25 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 17 and 66 on the said Plan.	Henry Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, and John Lloyd.	-	-	1 – –		
Dec. - 4 (No. 1,540.)	Land, containing about 32 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 39 on the said Plan.	Henry Jones	-	-	12 5 –		
1870:							
Jan. - 1 (No. 1,550.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 21 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 77 on the said Plan.	John Dawson	-	-	2 12 6		
1869:							
June - 4 (No. 1,502.)	Land, containing about 15 Perches, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Hundred, or Comott of Prestatyn, and numbered respectively 32 and 33 on the Plan of Trelogan Common.	Simon Thomas Scrope the younger, and Sir Piers Mostyn.	-	-	2 10 –		
	MONMOUTH:						
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Manors of Liswery and Libennith.						
Nov. - 30 (No. 1,532.)	Land, containing about 2 Perches, being numbered 110 on the Plan of the said Manors.	Luke Horner	-	-	– 4 2		
Nov. - 30 (No. 1,533.)	Land, containing about 26 Perches, being numbered 114 on the said Plan.	John Hoskins	-	-	2 14 2		

Appendix, N° 27.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to the Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued*.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1869:	MONMOUTH—*continued*.			£. s. d.			
Nov. - 30 (No. 1,534.)	Land, containing about 20 Perches, being numbered 113 on the said Plan	John Gough - - -	- -	2 1 8			
Nov. - 30 (No. 1,535.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 16 P., being numbered 115 on the said Plan -	Elizabeth Keene -	- -	5 16 8			
Nov. - 30 (No. 1,536.)	Land, containing about 33 Perches, being numbered 116 on the said Plan	John Hignell - - -	- -	3 8 4	- - Never in Lease.		
1870:							
Feb. - 15 (No. 1,562.)	Land, containing about 10 Perches, being numbered 117 on the said Plan	Thomas Beavan Jones -	- -	1 - 10			
	RADNOR:						
Feb. - 24	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 22 A. 0 R. 12 P., situate in the Lordship, Manor, or Borough of Presteign, known as Harley Common.	Thomas King Stephens -	- -	55 - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown Lordship or Manor of South Ugre:						
1869:							
Aug. - 4 (No. 1,515.)	Land, containing about 8 A. 0 R. 27 P., being numbered 23 on the Plan numbered 7 of the said Lordship or Manor.	Anne Daniel Whitcombe -	- -	51 9 -			
Dec. - 4 (No. 1,589.)	Land, containing about 5 A. 3 R. 35 P., being numbered respectively 23, 24, and 25 on the Plan numbered 22 of the said Lordship or Manor.	John Stephens - -	- -	21 14 -	- - Never in Lease.		

Appendix, N° 28 (A.)

SCHEDULE of the RENTS put in Charge with the several RECEIVERS of the Land Revenue, in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1869 and the 1st day of March 1870, both Days inclusive.

NUAL ENT.	When and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		DEAN FOREST: COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER:		
15 –	From 24th June 1869	- - Land numbered 456 on the Plan, of Encroachments in Littledean Walk, containing 1 R. 18 P.	- - By exchange from Mr. Joseph Scudamore.	*See* Appendix No. 7.
- –	Ditto - - -	- - A Messuage and Premises, being a portion of those numbered 438 on the Plan, of Encroachments in Littledean Walk.	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
- –	Ditto - - -	- - Land numbered 562 on the Plan, of Encroachments in Ruardean Walk, containing 1 A. 0 R. 20 P.	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
- –	Ditto - - -	- - Land numbered 9 on the Plan, of Encroachments in Littledean Walk, containing 1 A. 1 R. 25 P.	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
- –	From 29th September 1869.	- - Land on Coleford Meend, in Worcester Walk, containing 2 A. 0 R. 23 P.	- - By exchange from Mr. Langham.	- - ditto.
10 –	From 25th December 1869.	- - A Messuage or Tenement, being a portion of that numbered 438 on the Plan, of Encroachments in Littledean Walk.	- - By exchange from Mr. Joseph Scudamore.	- - ditto.

Appendix, N° 28 (B.) —A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue under Leases or Agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which such Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1869, and Unpaid on 31st March 1870.		Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		DEAN FOREST:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
		Lands Rental:					
30	Henry Cranstoun Adams -	Lease of Land for Prosper Pit - -	1 10 –	1½	2 5 –	- - - - -	- - Payment of this arrear is expected.
32	Morgan and Morse - -	- - Lease of Land for Newmanshropshire Colliery.	2 – –	1½	3 – –	- - - - -	- - These sums have since been received.
48	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	– 10 –	1½	– 15 –		
		Award Quarry Rental:					
	Matthew Preece - - -	Quarry 56 at Birch Hill - - -	– 3 4	3	– 10 –	- - - - -	- - As the holder of this Quarry was unable to pay the arrears, a surrender has been accepted.
		Clay and Quarry Rental:					
38	Osman Barrett - - -	- - License to dig Clay at Edgehill Plantation.	2 – –	1½	3 – –	- - - - -	- - Payment of this arrear is expected.
		SCOTLAND:					
		COUNTY OF ARGYLL:					
	Sir Thomas Miles Riddell -	- - Metals and Minerals in Lands and Barony of Ardnamurchan.	1 10 –	3	4 10 –		
	The Reverend A. G. Cameron, of Barcaldine.	Loch Creran Oyster Fishings - -	1 – –	3	3 – –		
		COUNTY OF CAITHNESS:					
	A. P. Hogarth - - -	- - Acknowledgment for authority to	– 1 –	2	– 2 –		

Trustees of Scrabster Harbour	- - An acknowledgment for depositing Ballast on the Crown Lands at Scrabster Harbour.	- 2 6	2	- 5 -			necessary to take proceedings for the recovery of these arrears at present, but if necessary the requisite steps will be taken to enforce payment.
	COUNTY OF FIFE:						
William Anderson, junior, Commanding Officer of 7th Fife Rifle Volunteers.	- - A portion of Foreshore at Pathhead, for a Rifle Range.	- 5 -	3	- 15 -			
David Balfour Hay - -	- - Portion of the Shore of the River Tay, surrounding Mugdrum Island.	5 - -	2	10 - -			
Alexander Harris - - -	Kinkell Salmon Fishings - - -	5 - -	2	10 - -	- - - - -		- - It was not considered advisable to take proceedings to recover this arrear. The Tenancy has therefore been determined, and the fishings re-let.
	COUNTY OF LANARK:						
Joseph Greig, of Chapelhall -	Portion of Clyde Foreshore - -	1 - -	3	3 - -			
	COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW:						
Various residents at Linlithgow	- - For permission to keep a Steamer and Boats upon the Loch.	- -	various	43 - -			
	COUNTY OF STIRLING:						
Trustees of Turnpike Road between Linlithgow and Stirling.	- - Stone Quarry, near the Forth and Clyde Railway at Stirling Park Farm.	- 5 -	2	- 10 -	- - - - -		- - It has not been thought necessary to take proceedings to recover these arrears at present, but if found necessary the requisite steps will be taken to enforce payment.
	COUNTY OF WIGTON:						
George Clay - - -	Bay of Luce Oyster Fishings - -	105 - -	3	315 - -			
	VARIOUS COUNTIES:						
The Glasgow, Carntyre, and General Telegraph Company (Limited).	- - Permission to lay down Submarine Cables from certain parts of the Coast of Scotland.	12 - -	2	24 - -			

Appendix, N° 28 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1869, and Unpaid on 31st March 1870.		Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		IRELAND:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
	William P. Grimshaw - -	- - License to remove Sand from a portion of the Foreshore of Belfast Lough.	2 - -	1½	3 - -	- - - - -	- - The Collector has reported that the Tenant is insolvent, and that it is stated there are no effects.
		ISLE OF MAN:					
		LAND RENTS:					
38	Various Miners and others -	Cottages and Gardens at Foxdale -	8 13 6	- -	9 8 6	- - - - -	- - These are small rents payable by various persons, and some only of them in arrear for more than a year.
54	William Waterson - -	- - 2 A. 1 R. 34 P. of Land, in the Parish of Marown.	2 - -	- -	2 8 -	- - Arrangements have been made with the Lessee for payment of these arrears by instalments.	
		SLATE, &c. QUARRIES:					
2	Obadiah Ashe and James Ashe	- - Slate and Stone, within 270 Acres, on Greebah Mountain, in the Parish of German.	1 - -	4	4 - -	- - Proceedings are now pending with the Attorney General of the Isle of Man for the recovery of these arrears, but the Lessees cannot be found.	
		Royalty - - -	5 - -	4	20 - -		
3	J. S. Jackson and P. Jones -	- - Slate and Stone within 109 Acres, at Glen Auldin, in the Parish of Lezayre.	1 - -	2	2 - -	- - - - -	- - The Lessees are in treaty with other parties for assigning this Lease.
		Royalty - - -	5 - -	2	10 - -		
		MINES:					
22	William Lumsden, W. F. Moore, A. W. Adams, and J. Wingrove.	- - Minerals within 420 Acres, in the Parishes of Patrick and German.	1 - -	3 and balance	3 - -	- - - - -	- - In consequence of some alleged misunderstanding as to the powers conferred by the Crown Lease of these Mines, no proceedings have as yet been taken for the recovery of the
		Royalty - - -	25 - -		53 - -		

		ANGLESEA:					
89	Jonathan and Daniel Russell -	Part of the Bed of the Menai Straits -	50 – –	15	465 – –	- - - - -	- - The Lessees abandoned the Oyster Fishery in connection with which this Lease was obtained, and left the neighbourhood several years since. The Rent was fixed at 20 *l.* per annum for the first 10 years, and 50 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term.
		CARDIGAN:					
79	Vaughan Prance - - -	- - Lead Mines in the Lordships of Croythin and Mevennith.	5 – –	6	30 – –	- - - - -	- - The Lease of these Premises expired on the 10th of October last.
87	Ditto - - - -	- - Mines in Fycheswen Sheep Walk, Lordship of Croythin.	1 – –	3	3 – –	- - - - -	- - Possession of these Premises was taken by the Crown under Judgment and Writ of Execution on 22nd February 1868.
88	Thomas and Henry Jones -	Nantycria Mines, Lordship of Croythin -	2 – –	1½	3 – –	- - - - -	Ditto - - ditto.
		Royalty - - -	100 – –	1½	150 – –		
		CARNARVON:					
297	Messrs. Evans - - -	- - Quarries in 200 Acres, in Llanllechid Parish.	1 – –	2	2 – –	- - Legal proceedings are in progress for the recovery of these arrears.	
		Royalty - - -	10 – – / 20 – –	2	30 – –		
		DENBIGH:					
194	Messrs. Harrison and Jones -	- - Mines, &c., in the Parishes of Llanfairtalhaiarn and Abergele.	1 – –	31	31 – –	- - - - -	- - No workings; the Mine is abandoned.
		MERIONETH:					
157	John Bethell - - -	- - Mineral Substances in 220 Acres, Parish of Festiniog.	1 – –	7½	7 10 –	- - - - -	- - The Crown's title to this Property is still in dispute, and therefore payment of the Rent and Royalty has not been demanded.
		Royalty - - -	5 – – for first three years. 50 – – remainder of time.	7½	240 – –		

Appendix, N° 28 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all MONIES remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any RENTS in charge with the several RECEIVERS; specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same RENT, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted; between 1st day of April 1869 and the 31st day of March 1870, both Days inclusive.

No. on Rental.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
	DEAN FOREST:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
	LANDS:						
101	Dwelling-house known as York Lodge	50 – –	12 10 –	None –	– The Lessee died, and a relative, after making away with his property, left the country.	– Treasury Warrant, 23rd March 1870.	– The premises have been re-let at the same rent.
	AWARD QUARRIES:						
68	Quarry at Merry Hole – – –	2 – –	2 – –	None –	– The Lessee was bankrupt, and no assets were realized to meet his creditors' claims.	– ditto – –	– The quarries are in the Crown's possession, but are almost valueless.
143	Quarry at Morgan's Cot – – –	1 – –	1 – –	None –			
100	Quarry at Barnedge – – – –	2 10 –	2 10 –	None –	– The Quarry was forfeited, and possession taken on behalf of the Crown as payment of the arrears could not be obtained.	– – ditto.	
79	Quarry at Gosty Knoll – – –	– 6 8	– 13 4	None –	– – ditto – – ditto – – ditto – – –	– – ditto.	
113	Quarry at Bream's Tufts – – –	1 – –	2 12 6	None –	– A surrender of the Lease was accepted, and possession taken on behalf of the Crown as payment of the arrears could not be obtained.	– – ditto.	
	LEASED QUARRIES:						
357–8	Quarries at Barnedge – – – –	5 10 –	5 10 –	None –	*See* remarks on Nos. 68 and 143 – – – –	– – ditto.	
366	Quarry at East Hill – – – –	1 – –	2 – –	None –	*See* remarks on No. 190.		
446	Quarry at Bradley Hill – – –	1 – –	3 8 10	None –	– By a distress the sum of 11*s.* 2*d.* was recovered as part of the arrear due in respect of this rent. The Lessee having gone away, the quarry was forfeited and possession resumed on behalf of the Crown.	– – ditto.	
447	Quarry at Bradley Hill – – –	4 – –	8 – –	None –	– The Lessee being a pauper, a surrender of the quarry was accepted.	– – ditto.	
455	Quarry at Gosty Knoll – – –	2 – –	8 – –	None –	*See* remarks on No. 190 – – – – – –	– – ditto.	

	COAL AND IRON MINE RENTAL:						
20	Work or Hang Colliery - - -	- -	15 - -	None -	- - Payment of the arrears could not be obtained, and the gales were therefore declared forfeited, and possession was resumed by the Crown.	- - ditto.	
122	The Odd Fellows Delight Colliery -	- -	31 - -	None -			
189	Stoney Style Colliery - - - -	- -	4 - -	None -			
45	Yorkley Hill Iron Mine - - -	- -	425 - -	None -			
	SCOTLAND:						
	COUNTY OF FORFAR:						
	Salmon Fishings *ex adverso* the Lands of Arbroath and Tarry.	21 1 -	31 11 6	52 12 6 remitted year 1868–9.	- - The Town of Arbroath has challenged the Crown's right to the fishings, and let them to the exclusion of the Crown tenant, and legal proceedings to establish the Crown's right are now in progress. The Crown tenant has surrendered his Lease, and the sum of 31*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* is the rent charged for the last half of season 1868, and for season 1869.	- - Treasury Warrant, 10th March 1870.	

Appendix, AA.

INDEX TO THE ACCOUNTS;

1869–70.

ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended 31st March 1870.

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Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

I.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1870,

"THE CAPITAL OF

Dr. (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
TO BALANCES on the 1st April 1869, viz.:				
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 186		55,528 14 10		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent-street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50)	1,000 14 4			
Less,—Received on account of Assessment made 1st November 1868	152 6 5			
		848 7 11		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45		451 10 –		
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account), per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77		16,603 13 5		
		73,432 6 2		
Less,—Deposit made by the Southampton and Netley Railway Company		25 – –		
			73,407 6 2	
2nd. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities				9,421 – 7
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities				49,617 4 8
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House)				728 16 9
TO SALES OF ESTATES, &c.:				
England and Wales:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Anglesea - Common Land in the Parish of Llanidan	18 15 –			
Land allotted to the Crown under Llanfechell Inclosure	55 – –			
		73 15 –		
Beds - Premises at Dunstable		79 – –		
Bucks - Land and Rent-charge at Radnage		320 – –		
Carmarthen Proportion due from Earl Cawdor of Purchase Money paid by the Crown for certain Foreshore at Llanelly		255 – –		
Carnarvon - Foreshore near Carnarvon Harbour		215 – –		
Chester - Foreshore of the River Mersey at Birkenhead (on account)		500 – –		
Cumberland The Lanercost Estate		30,000 – –		
Dorset - Land in the Isle of Portland		725 – –		
Durham - Part of Hartlepool Slake, sold to the North-Eastern Railway Company	£. s. d. 1,800 – –			
Land below low-water mark at Hartlepool	5 – –			
Foreshore of the River Tyne at Gateshead	40 – –			
		1,845 – –		
Hants - Premises at Lyndhurst		26 – –		
Kent - Premises at Eltham		400 – –		
Middlesex - Site of Wesleyan Chapel and Schools, Bonner's Fields, Victoria Park	£. s. d. 1,500 – –			
Right to construct and maintain a covered Tunnel and Sewer, and a Railway within the Tunnel, under Land embanked from the River Thames, opposite Middle Scotland Yard	2,400 – –			
Site of Church in Gore Road, Victoria Park	330 – –			
		4,230 – –		
Carried forward £.		38,668 15 –	73,407 6 2	59,767 2 –

sts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870.

Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
Account of—

HE LAND REVENUE."
ct. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
PURCHASES OF ESTATES, &c.:					
England and Wales:					
Berks	Land at the Spital, near Windsor		555 – –		
Essex	Land adjacent to the Hainault Estate		3,500 – –		
Hants	Creech House, in Bere Woods		450 – –		
Kent	Lands at Neat's Court, Isle of Sheppey		8,640 – –		
Lincoln	Cottages and Land at Billingborough (Balance)		405 – –		
Lincoln and Norfolk	Property at Wingland	47,500 – –			
	Ditto - - ditto	23,000 – –			
	Cottage and Land at Wingland	110 – –			
			75,610 – –		
York	The Dowthorpe Hall Estate (on account)	3,130 – –			
	Land at Swine	120 – –			
			3,250 – –		
				92,410 – –	
REDEMPTION OF TITHE RENT-CHARGES, &c.:					
England and Wales:					
Kent	Redemption of Tithe-rent Charge on Land in the Parish of Lee	27 3 9			
	Ditto - of Vicarial Tithe-rent Charge on Land in the Parish of Eltham	115 12 6			
	Ditto - of Appropriate Tithe-rent Charge on Land in the Parish of Eltham	107 10 –			
			250 6 3		
York	Redemption of Tithe-rent Charge on Treble Sykes Farm, Thornton Briggs		2,350 – –		
				2,600 6 3	
REDEMPTION OF FIXED CHARGES ON THE LAND REVENUES:					
Lincoln	In extinguishment of an Out Rent chargeable on Lands at Croft		110 17 6		
Middlesex	Redemption of a Fee Farm Rent chargeable on the Millbank Estate		19 – –		
				129 17 6	
REDEMPTION OF LAND TAX:					
Middlesex	Redemption of Land Tax on Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 31, Bury Street, St. James's		291 19 –		
	Ditto - on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Norris Street, Haymarket		367 19 9		
	Ditto - on Nos. 33, 34, and 35, Piccadilly, and No. 12, George Court, and No. 1, Swallow Street		425 17 10		
	Ditto - on No. 8, Air Street, Piccadilly		65 7 7		
				1,151 4 2	
	Carried forward		£.	96,291 7 11	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and oth Securities. £. s.
	Brought forward - - -		38,668 15 –	73,407 6 2	59,767 2
TO SALES OF ESTATES, &c.—*continued.*					
England and Wales—continued.					
Norfolk - -	On account of Compensation payable under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 388, for part of the Great Estuary lying between Norfolk and Lincoln. (*Vide* 47th Report, Appendix, page 142) - - - - - - - - - -		16 – 8		
Radnor - -	Harley Common - - - - - - - - -		55 – –		
Surrey - -	Waste Land within the Manor of Egham -	50 – –			
	Waste Land at Kew, within the Manor of Richmond - - - - - - -	10 – –			
	Land and Premises at Egham - - -	1,470 – –			
			1,530 – –		
Sussex - -	Foreshore at Hastings - - - - -	100 – –			
	Crown's Interest in the Site of Holy Trinity Church, at Hastings (on account) - -	100 – –			
			200 – –		
York - -	Foreshore of the River Tees in front of the Normanby Estate - - - - -	3,492 3 9			
	Land and Foreshore of the River Humber (on account) - - - - - -	2,200 – –			
	Foreshore of the River Tees at Middlesborough (Balance) - - - - -	1,200 – –			
			6,892 3 9		
Isle of Man:			47,361 19 5		
	Land at Ramsey - - - - - - - - -	35 – –			
	Land in the Parish of Braddon - - - - - -	1 – –			
	Foreshore at Peel and Ramsey - - - - -	20 – –			
	A Rock in Douglas Bay - - - - - - -	5 – –			
			61 – –		
				47,422 19 5	
TO SALES OF UNIMPROVABLE RENTS, &c.:					
England and Wales—Fee-Farm and Collection Rents - - - - - -			630 12 6		
Scotland—Surplus Teinds - - - - - - - - - - -			578 8 3		
Ireland—Quit, &c. Rents - - - - - - - - - - -			1,282 17 6		
Isle of Man—Crown or Lord's Rent - - - - - - - - -			– 15 –		
				2,492 13 3	
TO SALES OF ENCROACHMENTS IN WALES - - - - - - - - -				793 17 5	
TO ENFRANCHISEMENTS OF COPYHOLDS:					
Premises holden of the following Crown Manors; viz.:			£. s. d.		
Cambridge -	Manor of Burwell Ramseys - - - - - - -		5 – –		
Essex - -	Manor of Battleshall - - - - - - - - -		118 – –		
Kent - -	Manor of Eltham - - - - - - - - -		16 5 –		
Lincoln -	Manor of East and West Deeping - - - - - -		453 – –		
Middlesex -	Honor and Manor of Hampton Court - - - - -		1,955 – –		
Norfolk -	Manor of East Dereham - - - - - - - -		145 10 –		
Surrey - -	Manor of Egham - - - - - -	£. s. d. 1,270 – –			
	Manor of Richmond - - - - - -	1,384 – –			
			2,654 – –		
Sussex - -	Manor of Pangdean - - - - - -	82 5 –			
	Manor of Poynings - - - - - -	425 – –			
			507 5 –		
				5,854 – –	
	Carried forward - - - £.			129,970 16 3	59,767 2

sts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			96,291 7 11	—
ADVANCES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):				
England and Wales:				
Berks—Rapley—Additions and Improvements to double Cottage - - - - - - - - -		£. s. d. 13 12 8		
Reading—Boundary Stones - - - - -		- 8 -		
		14 - 8		
Bucks—Eton—New Buildings on Mustians and Saddocks Farm, J. Cross, Lessee (on account) - - - - - - - - -		151 10 8		
Cambridge—Burwell—New Homesteads, Messrs. Stephenson, Lessees (Balance) - - - - - - - - - -		323 12 7		
Essex—Hainault—New Farm Buildings, L. Ingram, Lessee - - - - -	£. s. d. 56 10 8			
Ditto - New Farm Buildings and Improvements, S. Yull, Lessee - -	300 - -			
Ditto - New Cottages, W. J. Lee, Lessee (on account) - - -	703 - -			
		1,059 10 8		
Stapleford Abbotts—New Farm Buildings, J. H. Smith, Lessee (Balance)	119 8 -			
Ditto - New Buildings and Fencing, E. Mollett, Lessee (Balance) -	240 4 6			
		359 12 6		
		1,419 3 2		
Hunts—Great Staughton—Pair of Labourers' Cottages, and Additions to Farm House, J. Topham, Lessee (Balance) - - - - - - - - -		39 9 10		
Ditto - Additions to Farm House, J. Ekins, Lessee (on account) - - - - - - - -		90 - -		
		129 9 10		
Kent—Eltham Estate—Fencing Land - - - -		10 19 9		
Neat's Court Farm—Four Labourers' Cottages, and Improvement of Farm Buildings, Messrs. Maxted, Lessees (Balance) - - - - -	£. s. d. 173 1 3			
Ditto - Drainage, W. Foord, Lessee -	3 18 1			
		176 19 4		
		187 19 1		
Lincoln—Billingborough—Improvement of Farm House, A. Tomlinson, Lessee (on account) - - -		260 - -		
Wingland—New Farm Buildings, and Additions to Farm House and Buildings, various Lessees (on account) -	£. s. d. 2,003 19 5			
Ditto - Brickmaking for proposed Works, various Lessees - -	271 10 9			
Ditto - Fencing, F. Mallett, Lessee -	253 1 2			
Ditto - Filling-up Creeks, Messrs. Skelton, Lessees - - - - -	120 15 -			
		2,649 6 4		
Wyberton—Drainage, J. Short, Lessee - - -		101 14 -		
		3,011 - 4		
Northampton—Salcey—Digging out Ant Hills on the Lawn Farm - -		87 - -		
Suffolk—Shimpling—New Buildings to Farmsteads, G. Leech, Lessee (on account) - - - - - - - - - -		2,153 4 8		
Carried forward - - - £.		7,477 1 -	96,291 7 11	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward			129,970 16 3	59,767 2
TO SALES OF LAND, FORESTAL RIGHTS, &c., IN THE ROYAL FORESTS:				
Dean Forest			12,479 – –	
TO THE MINES ACCOUNT (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):				
A Moiety of the Net Rents and Royalties received from Mines, &c., in the Year 1869–70, in accordance with the provisions of the 2nd section of the "Crown Lands Act, 1866" (*vide* "The Mines Account" at page 173), viz.:				
		£. s. d.		
England and Wales		15,580 15 4		
Scotland		15 8 6		
Ireland		7 2 10		
Isle of Man		3,912 14 5		
		19,516 1 1		
Deduct,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary of the Chief Mineral Inspector, for the Year ended 31st March 1870		400 – –		
			19,116 1 1	
TO DIVIDENDS OF STOCK purchased out of Money received for Damage to Asgill House, at Richmond			22 – 10	
TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:				
England and Wales:				
Received from the Conservators of the River Thames one-third proportion of the Money arisen in the Year 1869 from Sales of portions of the Bed and Shores of the River Thames (per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 147)		£. s. d. 996 15 7		
Received for the Plant and Machinery on the Dyffryn Castell Mine Sett, County of Cardigan	£. s. d. 202 1 –			
Received for the Plant and Machinery at the Esgair Mwyn and Esgair Ddu Mine Setts, County of Cardigan	107 10 –			
		309 11 –		
Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials of a Cottage at Bromham, County of Wilts		15 – –		
			1,321 6	
TO REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:				
Received from Revenue in respect of Advances for Permanent Improvements under the "Crown Lands Act, 1866" (*vide* page 145), viz.:				
		£. s. d.		
Third Instalment of £. 7,647. 3. 1., advanced in 1866–67		305 17 8		
Second Instalment of £. 10,561. 18. 9., advanced in 1867–68		422 9 7		
First Instalment of £. 16,919. 7. 3., advanced in 1868–69		676 15 6		
			1,405 2 9	
Carried forward		£.	164,314 7 6	59,767 2

ts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			7,477 1 –	96,291 7 11	—
ADVANCES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*					
***land and Wales*—continued.**					
urrey—Egham Estate—Double Cottage, Wm. Butcher, Lessee (Balance) -	21 – 10				
Ditto - Additions to Farm House, Julian Arabin, Lessee (Balance) -	51 3 10				
Ditto - Drainage (ditto) - -	161 11 –				
Ditto - Making and Fencing Road	24 – –				
Ditto - New Cottages at Manor (on account) - - - - -	120 9 3				
		378 4 11			
Esher—New Farm Buildings, Wm. Blenkiron, Lessee (on account) -	362 6 6				
Ditto - New Farm Buildings, various Lessees (on account) - -	2,631 11 –				
		3,493 17 6			
ilts—Bishops Cannings—Fencing, Representatives of Mr. Sloper, Lessees -	180 15 9		3,872 2 5		
Ditto - Drainage, &c. - - -	14 6 3				
		195 2 –			
Bromham—New Cottages, J. Powney (on account) - - - -	349 13 6				
Ditto - Additions and Improvements to Buildings, various Lessees	93 8 6				
		443 2 –			
rk—Aclam—A Pump for supplying Farmsteads with Water, J. Clarke, Lessee - - - - -		37 8 6	638 4 –		
	£. s. d.				
Sunk Island—New Buildings and Cottages, Lambert and Browne, Lessees - - - - - - -	376 – –				
Ditto - Improvement of the Outfall from the South East Clough -	202 14 11				
Ditto - Additions to a House, — Alvin, Lessee - - - - -	12 18 –				
		591 12 11			
Swine—New Farmhouses and Farmsteads, various Lessees (on account) - - - - - - -		3,000 – –			
			3,629 1 5		
nd:	£. s. d.		15,616 8 10		
thness—Dorrery Estate—New Fencing -	167 9 6				
Scrabster Estate—New Fencing -	31 6 9				
Stempster Farm—New Feeding Byre - - - - - -	88 15 –				
		287 11 3			
lithgow—Parkhead Farm—New Cart-shed and Granary		136 – –			
ney—Building a Wall between Crown and Glebe Lands, Island of Walls - - - - - - -		12 16 3			
			436 7 6		
f Man:					
Crown's share of Advances for an Approach Road to the Keppel iate, Mountain Road (Balance) - - - - - - - -			40 6 –		
				16,093 2 4	
SCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:					
nd and Wales:					
tioneers, Surveyors, and others' Charges and Disbursements in relation to Sales, Purchases, Exchanges, Enfranchisements, &c. - -			591 – 7		
mission of the Receiver for Wales on Sales of Fee-Farm Rents, Enrolments, &c. - - - - - - - - - -			202 7 1		
t Purchase-money of Land at Dover, County of Kent (received in 854–55) - - - - - - - - - - -			20 – –		
eeds of Sale of Old Materials of Houses, Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 31, bury Street, St James's, received in 1868–69 (transferred to Miscellaneous Receipts—Income. *Vide* page 148) - - - - -			203 16 9		
				1,017 4 5	
Carried forward - - - £.				113,401 14 8	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's W

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital o

RECEIPT—*continued.*	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and Securitie £.
Brought forward - - -	164,314 7 6	59,767
TO CASH INVESTED:		
£.22. 0. 10. invested in 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House); (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	23 1
£.	164,314 7 6	59,791

ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Ca

(*Vide* the for

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales. £. s. d.	Scotland. £. s. d.	Ireland. £. s. d.	Isle of Man. £. s. d.	Source Genera £.
130	Sales of Estates, &c. - - - -	47,361 19 5	- - -	- - -	61 - -	—
132	Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c. - -	630 12 6	573 8 3	1,282 17 6	- 15 -	—
132	Sales of Encroachments in Wales - -	793 17 5	—	—	—	—
132	Enfranchisements of Copyholds - -	5,854 - -	—	—	—	—
134	Sales of Land, &c., in the Royal Forests, &c. - - - - - - - - -	12,479 - -	—	—	—	—
134	The Mines Account (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) - - - - - -	*15,180 15 4	15 8 6	7 2 10	3,912 14 5	—
134	Dividends of Stock (Asgill House) -	22 - 10	—	—	—	—
134	Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	1,321 6 7	—	—	—	—
134	Repayment of Advances - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,405
	£.	83,643 12 1	593 16 9	1,290 - 4	3,974 9 5	1,405

*Note.—Total for England and Wales - - - -	£. s. d. 15,580 15 4
Less,—Salary of the Mineral Inspector - - -	400 - -
£.	15,180 15 4

TOTAL RECEIPT - - - £.90,907. 1. 4.

ts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			113,401 14 8	—
STOCK, THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (ASGILL HOUSE):				
Cost of £. 23. 18. 1. Stock purchased; (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -			22 - 10	
BALANCES on the 31st March 1870, viz.:		£. s. d.		
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 187 - - - -		33,461 17 4		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent Street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50) - - - - - -	£. s. d. 628 9 3			
Less, received on Account of Assessment, made 1st November 1869 - - - - - - - - -	117 - 6	511 8 9		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45 - - - - - -		338 12 6		
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account), per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77 - - - - - - - - - -		16,603 13 5		
	£.	50,915 12 -		
Less, Deposit made by the Southampton and Netley Railway Company		25 - -	50,890 12 -	
2nd. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - - - - - - -			- - -	9,421 - 7
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - - - -			- - -	49,617 4 8
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) - - - - - -			- - -	752 14 10
		£.	164,314 7 6	59,791 - 1

eys have arisen in the Year ended on the 31st March 1870.

unts for Details.)

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Sources Generally.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Purchases of Estates, &c. - - -	92,410 - -	—	—	—	—
Redemption of Tithe Rent-charges - -	2,600 6 3	—	—	—	—
Redemption of Fixed Charges on the Land Revenues - - - - - -	129 17 6	—	—	—	—
Redemption of Land Tax - - -	1,151 4 2	—	—	—	—
Advances for Permanent Improvements -	15,616 8 10	436 7 6	- - -	40 6 -	—
Miscellaneous Payments - - -	1,017 4 5	—	—	—	—
£.	112,925 1 2	436 7 6	- - -	40 6 -	—

TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - £. 113,401. 14. 8.

II.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissione
31st March 187

"THE INCOME O

Dr. (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 &

RECEIPT.

1.—LAND REVENUE.

	£.	s.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1869:		
For net available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 168 to 171	70,285	12

TO CROWN RENTS, &c., viz.:	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.
Arrears 1st April 1869, viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Recoverable	19,123 17 3	25,396 3 4	31,614 4 11	367 19 10	—
Irrecoverable	35,099 19 4	- -	53,295 4 6	—	—
Rental for the Year 1869–70	286,639 10 4	24,698 16 11	44,868 12 7	2,882 12 7	427 16 10
Rents not in charge with Receivers	1,726 12 9	—	—	—	—
Fines, Quit Rents, &c. (Crown Manors)	5,085 2 7	—	—	—	—
Total Sums receivable £.	347,675 2 3	50,095 - 3	129,778 2 -	3,250 12 5	427 16 10
Deduct,—					
Arrears and Rents discharged	309 15 5	2,887 13 3	1,528 2 -	1 14 4	—
Land Tax allowed on Welsh Rents	574 3 2	—	—	—	—
Rents repaid, and Remission of Rents	261 7 9	31 10 8	6 - 7	—	—
Arrears on the 31st March 1870, viz.:					
Recoverable	18,599 1 2	21,314 9 11	32,025 16 2	375 15 3	—
Irrecoverable	35,099 19 4	- -	52,227 12 4	—	—
Total Deductions £.	54,844 6 10	24,233 13 10	85,787 11 1	377 9 7	—
Difference, being the Rents received in 1869–70	292,830 15 5	25,861 6 5	43,990 10 11	2,873 2 10	427 16 10
	£. 365,983. 12. 5.				365,983 12
Carried forward £.					436,269

...sts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
Account of—
H E LAND REVENUE,"
ct. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62.) *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.

1.—LAND REVENUE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SALARIES AND PER-CENTAGE OF RECEIVERS AND STEWARDS OF MANORS:		
England and Wales	6,627 3 5	
Scotland	1,596 9 5	
Ireland	399 7 7	
Isle of Man	322 7 2	
Isle of Alderney	50 – –	
		9,495 7 7
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF RECEIVERS AND STEWARDS OF MANORS:		
England and Wales	512 8 3	
Scotland	68 15 4	
Ireland	64 1 8	
Isle of Man	10 15 8	
Isle of Alderney	1 1 10	
		657 2 9
SURVEYS, &c., OF CROWN PROPERTY:		
Professional Charges and Expenses for Surveys, Plans, &c., in relation to the Management of Crown Property; viz.:		
England and Wales	3,345 9 –	
Scotland	123 1 7	
		3,468 10 7
Carried forward £.		13,621 – 11

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- -	436,269 5
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued*.		
TO THE MINES ACCOUNT (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):		
A Moiety of the Net Rents and Royalties received from Mines, &c., in the Year 1869–70, in accordance with the Provisions of the 2nd Section of the Crown Lands Act, 1866. (*Vide* "The Mines Account" at page 173), viz.:		
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	15,580 15 5	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15 8 6	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7 2 10	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,912 14 5	
	19,516 1 2	
Add,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector, for the Year ended 31st March 1870 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	400 - -	
		19,916 1
Carried forward - - - £.		456,185

ests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

ND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		13,621 - 11
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*		
REPAIRS, &c., ON CROWN ESTATES, VIZ.:		
ngland and Wales:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Berks—Windsor: Repairs of Roads on the Building Estate - -	10 - -	
Ditto - Repairs to Sheet Street Road and St. Albans Street	63 19 2	
		73 19 2
Bucks—Eton: Repairs to Buildings on Land occupied by R. Tarrant (on account) -		53 19 7
	£. s. d.	
Cambridge—Burwell: Repairs to Fences (Balance) - - - - -	15 - -	
Ditto - Repairs to Buildings, Messrs. Mason & Wright, Lessees - - - - - - - -	85 - -	
		100 - -
Cumberland—Lanercost Woods: Salary of Woodkeeper - - -	25 - -	
Ditto - Repairs to Fences - - - -	1 4 6	
		26 4 6
Essex—Harwich: Salary of Superintendent - - - - -	10 10 -	
Stapleford Abbotts; Repairs to Buildings, E. Mollett, Lessee (Balance) - - - - - - -	201 6 6	
		211 16 6
Gloucester—Hagloe: Repairs of Bank of the River Severn - - -	455 15 10	
Ditto - New Roof to Farm House, Messrs. Clarke, Lessees (on account) - - - - - - - -	150 - -	
		605 15 10
Hants—Isle of Wight: Repairs to Fences of Plantations near Carisbrooke Castle - -		40 - -
Hunts—Great Staughton: Repairs of Farm House and Cottage, J. Blott, Lessee (Balance)		21 9 4
	£. s. d. £. s. d.	
Kent—Eltham Estate—Sewer under Burnt Ash Lane -	55 6 2	
Ditto - Leylands Road, and Sewer thereunder - - - - - -	187 10 -	
Ditto - Fencing Land agreed to be Let for Building purposes - -	5 6 3	
Ditto - Attending to Water Pipes - -	2 2 -	
	250 4 5	
Eltham Woods: Salary, &c. of Woodkeeper - - - -	97 10 9	
		347 15 2
Lancaster—Aldingham: Salary of Woodkeeper - - - - -	5 5 -	
Ditto - Sea Wall - - - - - - - -	6 8 6	
		11 13 6
Lincoln—Billingborough: Salary of Local Superintendent, &c. - -	12 13 -	
Gedney: Gate and Notice Boards - - - - -	4 3 6	
Wyberton: Repairs to Sea Banks, J. Short, Lessee - -	22 6 -	
		39 2 6
Middlesex—Building Ground at Victoria Park: Salary, &c. of Clerk of the Works - - - - - - - - - - -	162 1 11	
Penitentiary Road, Millbank: Maintenance, Lighting, and Watering - - - - - - - - - -	154 12 -	
Regent's Park: Repairs to Fence at Clarence Gardens -	5 - -	
		321 13 11
Carried forward - - - £.	1,858 10 -	13,621 - 11

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods.

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of t

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -							456,185	6	5
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*									
TO FINES ON THE RENEWAL OF CROWN LEASES:									
Cardigan—Dyffryn Castell Mine - - - - - - - - - - - -							52	10	–
Middlesex—Premises, No. 4, St. Alban's Place, Haymarket - - -	232	–	–						
Ditto, No. 11, Norris Street, Haymarket - - -	210	–	–						
Ditto, No. 12 - ditto - ditto - - -	230	–	–						
Ditto, No. 13 - ditto - ditto - - -	308	–	–						
							1,080	–	–
								1,132	10
TO FEES FOR LEASES, CONVEYANCES, ASSIGNMENTS, SURVEYS, &c.:									
Fees received, viz.:									
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	3,896	5	7						
Less,—Fees returned - - - - - - - - -	6	6	–						
							3,889	19	7
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -							48	3	–
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -							43	10	6
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -							69	12	6
								4,051	5 7
TO FEES ON ACQUITTANCES OF RENTS IN IRELAND - - - - - - - -								971	1 4
TO SALES OF PRODUCE OF CROWN ESTATES:									
England and Wales:									
Berks - Windsor - - - - (Timber, &c.) - - - - -							2	12	–
Cumberland - Lanercost - - - - (Wood, &c.) - - - - -							1	17	6
Essex - Hainault - - - - (Timber, &c.) - - - - -							131	10	–
Hants - Carisbrooke Castle - - (Ditto) - - - - - -							3	2	–
Kent - Eltham Estate - - - (Ditto) - - -	190	1	11						
Kent - Eltham Woods - - (Ditto) - - -	243	7	7						
							433	9	6
Lancaster - Torver - - - - (Coppice Wood) - - - -							9	4	5
Lincoln - Billingborough - - - (Timber, &c.) - - - -							16	15	–
Oxford - Wychwood - - - (Ditto) - - - - - -							26	10	–
Surrey - Esher Woods, &c. - - (Ditto) - - -	851	10	5						
Surrey - Egham - - - - (Ditto) - - -	37	7	–						
Surrey - Richmond - - - - (Ditto) - - -	10	–	–						
							898	17	5
Sussex - Poynings Estate - - - (Ditto) - - - - - -							64	3	–
Wilts - Bishops Cannings - - (Ditto) - - -	8	5	1						
Wilts - Bromham - - - - (Ditto) - - -	1	10	–						
							9	15	1
York - Swine Estate - - - (Wood, &c.) - - - - -							51	3	9
								1,648	19
Carried forward - - - £.								463,989	3

...s, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

...d Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- -	1,858 10 –	13,621 – 11
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
REPAIRS, &c., ON CROWN ESTATES—*continued.*			
England and Wales—continued.			
Surrey—Egham Estate: Repairs of Cottages - - - - - -	3 16 6		
£. s. d.			
Esher: Repairs of Roads, Fences, Cleaning Ditches, &c. - - - - - - 183 – 4			
Ditto - Woods: Salary, &c. of Woodman - 57 – –			
	240 – 4		
Frimley: Care of Heath Land - - - 3 3 –			
Ditto - Repairs of Fences and a Well - - 3 8 8			
	6 11 8		
Richmond: Sudbrook Park—Repairs of Cottages, &c. - -	76 – –		
		326 8 6	
Sussex—Poynings: Repairs to North Transept of Church - - -	2 10 –		
Poynings Woods: Salary of Woodkeeper, &c. - - -	29 12 2		
		32 2 2	
£. s. d.			
Wilts—Bishops Cannings: Repairs to Cottages - - 25 15 8			
Ditto - - - Salary of Superintendent - 10 – –			
	35 15 3		
Bromham: Repairs to Buildings and Cottages - 24 16 6			
Ditto - Salary of Superintendent, &c. - - 18 9 9			
Ditto - Levelling Site of old Cottages - - 7 – –			
	50 6 3		
		86 1 11	
Worcester—Bewdley: Salary of Woodkeeper - - - - -	- - -	29 1 –	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
York—Ellinthorpe: Repairs to Banks of the River Ure - 26 11 –			
Ditto - Re-erecting a Cistern on Hall Farm, R. Walker, Lessee - - - 10 – –			
	36 11 –		
Hull Citadel: Supply of Water - - - - - -	9 – –		
Humberton: Repairs to Roof of Stable, Jacob Smith, Lessee -	10 – –		
Sunk Island: Keeping Pump in Repair - - - - -	1 10 –		
Sunk Island Roads: One-fourth part of the Balance (£.451. 10.) of the Sum advanced out of Capital, under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42 - - - - - - - - - -	112 17 6		
Swine: Fencing and other Works - - - - - -	70 – –		
Carried forward - - - £.	239 18 6	2,332 3 7	13,621 – 11

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Wo

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward - - -			463,989 3
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*			
TO INTEREST OF MONEY:			
England and Wales:			
Interest of Balance of Advances made out of Capital for the Removal of the Colonnade in the Regent's Quadrant (at 5 per Cent.) - - - - - - - - - - - -	31 9 9		
Interest of Advances made out of Capital on account of Loan to the Hull South Bridge Company (per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77)	247 13 9		
Dividend of 100 *l.* Share (formerly the property of W. H. White) in the Sleaford Navigation Company - - - - - -	– 10 –		
		279 13 6	
Scotland:			
Interest of the Running Balance of the Woods and Forests Fund at the Royal Bank of Scotland, during the year 1869 - - - - - - - -		250 11 6	
Sources generally:			
	£. s. d.		
Dividend of 9,421 *l.* 0 *s.* 7 *d.* Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, Bank of England - - - - - - - -	282 12 6		
Ditto - of 49,617 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, Bank of England - - - - - - - -	1,488 10 4		
		1,771 2 10	
			2,301 7
TO INTEREST OF PURCHASE MONEYS OF ESTATES SOLD:			
England and Wales:			
Chester—Interest of Balances of Purchase Money (1,800 *l.*) of Foreshore at Birkenhead - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		64 1 3	
Cumberland—Interest of Purchase Money (30,000 *l.*) for the Lanercost Estate -		123 2 8	
Durham—Interest of Purchase Money (1,800 *l.*) of Land at Hartlepool Slake -		190 16 10	
Essex—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (4,000 *l.*) of Premises at Harwich		60 – –	
	£. s. d.		
Kent—Interest of Purchase Money (2,000 *l.*) for Land at Dover -	15 9 11		
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (320 *l.*) for Premises at Eltham - - - - - - - -	4 11 10		
		20 1 9	
Carried forward - - - £.		458 2 6	466,290 10

ts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	239 18 6	2,332 3 7	13,621 – 11
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
REPAIRS, &c., OF CROWN ESTATES—*continued.*			
gland and Wales—continued.			
York—*continued.*			
Thornton Briggs: Repairs to Granary on Treble Sykes Farm - - - - - - - - -	26 13 4		
Ditto - Alterations at Broome Close Farm	10 – –		
	36 13 4		
Woodhouse Grange—Cleaning Drains - - - - -	4 – –		
		280 11 10	
	£.	2,612 15 5	
Less,—Credits for Dilapidations on the following Estates, &c., viz.:	£. s. d.		
Dorset—Isle of Portland - - - - -	11 15 –		
Surrey—Sudbrook Park - - - - -	206 2 6		
Wilts—Bromham - - - - - -	130 – –		
		347 17 6	
	£.	2,264 17 11	
tland:	£. s. d.		
Caithness—Scrabster Estate, Manure, Lime, &c. - - -	222 5 8		
Stirling—Stirling Park Farm: Repair of Out-fall Drain -	12 – –		
		234 5 8	
and:			
Kildare—Repair, &c. of a Cottage - - - - - - - - -		2 18 11	
of Man:	£. s. d.		
Repair and Re-construction of Boundary Walls and Fences (Crown's proportion) - - - - - - - -	522 11 10		
Repairs to House in Falcon Terrace, Douglas - - -	17 8 2		
Cleaning out Surface Drains on Crown Lands - - -	31 – –		
		571 – –	
of Alderney:			
Repairs of Court House, Gaol, Pier, &c. - - - - - - - -		56 5 6	
			3,129 8 –
Repayment to Capital in respect of Advances for Permanent Improvements, under the Crown Lands Act, 1866 (*vide* page 134):			
		£. s. d.	
Third Instalment of 7,647 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* advanced in 1866–67 - - - -		305 17 8	
Second Instalment of 10,561 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* advanced in 1867–68 - - -		422 9 7	
First Instalment of 16,919 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* advanced in 1868–69 - - -		676 15 6	
			1,405 2 9
Carried forward - - -		£.	18,155 11 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward - - -		458 2 6	466,290 10 1
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*			
TO INTEREST OF PURCHASE MONEYS OF ESTATES SOLD—*continued.*			
England and Wales—continued.			
Middlesex—Interest on Consideration Money (2,400 *l.*) for License to construct a Tunnel, &c. on the Thames Embankment - - - - - - - - - -		34 - -	
Sussex—Interest of Balance of Purchase (1,000 *l.*) of Site of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Hastings - - - - - - - - - - - -		39 2 6	
Worcester—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (882 *l.* 9 *s.*) of portion of the Bewdley Estate - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		52 2 10	
York—Interest of Balances of Purchase Moneys of Foreshore at the River Humber - - - - - - - - - -	453 7 6		
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (1,200 *l.*) of Foreshore of the River Tees at Middlesborough - - - - - -	134 2 8		
		587 10 2	
	£.	1,170 18 -	
Scotland:			
Inverness—Interest of Purchase Money (375 *l.* 3 *s.*) of Surplus Teinds of Lands in the Parishes of Moy and Delarossie - - - - - - - - - -		4 18 5	
			1,175 16
TO ROLLS ESTATE (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):			
Rents, &c., viz.:			
Arrears on the 5th January 1869 - - - - - - - - - - -		68 10 -	
Rental for the year 1869 - - - - - - - - - - - -		396 5 -	
	£.	464 15 -	
Deduct,—			
Arrears on the 5th January 1870 - - - - - - - - - -		32 10 -	
			432 5
TO KENSINGTON ESTATE:			
Proportion of the Expense of Maintenance, &c., in 1868–69, paid by the Tenants -		592 6 6	
Less,—Maintenance and Repair of the Road, Footpaths, Lodges, &c., Gatekeepers' Salaries, and Liveries, Lighting and Watering, Rates and Taxes on Lodges - -		576 5 9	
			16 -
Carried forward - - -		£.	467,914 1

and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			18,155 11 8
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
LLOWANCES TO CROWN TENANTS:			
wance to a Tenant for Losses sustained through an Inundation of e Sea on the Selsea Estate, County Sussex - - - - - -	180 1 –		
Ditto - ditto - towards cost of repairing damage done by Gales to Land in his occupation ditto - ditto - - - - - -	8 12 5		
		188 13 5	
wance to Tenants for excess of Drainage Tax on their Farms on e Bennurgholme Estate, County York - - - - - -	16 12 6		
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - on the Swine Estate -	23 17 5		
		40 9 11	
			229 3 4
ATES AND TAXES ON CROWN PROPERTY:			
perty Tax allowed to Crown Tenants, viz.:			
ngland and Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	5,505 18 11		
otland - - - - - - - - - - - -	540 6 1		
eland - - - - - - - - - - - -	977 19 9		
		7,024 4 9	
l Tax, Drainage, Poor, Highway, and Church Rates, or Donations in lieu thereof, viz.:			
gland and Wales - - - - - - - - - -	1,082 5 11		
otland - - - - - - - - - - - -	529 2 4		
eland - - - - - - - - - - - -	12 7 6		
le of Alderney - - - - - - - - - - -	– 9 5		
		1,624 5 2	
			8,648 9 11
OLLS ESTATE (per Acts 1 Geo. 4, c. 59, and 1 Vict. c. 46):			
erty Tax allowed to Crown Tenants - - - - - - - - - -		8 15 1	
s in respect of Houses in Fetter-lane - - - - - - - - - -		3 13 8	
ations - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		13 4 –	
			25 12 9
XED CHARGES, PENSIONS, STIPENDS, AND ALLOWANCES:			
nt Pensions and Allowances, Stipends to Ministers, Allowances to Universities, ools, Hospitals, &c., viz.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		476 3 4	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		261 19 9	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		30 17 2	
			769 – 3
ONATIONS TO CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.:			
ions towards the Building, Enlargement, and Repairs of Churches and Parsonage uses, and Subscriptions to Schools, &c., viz.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		6,352 9 10	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		8 7 6	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		26 3 2	
			6,387 – 6
Carried forward - - - £.			34,214 18 5

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward - - -		467,914 13
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*		
TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:		
England and Wales:		
Received from the Keeper of the Land Revenue, Records, and Inrolments, being the Amount of the Fees for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., collected by him in the Year 1869 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	659 17 2	
Net Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials of Fife House, Little Fife House, and No. 4, Little Scotland Yard - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,139 – 1	
Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials of Houses, Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 31, Bury Street, St. James's, received in 1868-69 (Transferred from Miscellaneous Payments (Capital), *vide* page 135) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	203 16 9	
Net Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials of Houses, Nos. 1 to 5, Norris Street, Haymarket - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	119 17 –	
Deposit on account of Repairs at No. 35, Bury Street, St. James's - - - - -	50 – –	
Balance of Pew, &c. Rents in the hands of the Treasurer of Brunswick Chapel -	262 13 –	
Received from the in-coming Tenant of Property at Billingborough, County Lincoln	49 14 4	
For cancelling Contract for Lease of Building Land at Hull Citadel, County York -	450 – –	
Ditto - - Agreement for ditto, at Eltham, County Kent - - - - - -	30 5 –	
Various Receipts of small Amount - - - - - - - - - - - -	8 – 5	
	2,973 3 9	
Scotland:		
Sale of Swans at Linlithgow Loch - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 11 4	
Ireland:		
Received from the Paymaster General the Costs for Services in connection with the Curragh of Kildare Act, 1868 (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - -	665 7 3	
Isle of Man:		
	£. s. d.	
Fees for Searches and Copies made in the Office of the Seneschal -	8 10 3	
Acknowledgment for appropriation of a small Piece of Land, as a Site for a Road - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	– 5 –	
	8 15 3	
Isle of Alderney:		
Sale of Reeds, Timber Waif, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5 3 5	
		3,657 1
Carried forward - - - £.		471,571 14

rests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

ND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - -	34,214 18 5
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:			
England and Wales:			
Rents of Ground and Premises taken for the purpose of the New Street Improvements - - - - - - - - - -	415 6 8		
Rent of No. 12, Whitehall Place - - - -	£. s. d. 138 7 9		
Ditto No. 6, Whitehall - - - - - -	36 3 1		
	174 10 10		
		589 17 6	
Interest of Purchase-moneys of Estates purchased - - - - - - - -		325 2 8	
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1869 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		384 3 4	
Ditto - for his Services as Record Agent during 1869 - - - - - -		405 10 2	
For investigating and collecting Bailiff's Rents, Lordship of Croythin, County Cardigan - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		100 - -	
Costs of Award, defining the Seaward Limits of the County of Cornwall (Crown's Proportion) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		157 10 -	
Gratuity to late Tenant of a Farm at Billingborough, County Lincoln - - -		125 - -	
Compensation to Tenant on quitting Farm at Esher, County Surrey - - -		90 - -	
Rent of Premises at Bishop's Canning's, County Wilts - - - - - -		66 10 3	
Paid to Lord Portman the sum received from the Treasurer of Brunswick Chapel, being the Balance of Pew, &c. Rents in his hands - - - - - - -		262 13 -	
Cost of Preparation of Produce and other Expenses connected with the Sales thereof on various Estates - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		87 2 6	
Compensation Allowances made to the Ranger and Keepers whose Offices were abolished on the Disafforestation of Wychwood Forest (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36) - -		85 - -	
Paid to the Bank of England for daily attendance of Clerks at the Office - -		24 - -	
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - - - - -		317 11 3	
		3,020 - 8	
Scotland:	£. s. d.		
Professional Services in connection with Surplus Teinds - -	530 - -		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - -	28 10 4		
		558 10 4	
Ireland:			
Remuneration for Services in relation to the Curragh of Kildare -	30 - -		
For Services in connection with the Curragh of Kildare Act, 1868 -	665 7 3		
Compassionate Allowances to the late Overseer of the Labourers on the King Williamstown Estate, 20*l.*; and to a Quit Rent Driver, 6*l.* 10*s.*	26 10 -		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - - -	8 17 4		
		730 14 7	
Isle of Man:			
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1869 - - - - - -	18 11 -		
Ground Rents of Premises escheated to the Crown - - -	7 19 8		
Pay of a Shepherd - - - - - - - - - - -	41 12 -		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - -	10 10 9		
		78 13 5	
Isle of Alderney:			
Salary of the Judge - - - - - - - - - - -	150 - -		
Salaries of the Procureur, Harbour Master, and Gaoler, and various Gaol and Incidental Expenses in the Island - - - - -	185 13 -		
		335 13 -	
			4,723 12 -
		Carried forward - - - £.	38,938 10 5

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	471,571	14	-

2.—RECEIPT FROM WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

TO WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS:

	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce:				
Timber - - - - - - - - - -	292 10 -	- -	292 10 -	
Bark - { Timber - 32 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. / Flittern - 247 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. } - - -	- - -	1,282 10 -	1,282 10 -	
Poles - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,261 5 2	1,261 5 2	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - -	- - -	109 9 6	109 9 6	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - -	- - -	698 10 8	698 10 8	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - -	- - -	54 17 6	54 17 6	
Charcoal - - - - - - - - - -	- -	280 12 6	280 12 6	
£.	292 10 -	3,687 5 4		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - -				3,979 15 4
Value of Timber, &c. used for Buildings, Fences, Gates, &c. - - - - - - - - - -				597 16 8
Rents of Land, Cottages, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				1,080 7 9
Miscellaneous (Sale of Old Materials, &c.) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				70 3 -
				5,728 2 9
Ranger's Department:			£. s. d.	
Sales of Live Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - -			1,218 - -	
Sale of Ox Hide - - - - - - - - - - - - -			- 14 -	
Sale of Ox Carcase - - - - - - - - - - - - -			- 10 -	
Keep of Oxen Sold - - - - - - - - - - - - -			4 1 -	
Rent of a Meadow - - - - - - - - - - - - -			22 - -	
Grazing Rents - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			75 10 -	
Rent of a Cottage on Hog Common - - - - - - - - - - -			26 17 6	
Venison Fees (1868 and 1869) - - - - - - - - - - -			268 9 -	
				1,616 1 6
Home Park:				
Rent of the Grazing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				140 - -
Total Receipt from Windsor Parks and Woods, &c. - - - £.				7,484 4 3
Carried forward - - - £.				479,055 18 3

... and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

... Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	38,938	10	5

2.—EXPENDITURE FOR WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS (including the Royal Stand and ... Kennel at Ascot):

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances (Ranger's Department):		
Deputy Ranger	400 – –	
Bailiff:—Salary (200 *l.*); in lieu of Horse Corn (10 *l.*)	210 – –	
... :—Salary (60 *l.*); in lieu of Horse Corn (21 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*); in lieu of Fuel Wood (17 *l.*)	98 18 6	
Park-keepers:—(2 in number); 1 at 250 *l.*, with Horse Allowance (40 *l.*), and Fuel Allowance (10 *l.*); and 1 at 200 *l.*, with Allowance in lieu of Meadow (7 *l.*), in lieu of Horse Corn (20 *l.*)	467 18 9	
Acting Park-keepers (2 in number)	106 15 4	
Under Gamekeepers:—(6 in number, 1 at 1 *l.* 11 *s.* per week, and 5 at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week)	329 16 3	
Allowances for the performance of the duties of Chief Park-keeper during a vacancy, 2 at 25 *l.* each, 1 at 10 *l.*; and 1, for horse hire, 8 *l.* 10 *s.*	68 10 –	
Gatekeepers:—(4 in number, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week; Allowance to one of them, in lieu of Meadow, 6 *l.*)	224 8 –	
Men assisting ditto	122 6 8	
Fisherman:—Salary (54 *l.* 12 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*); in lieu of Horse Corn (20 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	71 10 2	
Man assisting ditto	23 9 3	
Warrener	54 12 –	
Bombardier	45 12 6	
Herdsman:—Salary (36 *l.* 10 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*), in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	49 10 –	
Chaplain	100 – –	
Organist	30 – –	
Care of Chapel	3 – –	
Liveries for Park-keepers, Under Gamekeepers, &c.	122 – 6	
TOTAL for Salaries, &c. (Ranger's Department) - - - £.	2,528 7 11	

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances (Commissioners of Woods Department):			
Deputy Surveyor:—Salary	425 – –		
Ditto - - - Allowance for Clerk	70 – –		
Ditto - - - Allowance for Keep of Three Horses	120 – –		
		615 – –	
Woodmen (7 in number)	320 16 6		
Foreman of the Park	82 10 –		
Clerk of Works:—Salary (180 *l.*); Horse Allowance (45 *l.* per annum)	225 – –		
		628 6 6	
Two Foremen of Carpenters and Painters		177 9 –	
		1,420 15 6	
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			3,949 3 5

	Ranger's Department. £. s. d.	Commissioners of Woods Department. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
New Works and Improvements, Buildings, &c.:			
Cottage at Stag Meadow	– – –	477 18 10	
Improvements at Royal Schools	– – –	125 8 –	
Ditto - - at Clock Case	– – –	121 12 6	
Maintenance and General Management:			
Repair and Maintenance of Roads, Drives, Fences, and Care of Plantations, Grass Land, &c.	– – –	5,296 12 2	
Repair and Maintenance of Lodges, &c., in Windsor Great Park, at Ascot and Bagshot, including the Royal Stables, Kennels, &c.	– – –	3,135 5 –	
Expenses connected with the destruction of Cumberland Lodge by fire	– – –	599 19 7	
... ding Cattle, Bailiff's Horse, Goats, Buffaloes, &c.	168 2 6	—	
... der for Cattle and Horses, Saddlery, &c.	166 12 11	421 12 9	
... Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof	46 16 5	1,108 7 2	
... ent Expenses of Forest Officers	16 1 11	200 17 –	
Contributions and Donations	5 5 –	19 4 –	
Food for the Deer, Buffaloes, Goats, &c.	33 6 2	—	
Food for the Game	500 – –	—	
Rent of Land at Hog Common	140 13 6	—	
Compassionate Allowances	93 – –	107 1 8	
... loyment of Police	9 2 –	74 3 9	
... and Encampment of Troops	– – –	200 – –	
Miscellaneous	76 2 2	92 8 5	
Preparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour	– – –	1,397 11 4	
Materials and Artificers' Bills	– – –	112 14 –	
... of Live Stock	826 13 –	93 – –	
... and other Materials	– – –	576 16 3	
... attendant on Purchase of Live Stock	54 6 –	– –	
£.	2,136 1 7	14,460 12 5	16,596 14 –
THE PARK:			
... (40 *l.* 16 *s.*); Livery (5 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*); Property Tax (3 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.*); other Expenses (17 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*)			67 11 11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS - - - £.			20,613 9 4
Carried forward - - - £.			59,551 19 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of

	£. s.
Brought forward - - -	479,055 18

3.—RECEIPT FROM ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

NEW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.		
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Timber	840 – –	432 18 6	1,272 18 6		
Bark (578 tons. 16 cwt. 1 qr.)	– – –	2,215 19 8	2,215 19 8		
Poles	2,634 10 –	36 4 1	2,670 14 1		
Cordwood or Stackwood	– – –	69 12 –	69 12 –		
Fagots or Bavins	– – –	890 3 3	890 3 3		
Fathomwood	– – –	357 14 7	357 14 7		
Boat Crooks	44 – –	47 18 9	91 18 9		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	– – –	714 14 1	714 14 1		
Oak, Fir, and Holly Plants	– – –	23 8 9	23 8 9		
Hay	– – –	3 10 –	3 10 –		
£.	3,518 10 –	4,792 3 8			
Receipt from Sales of Produce				8,310 13 8	

	£. s. d.		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)	1,468 1 6		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Lodges, Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	113 19 4		
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra)	162 7 –		
		1,744 7 10	
Rents of Cottages with Land, &c.		332 1 6	
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Drainage Account, at page 178)		10 – –	
Forest Dues and Pannage		178 18 7	
Fees for Licenses to sport over the Forest		640 – –	
Fines levied on Cattle impounded		2 – –	
BURLEY RAILS FARM:	£. s. d.		
Rent	140 – –		
Additional Rent in respect of Drainage Works	30 14 8		
		170 14 8	
NEW PARK FARM:			
Rent	350 – –		
Additional Rent in respect of Drainage Works	295 6 10		
		645 6 10	
TOTAL RECEIPT FROM NEW FOREST, Carried forward - - - £.		12,034 3 1	479,055 18

ts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			59,551 19 9

3.—EXPENDITURE FOR ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

EW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

-Planting, &c.:

abour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,582 11 4		
laterials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	310 19 7		
rees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including carriage - - - - -	47 6 –		
		2,940 16 11	
alue of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - -		1,468 1 6	
Ditto - supplied from Bere Woods (*vide* page 160) - - - - - -		57 10 –	
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.			4,466 8 5

-Maintenance and General Management:

alaries and Allowances:

	£. s. d.
Deputy Surveyor: — Salary (500 *l.*); Allowance for Horses (120 *l.*); Allowance for Coals (50 *l.*) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	670 – –
First Assistant:—Salary (150 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - -	180 – –
Second Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - -	150 – –
Third Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - -	150 – –
Clerk to Deputy Surveyor - - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –
Foresters (8 in number: 5 at 80 *l.*, and 3 at 52 *l.* each per annum) - - - -	556 – –
Horse Allowance to three of them, at 30 *l.* each per annum - - - - -	90 – –
House Allowance to one of them - - - - - - - - - - -	10 – –
Woodmen (12 in number, at 15 *s.* each per week) - - - - - - - -	441 15 –
Regarders, Attendance of - - - - - - - - - - - -	11 5 –
Constables - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	130 – –
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.	2,489 – –

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
laintenance:			
Labour - - - - - - - - - -	2,073 13 10		
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - - -	162 6 10		
		2,236 – 8	
reparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,192 14 10	
		4,428 15 6	
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - -		- -	162 7 –
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - - - - - -		14 14 5	
Criminal Prosecutions - - - - - - - - -		116 8 4	
Surveys, Plans, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		1 3 8	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - -		90 19 8	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - -		103 5 11	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - -		41 16 7	
Subscription to 14th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps - - - -		20 – –	
Ditto - to the Keepers' Widows' Fund - - - - -		10 – –	
Payments to the Lord of the Manor of Burley - - - - -		– 5 –	
Destruction of Vermin - - - - - - - - - -		30 – –	
Collecting Forest Dues - - - - - - - - -		7 7 –	
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - - - - -		270 13 10	
Cutting, &c. Fuel Wood for Verderer's Hall - - - - -		3 15 –	
		710 9 5	
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			7,790 11 11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR NEW FOREST, Carried forward - - - £.			12,257 – 4

59,551 19 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's W

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	12,034	3	1	479,055	1	

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):—(*Gloucester.*)

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):						
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - -	662	17	6			
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,303	–	–			
Bark (405 tons 17 cwt.) - - - - - - - - - -	1,674	2	7			
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - - - -	5,267	16	2			
Miscellaneous Woods, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	4	16	6			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	8,912	12	9			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - -	104	16	–			
Ditto from Plantations to open Forest - - - -	115	16	–			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	89	3	–			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–			
	369	15	–			
Rents of Railways, Land, &c. - - - - - - - - -	1,237	1	9			
Rents of Lodges, Shooting, &c. - - - - - - - - -	191	3	6			
Received from Railway Companies in discharge of Inspectors' Salaries -	109	4	–			
Fines levied on Cattle impounded - - - - - - - -	14	17	6			
Received for Plans of Mineral Property - - - - - - -	4	–	10			
Total Receipt from Dean Forest - - - £.				10,838	15	4
Carried forward - - - £.				22,872	18	5	479,055	

s, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			12,257 – 4	59,551 19 9
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
AN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):—(*Gloucester.*)				
ANTING, &c.:				
bour - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,690 15 8		
terials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - - - - -		34 10 –		
es, Plan s, Seeds, &c., including Carriage - - -		164 2 3		
			1,889 7 11	
lue of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -		104 16 –		
to from Plantations to open Forest - - - -		115 16 –		
to supplied from Highmeadow Woods (*vide* p. 156) -		31 – –		
			251 12 –	
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.			2,140 19 11	
AINTENANCE and General Management:				
es and Allowances:				
uty Surveyor (including Salary for Highmeadow Woods) - - - - - -	£. s. d. 400 – –	£. s. d.		
to, Allowance for Two Horses - -	60 – –			
to, Allowance for Coals - - - -	20 – –			
to, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -	54 12 –			
		534 12 –		
istant Deputy Surveyor - - - -	100 – –			
to, Allowance for Horse - - - -	40 – –			
to, Allowance for House - - - -	60 – –			
to, Allowance for Coals - - - -	6 – –			
to, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -	54 12 –			
		260 12 –		
esters (3 in number, at 70*l.* each per annum) - -		210 – –		
od Foreman (at 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per week) - - -		71 10 –		
to (at 1*l.* 5*s.* per week) - - - - - -		65 – –		
odmen (16 in number, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each per diem) - -		624 – –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		1,765 14 –		
enance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
our - - - - - -	744 7 7			
erials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	531 9 2			
		1,275 16 9		
ration of Produce for Sale:				
our - - - - - -	1,527 10 10			
erials and Artificers' Bills -	4 19 –			
		1,532 9 10		
		2,808 6 7		
of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and odmen (*vide* per contra) - - -		– –	60 – –	
nery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -		29 14 10		
s attendant on Sales of Produce - -		8 9 5		
gent Expenses of Forest Officers - -		52 9 2		
Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu of - - - - - - - -		301 11 10		
ace of Whitemead - - - -		– 17 6		
s, Plans, Searches, &c. - - - -		250 9 8		
ission and Expenses attendant on the tion of Rents - - - - - -		96 12 1		
n to Premises at Coleford, let to the estershire Banking Company - -		200 – –		
ion to the Gloucester Infirmary -		10 10 –		
ption to the 12th Gloucester Rifle ter Corps - - - - - -		20 – –		
imate Allowances - - - -		99 – –		
t allowed to Purchasers of Bark -		33 9 7		
		1,103 4 1		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			5,737 4 8	
Total Expenditure for Dean Forest - - - £.			7,878 4 7	
Carried forward - - - £.			20,135 4 11	59,551 19 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woo

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s
Brought forward - - -		22,872 18 5	479,055 1
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*			
TO HIGHMEADOW WOODS:—(*Gloucester.*)			
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):			
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,383 14 2		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - -	162 8 8		
Bark (76 tons 7 cwt.) - - - - - - - - - -	314 18 10		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - - - -	1,916 8 5		
Underwood - - - - - - - - - - - -	40 6 9		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	8 16 5		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	4,826 13 3		
	£. s. d.		
Value of Trees supplied to Dean Forest (*vide* page 155)	31 - -		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	9 16 -		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	12 - -		
		52 16 -	
Rent of a Brickyard, Land, Fishery, Shooting, &c. - - - -		296 16 -	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - -		- 8 -	
Total Receipt from Highmeadow Woods - - - £.		5,176 13 3	
Carried forward - - - £.		28,049 11 8	479,055 1

rests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

AND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	20,135 4 11	59,551 19 9

3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

HIGHMEADOW WOODS:——(*Gloucester.*)

I.—PLANTING, &c.:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	26 1 –	
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including Carriage - - - - - - -	3 19 –	
TOTAL for Planting, &c. - - - £.	30 – –	

II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances:			
Deputy Surveyor (Salary charged to Dean Forest—*vide* page 155) - - - -	—		
Assistant to Deputy Surveyor - - -	50 – –		
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - -	40 – –		
		90 – –	
Woodmen (4 in number, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each per diem) -		156 – –	
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		246 – –	
Maintenance:			
Labour - - - - -	245 1 11		
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	117 3 3		
	362 5 2		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour - - - - -	653 11 7		
Materials and Artificers' Bills	2 2 –		
	655 13 7		
		1,017 18 9	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -	- -	12 – –	
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. - - - -	1 3 6		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -	1 6 10		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -	487 2 6		
Rent of Slag Bank near Redbrook - -	1 – –		
Compassionate Allowances - - - -	14 – –		
Discount allowed to a Purchaser of Bark -	6 5 11		
Commission and Expenses attendant on the Collection of Rents - - - - - -	11 2 –		
		522 – 9	
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.		1,797 19 6	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for HIGHMEADOW WOODS - - - £.			1,827 19 6
Carried forward - - - £.			21,963 4 5 59,551 19 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	28,049 11 8	479,055 18 3

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO ALICE HOLT WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	91 16 –	8 14 –	100 10 –
Bark (97 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs.) -	- - -	477 2 7	477 2 7
Poles - - - - - - - -	- - -	15 11 8	15 11 8
Cordwood or Stackwood - - -	188 16 –	- - -	188 16 –
Fagots or Bavins - - - -	154 2 –	57 19 1	212 1 1
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	- - -	5 3 11	5 3 11
£.	434 14 –	564 11 3	

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - £.		999 5 3
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	7 5 4	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman and Woodman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	3 18 –	
Value of Fern for Forest Horse (*vide* per contra) - -	1 12 –	
		12 15 4
Rent of Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - - - - -		354 18 11
Total Receipt from Alice Holt Woods - - - £.		1,366 19 6

TO WOOLMER ESTATE:——(*Hampshire.*)

Sales of Produce by Private Contract:	£. s. d.
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - -	36 19 10
Bark (14 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.) - - - - - -	66 8 11
Poles - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 1 3
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - - - - -	29 – 2
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - -	26 13 –
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - -	8 8 –
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - £.	171 11 2
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -	1 13 3
Rent of Land (Received from the War Department) - - - -	618 – –
Total Receipt from Woolmer Estate - - - -	791 4 5
Carried forward - - - £.	30,207 15 7	479,055 18 3

orests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

AND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	21,963 4 5	59,551 19 9
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
ALICE HOLT WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)				
		£. s. d.		
—PLANTING, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Nil.		
—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:				
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Alice Holt Woods) - - -	£. s. d. 120 - -			
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - - -	£. s. d. 54 12 -			
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - - - -	30 - -			
	84 12 -			
Woodman (at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - - - - - - -	1 12 6			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.	206 4 6			
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - -	189 11 4			
Materials, and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	15 19 4			
		205 10 8		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - -	319 17 4			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - -	5 18 8			
		325 16 -		
		531 6 8		
Allowed to the Foreman and Woodmen in lieu of Fuel		3 18 -		
Wood (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -				
Value of Fern for Forest Horse (*vide* per contra) -		1 12 -		
		5 10 -		
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - -		2 6 -		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - -		28 16 5		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - -		18 14 4		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof -		1 1 -		
Criminal Prosecutions - - - - - - -		- 4 6		
Food for Game - - - - - - - -		6 12 -		
Irrecoverable Debts due by Purchasers of Produce discharged - - - - - - - - - -		- 19 7		
		58 13 10		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.		801 15 -		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ALICE HOLT WOODS - - - £.			801 15 -	
WOOLMER ESTATE:—(*Hampshire.*)				
—PLANTING, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Nil.		
—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.		
Woodman (at 3 *s.* 2 *d.* per diem) - - - - - - -		49 11 2		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		49 11 2		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - - - - -	61 11 3			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - -	2 15 9			
		64 7 -		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - -		- 14 6		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - -		- 14 7		
Compassionate Allowances - - - - -		10 8 -		
		11 17 1		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - - £.		125 15 3		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for WOOLMER ESTATE - - - £.			125 15 3	
		Carried forward - - - £.	22,890 14 8	59,551 19 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woo

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of t

	£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward - - -	30,207 15 7	479,055 18

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO BERE WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Timber	- -	6 18 -	6 18 -
Bark (90 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs.)	- -	445 9 11	445 9 11
Poles	299 - -	264 2 10	563 2 10
Cordwood or Stackwood	7 12 -	- -	7 12 -
Fagots or Bavins	181 19 -	114 2 4	296 1 4
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	- -	20 11 5	20 11 5
£.	488 11 -	851 4 6	

Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.		1,339 15 6
	£. s. d.	
Value of Trees supplied to New Forest (*vide* p. 153)	57 10 -	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	2 13 -	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)	6 - -	
		66 3 -
Rent of West Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c.		136 3 10
Total Receipt from Bere Woods - - - £.		1,542 2 4

TO PARKHURST WOODS:——(*Isle of Wight.*)

	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce by Private Contract:	
Bark (20 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.)	92 16 5
Poles	108 15 3
Fagots or Bavins	109 19 -
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	33 1 6
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	344 13 2
Fine for damaging Plants	- 2 6
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and a Labourer (*vide* per contra)	8 15 6
Rent of a Rifle Range	10 2 6
Rent of Water Supply	5 - -
Total Receipt from Parkhurst Woods - - - £.	368 12 8
Carried forward - - - £.	32,118 10 7

479,055 1

rests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued*.

ND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued*. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			22,890 14 8	59,551 19 9
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued*.				
BERE WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)				
PLANTING, &c.:		£. s. d.		
Labour -		11 16 –		
TOTAL for Planting, &c. - - - £.		11 16 –		
MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Bere Woods) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		80 – –		
Foreman (at 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem) - - - - - - - - - - - -		54 12 –		
Woodmen (two in number, at 2*s.* each per diem) - - - - - - - -		62 12 –		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		197 4 –		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -	82 17 –			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - - - - - -	147 8 8			
		230 5 8		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		353 9 4		
			583 15 –	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	6 – –	
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - - - - - -		- 5 –		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - - -		16 17 9		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - - -		5 9 6		
Insurance of Bark Shed - - - - - - - - - - - -		- 4 6		
Insurance of Creech House - - - - - - - - - - - -		- 4 6		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - -		3 15 1		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- 19 6		
			27 15 10	
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			814 14 10	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for BERE WOODS - - - £.				826 10 10
PARKHURST WOODS:—(*Isle of Wight.*)				
PLANTING, &c. -			Nil.	
MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere, and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Bere Woods) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		50 – –		
Foreman (at 1*l.* per week) - - - - - - - - - - - - -		52 – –		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		102 – –		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -	40 6 8			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - - - -	10 8 3			
		50 14 11		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		100 3 8		
			150 18 7	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and a Labourer (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	8 15 6	
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - - - - - - -		- 14 6		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - - -		1 – 2		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - - -		3 10 2		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - -		1 8 9		
Law Prosecutions - - - - - - - - - - - -		- 12 –		
Superannuation Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - -		15 13 –		
Overpaid Debts due by Purchasers of Produce discharged - - -		3 13 4		
			26 11 11	
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			288 6 –	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for PARKHURST WOODS - - - £.				288 6 –
Carried forward - - - £.			24,005 11 6	59,551 19 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of th

	£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward - - -	32,118 10 7	479,055 18

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	120 17 6	- - -	120 17 6
Bark (28 tons 12 cwt.) - - - -	- - -	130 6 4	130 6 4
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	35 10 -	35 10 -
Poles - - - - - - - -	6 1 -	- - -	6 1 -
Underwood - - - - - - -	- - -	26 - -	26 - -
£.	126 18 6	191 16 4	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - £.			318 14 10
Rent of Shooting - - - - - - - - - - - -			50 - -
Total Receipt from Hazleborough Wood - - - £.			368 14 10

TO SALCEY WOOD:——(*Northampton.*)	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	251 16 -	- - -	251 16 -
Bark (89 tons 5 cwt.) - - - -	- - -	428 11 7	428 11 7
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	138 2 -	138 2 -
Underwood - - - - - - -	73 12 -	- - -	73 12 -
£.	325 8 -	566 13 7	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - £.			892 1 7
Value of Stones used for Repairs of Roads (*vide* per contra) - - -			6 10 -
Rents of Hartwell Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - -			252 1 4
Total Receipt from Salcey Wood - - - £.			1,150 12 11
Carried forward - - - £.			33,637 18 4

...s, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

...e Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* Cr.

| | | |

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Wood

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of th

	£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward - - -	33,637 18 4	479,055 18
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*		
TO DELAMERE WOODS:—(*Chester.*)		
Sales of Produce by Private Contract:	£. s. d.	
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	887 - 7	
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - - - -	160 3 4	
Bark (105 tons) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	521 18 2	
Poles - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	61 17 3	
Oak Cropwood - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9 18 -	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	9 17 8	
Plants - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15 - -	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	1,665 15 -	
Value of Timber, &c., used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -	3 10 -	
Rent of Land, Hondslough Farm, &c. - - - - - - - -	3,490 12 -	
Net Rent received in respect of Old and New Pale Farms - - - - -	55 4 1	
Received for Timber cut down for Railway Purposes - - - - -	60 12 -	
Total Receipt from Delamere Woods - - - £.		5,275 13 1
Carried forward - - - £.		38,913 11 5 479,055 18

sts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	24,887 11 8	59,551 19 9
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
Delamere Woods:——(*Chester.*)			£. s. d.		
Planting, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -			Nil.		
—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:					
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough, Salcey, and Delamere Woods, applicable to Delamere Woods) -	200 - -				
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - -	30 - -				
Ditto, Allowance for Fuel - - -	15 - -	245 - -			
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - -	54 15 6				
Ditto Allowance in lieu of House and Land - - - - - -	20 - -	74 15 6			
Woodman (at 2 *s.* per diem) - - - - - -		31 6 -			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		351 1 6			
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - -	248 - 3				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	69 7 6	317 7 9			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:					
Labour - - - - -	138 13 9				
Materials and Artificers' Bills	1 14 6	140 8 3			
		457 16 -			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -		20 - 3			
Provender for Horses - - - - - -		46 1 9			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		4 7 -			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		36 15 5			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -		90 17 8			
Compassionate Allowances - - - -		86 - -			
Allowed to Tenants of the Abbey and Organsdale Farms, &c., in relief of Rents - -		1,608 4 2			
		1,892 6 3			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			2,701 3 9		
Total Expenditure for Delamere Woods - - - £.				2,701 3 9	
			Carried forward - - - £.	27,588 15 5	59,551 19 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woo

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward - - -		38,913 11 5	479,055 18
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*			
TO CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):——(*Durham.*)			
Sales of Produce - - - - - - - - - - -	Nil.		
Rent of Land, Cottages, and Gardens - - - - -	18 19 7		
Interest of 70*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expended in 1853–54 on Drainage of Land - - - - -	4 11 4		
Interest of 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* expended on the Drainage of the Foreman's Lodge - -	– 8 7		
	4 19 11		
A Shooting License - - - - -	14 10 –		
A Fishing License - - - - - -	1 – –		
	15 10 –		
Use of a Watercourse - - - - - - - - -	– 5 –		
Total Receipt from Chopwell Woods - - - £.		39 14 6	
TOTAL RECEIPT from ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS - - £.			38,953 5
		£.	518,009 4

...s, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

... Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	27,588 15 5	59,551 19 9

3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):——(*Durham.*)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I.—Planting, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	Nil.	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:		
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.	
Superintendent - - - - - - -	100 – –	
Total for Salaries and Allowances - £.	100 – –	
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	
Labour - - - - - -	314 10 4	
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	5 11 8	
	320 2 –	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - -	9 13 4	
Rates, Taxes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - -	20 – –	
	29 13 4	
Total for Maintenance and General Management - £.	449 15 4	
Total Expenditure for Chopwell Woods - - - £.	449 15 4	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS - - £.		28,038 10 9
£.		87,590 10 6
CONSOLIDATED FUND:		
Amount paid over to the Exchequer in 1869–70, as Surplus Income - - - - - -		375,000 – –
£.		462,590 10 6
Balance on the 31st March 1870:		
Net Available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 168 to 171 - - - - -		55,418 13 8
£.		518,009 4 2

BALANCE SHEET, explanatory of the NET AVAILABLE BALANCES, at the Commencement and Cl the preceding Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the INCOME of the LAND REVENUE.

BALANCES. 1st April 1869.						LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1870.			
Drs.			*Crs.*				*Drs.*			*C.*
£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.
68,670	15	2	-	-	-	CASH.—Proportion of the Aggregate Cash Balance at the Banks of England, Ireland, and the Royal Bank of Scotland, applicable to Income, as per General Abstract, at pages 186 and 187 - -	51,114	5	4	
						RECEIVERS, &c.				
						W. C. HIGGINS - - - Middlesex, &c. - - - -	—			
						Sir JOHN KIRKLAND - - Bailiwick of St. James's - - -	—			
119	10	-	-	-	-	JOHN HIGGINS - - - York, Lancaster, &c. - - - -	72	19	3	
87	5	6	-	-	-	JOHN CLUTTON - - - Lincoln, Kent, &c. Due by him -	65	8	11	
2,209	16	-				Due by Purchasers	30	17	3	
2	10	7	-	-	-	H. F. DAY - - - Norfolk and Suffolk - - - -	—			
			4	13	8	W. WILKIN - - - Wales, &c. - - - - -	17	15	8	
228	9	7	-	-	-	F. C. SKRIMSHIRE - - Isle of Man - - - - -	69	7	10	
194	14	7	-	-	-	J. A. GAUVAIN - - - Isle of Alderney - - - -	34	5	1	
70	12	3	-	-	-	G. BELLAIRS - - - Ross, &c. - - - - -	79	1	7	
			-	-	5	D. CAMPBELL - - - Galloway, &c. - - - - -	-	1	4	
			1	-	10	J. BERRY - - - - Fife, &c. - - - - - -	—			
						A. J. NAPIER - - - Dunbar - - - - - -	—			
24	5	5	-	-	-	JOHN SPENCE - - - Orkney - - - - - -	23	19	11	
392	10	3	-	-	-	COLLECTORS OF INLAND REVENUE - - - for Ireland (14 in number) - -	527	5	-	
						DEPUTY SURVEYORS, &c.				
92	4	8	-	-	-	Due by him - - L. H. CUMBERBATCH - Due to him - -	-	-		8
56	9	11	-	-	-	Due by Purchasers - New Forest -				
349	13	1	-	-	-	Due by him - - Sir J. CAMPBELL, Bart. - Due by him - -	32	5	1	
578	8	6	-	-	-	Due by Purchasers - Dean Forest, &c. - Due by Purchasers	4,009	9	4	
19	13	2	-	-	-	T. F. BROWN (Deputy Gaveller) - - Mines in Dean Forest -	244	4	3	
17	4	11	-	-	-	G. E. FRANCIS (Receiver and Registrar) - - ditto - - -	28	9	8	
91	18	2	-	-	-	Due by him - - T. LINNELL - Due by him - -	29	12	9	
111	8	9	-	-	-	Due by Purchasers - Delamere Woods, &c. - Due by Purchasers	66	1	5	
12	9	11	-	-	-	W. THOMSON - - Chopwell Woods - - - - -	24	10	9	
908	17	7	-	-	-	Due by him - - W. MENZIES - Due by him - -	698	9	11	
521	4	10	-	-	-	Due by Purchasers - Windsor Parks and Woods - - - Due by Purchasers	371	-	5	
74	5	5	-	-	-	Major Gen. SEYMOUR, Windsor Great Park - - - - -	12	5	4	
74,834	8	3	5	14	11	- - - - - Carried forward - - - - £.	57,551	16	1	8

rests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1869. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1869. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1870. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1870. Crs. £. s. d.
,834 8 3	5 14 11	- - - - Brought forward - - - -	57,551 16 1	8 13 –
		STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.		
		G. AUSTIN - - Shefford with Campton, Bedford -	—	
	4 10 8	C. BENNING - - Dunstable, Bedford - - -	—	
		G. COOPER - - East Dereham, Norfolk - -	—	
47 15 8	- - -	L. H. CUMBERBATCH Lyndhurst, Hants - - -	—	
		W. DUGMORE (Steward) E. JACKSON (Deputy Steward) - - West Walton-cum-Membris, Norfolk	82 3 2	
63 14 2	- - -	J. EADEN - - Burwell Ramseys, Cambridge -	31 8 11	
54 11 7	- - -	J. HAWKINS - - Hitchin, Portman and Foreign, Herts	43 2 2	
56 14 4	- - -	F. SCUDAMORE - - East Farleigh, &c., Kent - -	- -	- 14 4
4 15 –	- - -	J. SECKER - - Egham, Surrey - - - -	8 16 10	
– 3 –	- - -	J. STONE - - - late for Portland, Dorset - -	– 3 –	
1 8 1	- - -	B. WHITE (Collector) Portland, Dorset - - -	– 16 1	
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
	940 – –	PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c. - - - - - - - For Balance of Moneys lodged to meet Expenses connected with Bills in Parliament.	- - -	940 – –
	296 11 9	J. CLUTTON (Surveyor) - - - - - - - - For Balance of Account rendered for Professional Services.	- - -	809 14 10
	75 2 6	HOUSES IN THE REGENT'S QUADRANT (Painting, &c.) - For Balance, standing at the credit of this Account.	- - -	94 5 6
	136 7 11	HOUSES IN CHARLES STREET, SAINT JAMES'S (Restoration Account). For Deposit to meet the Cost of restoration of the Houses Nos. 20 to 24.	- - -	140 14 7
136 7 11	- - -	STOCK THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (Houses in Charles Street, Saint James's). For Deposit of 100 *l.* in the Year 1858, invested in this Stock, the Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 20 to 24.	140 14 7	
	162 16 7	HOUSES IN ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, HAYMARKET - - - For Deposit to meet the Cost of re-building Premises at Nos. 5 and 6.	- - -	168 7 6
162 16 7	- - -	STOCK THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (Houses in St. Alban's Place, Haymarket). For deposit of 140 *l.* in the Year 1864, invested in this Stock, the Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 5 and 6.	168 7 6	
2 3 9	- - -	THE LESSEES OF CHANDOS MEWS - - - - - For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	27 3 9	
11 8 9	- - -	THE LESSEES of CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE MEWS - - For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	11 8 9	
376 7 1	1,621 4 4	- - - - Carried forward - - - £.	58,066 – 10	2,162 9 9

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1869. Drs.			BALANCES, 1st April 1869. Crs.			LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1870. Drs.			BALANCES, 31st March 1870. Crs.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
75,376	7	1	1,621	4	4	Brought forward	58,066	–	10	2,162	9	
						MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*						
			210	–	–	JAMES RENNIE & Co. Deposit in respect of the permission granted to them to place soil on a piece of land at Eltham, in the County of Kent.	–	–	–	210	–	
80	–	–	–	–	–	J. AND G. POLLARD AND THE WALLASEY LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH. For Amount due on account of Plans and Sections of the Road and Culvert across the North Reserve at Birkenhead.	80	–	–			
			5	–	–	PHILLIPS and others For Balance of Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done to the Lands of Trethurras by mining operations.	–	–	–	5	–	
			50	–	–	JOHN HIGGINBOTHOM and others For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done to Land within the Manor of Bewdley, Worcester, by mining operations.	–	–	–	50	–	
			20	–	–	W. G. ROBERTS For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Minerals in the County of Merioneth.	–	–	–	20	–	
			30	–	–	R. FORSTER and others For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Gold in the County of Cork.	–	–	–	30	–	
			25	–	–	F. M. JENNINGS and others For Deposit in respect of a License to be granted to them to search for Gold in the County of Wicklow.	–	–	–	25	–	
			60	–	–	FREDERICK ACHESON For Deposit in respect of Surface Damage in searching for Gold in the County of Wicklow.	–	–	–	60	–	
			30	–	–	R. ROWE For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done at Kirk Manghold, Isle of Man, by mining operations.	–	–	–	30	–	
	–	4	8	–	–	S. Y. M'CULLOCH For Balance of Account of Improvements on Crown Estates in the County of Caithness.		–	4	8		
75,456	11	9	2,051	4	4	Carried forward £.	58,146	5	6	2,592	9	

rests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1869. Drs.			BALANCES, 1st April 1869. Crs.			LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1870. Drs.			BALANCES, 31st March 1870. Crs.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
56	11	9	2,051	4	4	Brought forward	58,146	5	6	2,592	9	9
						MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*						
			829	8	10	HAINAULT FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43). For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Hainault Forest, reserved for Appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 177.)	-	-	-	811	3	10
						STOCK, THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES, Hainault Forest Disafforestation. For Balance invested in the Purchase of 850 *l.* in this Stock.	790	10	-			
			1,953	8	1	WHITTLEWOOD FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42). For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Whittlewood Forest, reserved for Appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 177.)	-	-	-	1,825	8	1
						STOCK, THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES, Whittlewood Forest Disafforestation. For Balance invested in the Purchase of 2,000 *l.* in this Stock.	1,860	-	-			
			3	4	-	WINDSOR, STAINES, AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY - For Balance of Lodgment in discharge of Expenses of constructing a Gate and Piers from Richmond Green into the Old Deer Park at Richmond.	-	-	-	3	4	-
			333	13	8	PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35 *et seq.*) For Balance due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for Income Tax collected in the Department.	-	-	-	145	16	2
56	11	9	5,170	18	11	£.	60,796	15	6	5,378	1	10
			70,285	12	10	- {NET AVAILABLE BALANCES brought to Account at pages 138 and 167 - - -} -	-	-	-	55,418	13	8
56	11	9	75,456	11	9	£.	60,796	15	6	60,796	15	6

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the
for the Year ended on the

"THE MINES
(Per Act 29 &

Dr.

RECEIPT.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ISLE OF MAN.	TOTAL.
TO RENTS AND ROYALTIES, Viz.:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears, 1st April 1869, viz.:					
Recoverable	3,721 – 9	14 10 –	1 – –	210 5 5	3,946 16 2
Irrecoverable	—	—	—	—	—
Charge for the Year 1869-70	33,984 7 1	24 10 –	18 10 –	8,996 11 4	43,023 18 5
Total Sums Receivable £.	37,705 7 10	39 – –	19 10 –	9,206 16 9	46,970 14 7
Deduct,—					
Allowances for short Workings	202 16 6	- -	- -	- -	202 16 6
Rents and Royalties Discharged	624 15 8	- -	- -	- -	624 15 8
Repayments and Remissions	492 2 8	- -	- -	- -	492 2 8
Arrears on the 31st March 1870, viz.:					
Recoverable	2,219 13 3	6 – –	5 – –	915 16 4	3,146 9 7
Irrecoverable	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions £.	3,539 8 1	6 – –	5 – –	915 16 4	4,466 4 5
Difference,—being Rents and Royalties received in 1869-70	34,165 19 9	33 – –	14 10 –	8,291 – 5	42,504 10 2
Licenses for Tramways and Certificates, Dean Forest Mines	4 19 –	- -	- -	- -	4 19 –
£.	34,170 18 9	33 – –	14 10 –	8,291 – 5	
				£.	42,509 9 2

s, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

issioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues,
March 1870, on Account of—

COUNT."
ct. c. 62.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ISLE OF MAN.	TOTAL.
EXPENSES OF LOCAL MANAGEMENT:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
es and Expenses of Receivers, - - - - - - -	2,320 6 7	1 13 –	– 3 10	414 11 –	2,736 14 5
ental Expenses of Receivers, &c.	138 19 8	– 6 –	– – 6	10 3 8	149 9 10
ys, Plans, &c. - - - -	112 7 –	- -	- -	- -	112 7 –
rty Tax allowed - - -	428 1 6	– 4 1	- -	- -	428 5 7
ions to Schools, &c. - -	- -	- -	- -	40 16 10	40 16 10
llaneous Payments - - -	9 13 3	- -	- -	- -	9 13 3
£.	3,009 8 –	2 3 1	– 4 4	465 11 6	
				£.	3,477 6 11

CAPITAL OF THE LAND REVENUE:	£. s. d.	
For Transfer, under the 2nd section of the Crown Lands Act, 1866, of a Moiety of the Net Receipt (£. 39,032. 2. 3.), on this Account - - -	19,516 1 1	
Deduct,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector out of Vote of Parliament, for the Year ended 31st March 1870 (*vide* page 183)	400 – –	
(*Vide* "Capital" Account at page 134.)		19,116 1 1
INCOME OF THE LAND REVENUE:		
For Transfer of the Residue of the Net Receipt, as above - - - -	19,516 1 2	
Add,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector for the Year ended 31st March 1870, charged against "Capital," as above -	400 – –	
(*Vide* "Income" Account at page 140.)		19,916 1 2
	£.	42,509 9 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's W

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which In

[*Vide* the foreg

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Source General
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
138	Crown Rents, &c. - -	292,830 15 5	25,861 6 5	43,990 10 11	2,873 2 10	427 16 10	—
140	The Mines Account - -	*15,980 15 5	15 8 6	7 2 10	3,912 14 5	—	—
142	Fines on Renewal of Crown Leases - - - -	1,132 10 –	—	—	—	—	—
142	Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, Surveys, &c. -	3,889 19 7	48 3 –	43 10 6	69 12 6	—	—
142	Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland - - -	- - -	- - -	971 1 4	—	—	—
142	Sales of Produce of Crown Estates - - - -	1,648 19 8	—	—	—	—	—
144	Interest of Money - -	279 13 6	250 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,771 2
144	Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold - - -	1,170 18 –	4 18 5	—	—	—	—
146	Rolls Estate - - -	432 5 –	—	—	—	—	—
146	Kensington Estate - -	16 – 9	—	—	—	—	—
148	Miscellaneous Receipts - -	2,978 3 9	4 11 4	665 7 3	8 15 3	5 3 5	—
	£.	320,355 1 1	26,184 19 2	45,677 12 10	6,864 5 –	433 – 3	1,771 2
	£.						401,286 1 2
150	Windsor Parks and Woods - - - - - -	£.					7,484 4 3
166	Royal Forests and Woodlands - - - - -	£.					38,953 5 11

* *Note.*—Total for England and Wales - - - £. 15,580 15 5
Add,—Salary of the Mineral Inspector - - 400 – –
£. 15,980 15 5

ts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

en derived in the Year ended on the 31st of March 1870.
nts for Details.]

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and per-centage of Receivers and Stewards of Manors	6,627 3 5	1,596 9 5	899 7 7	322 7 2	50 – –	—
Incidental Expenses of Receivers and Stewards of Manors	512 8 3	68 15 4	64 1 8	10 15 8	1 1 10	—
Surveys, Plans, &c. of Crown Property	3,345 9 –	123 1 7	—	—	—	—
Repairs, &c. of Crown Estates	2,264 17 11	234 5 8	2 18 11	571 – –	56 5 6	—
Repayment to Capital for Advances for Permanent Improvements	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,405 2 9
Allowances to Crown Tenants	229 3 4	—	—	—	—	—
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants	5,505 18 11	540 6 1	977 19 9	—	—	—
Rates and Taxes on Crown Property, or Donations in lieu thereof	1,082 5 11	529 2 4	12 7 6	- - -	– 9 5	—
Rolls Estate	25 12 9	—	—	—	—	—
Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends, and Allowances	476 3 4	261 19 9	- - -	30 17 2	—	—
Donations to Churches, Schools, Institutions, &c.	6,352 9 10	8 7 6	- - -	26 3 2	—	—
Miscellaneous Payments	3,020 – 8	558 10 4	730 14 7	78 13 5	335 13 –	—
£.	29,441 13 4	3,920 18 –	2,687 10 –	1,039 16 7	443 9 9	1,405 2 9

	£.	38,938 10 5
Windsor Parks and Woods	£.	20,613 9 4
Royal Forests and Woodlands	£.	28,038 10 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c.—*cont^d.*

Unavailable Balances due to Income.

STATEMENT, in detail, of Advances out of the Income of the Land Revenue to the Trustees of various Roads; together with the Dates at which the Advances were made, and the Amounts remaining due on the 31st March 1870.

TO WHOM ADVANCED.	DATE OF ADVANCE.	AMOUNT of Advance.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Trustees of the Derwent and Shotley Bridge Roads	29 September - 1834	200 – –	
	17 November - „	200 – –	
	25 February - 1835	200 – –	
	8 July - - „	200 – –	
	31 August - „	200 – –	
			1,000 – –
The Trustees of the Hollington and Hastings Road	29 June - - 1836	100 – –	
	8 May - - 1837	200 – –	
	11 June - - 1838	100 – –	
	4 February - 1839	100 – –	
			500 – –
The Trustees of the Dean Forest Roads	1796, 1799, and 1800	10,645 – –	
	1828	200 – –	
	1829	200 – –	
	1831	100 – –	
	15 February - 1841	500 – –	
	31 March - - 1841	2,500 – –	
	21 April - - 1841	2,000 – –	
			16,145 – –
Total of "Unavailable Balances" on the 31st March 1870 - £.			17,645 – –

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870, under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, intituled "An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of *Hainault*, in the County of *Essex*."

Dr. (*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance amounting to £. 811. 3. 10. (shown in Income Balance Sheet at page 171). The Balance standing at the Credit of this Account has arisen from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly standing upon the Allotments awarded to the Commoners, &c.) *Cr.*

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1869 - - - - - -	829 8 10	—
To Dividends of Stock - - - - - - - - -	12 15 –	—
To Cash Account:		
£. 790. 10. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per Contra) - - - - - -	- -	850 – –
£.	842 3 10	850 – –

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Compensation Allowance paid to an Underkeeper -	31 – –	—
By Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities: Cost of 850 *l.* Stock purchased (*vide* per Contra) -	790 10 –	—
By Balances on the 31st March 1870, reserved for appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, viz.:		
1st. Cash - - - - - - - - - -	20 13 10	—
2nd. Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities -	- -	850 – –
£.	842 3 10	850 – –

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870, under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, intituled "An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of *Whittlewood*, otherwise *Whittlebury*."

Dr. (*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance amounting to £. 1,825. 8. 1. (shown in Income Balance Sheet at page 171). The Balance standing at the Credit of this Account has arisen from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly standing upon the Allotments awarded to the Commoners, &c.) *Cr.*

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1869 - - - - - -	1,953 8 1	—
To Dividends of Stock - - - - - - - - -	30 – –	—
To Cash Account:		
£. 1860. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per Contra) - - - - - - - -	- -	2,000 – –
To Cash Balance on the 31st March 1870 - - - -	34 11 11	—
£.	2,018 – –	2,000 – –

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Compensation Allowances paid to Verderers and Keepers	158 – –	—
By Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities: Cost of 2,000 *l.* Stock purchased (*vide* per Contra) -	1,860 – –	—
By Balance on the 31st March 1870, reserved for appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, viz.:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - -	- -	2,000 – –
£.	2,018 – –	2,000 – –

III.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1870,
" DRAINING, or otherwise
Per Act 8 & 9

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Exchequer Bills £. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1869, viz.:			
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 186 -	310 16 5		
2nd. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest - - - - - - - - - - -	2 2 6		
		312 18 11	
3rd. Exchequer Bills - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	6,000 - -
To Receipt:	£. s. d.		
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Account, at p. 162) - - - - - - - -	20 - -		
Interest of Exchequer Bills - - - - - - -	158 12 2		
		178 12 2	
To Exchequer Bill Account:			
£. 700., Proceeds of Sale of Exchequer Bills (*vide* per Contra) - - -		705 9 -	
To Balance on 31st March 1870, viz.:			
Cash due to the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest - - - -		16 18 8	
	£.	1,213 18 9	6,000 - -

IV.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1870
"The Fund for the Payment of Stipends to the Officiating Ministers of the Parish
the County of York,"

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s.
To Balance on the 1st April 1869, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being - - - - - - - - - -	8,333 6 8		
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
		- - -	16,666 13
To Dividends of Stock:			
Dividends on £. 16,666. 13. 4. for the Year ended 5th January 1870 (less Income Tax) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		489 11 8	
	£.	489 11 8	16,666 13

...rests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

...Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the ...n Account of—

...nproving the NEW FOREST,"

...ict. c. 93.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash. £. s. d.	Exchequer Bills. £. s. d.
EXPENDITURE	1,089 1 2	
CASH ACCOUNT:		
£. 705. 9., value of Exchequer Bills sold (*vide* per Contra)	- - -	700 - -
BALANCE on the 31st March 1870, viz.:		
Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 187	124 17 7	
Exchequer Bills	- - -	5,300 - -
£.	1,213 18 9	6,000 - -

Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the ...t Account of—

...HURCHES of NEWBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton, and of SUNK ISLAND, in ...r Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.
STIPENDS OF OFFICIATING MINISTERS, viz.:			
Parish Church of Newborough, County of Northampton:			
Rev. H. Butler, Stipend for the Year to 5th January 1870 (less Income Tax)	244 15 10		
Parish Church of Sunk Island, County of York:			
Rev. Thomas Sutton, Stipend for the Year to 5th January 1870 (less Income Tax)	244 15 10		
		489 11 8	
BALANCE on the 31st March 1870, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
		- - -	16,666 13 4
£.		489 11 8	16,666 13 4

...).

V.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissione
31st March 187

"The Fund for Maintaining and Repairing the Fabrics of the CHURCHES of Christchurch
Per Act 5 &

Dr.

RECEIPT.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
To Balance on the 1st April 1869, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balances, as per General Abstract, at page 186 -	68 13 8	- -	39 5 7	- -	36 12 9	- -	31 9 6	—
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6
To Receipt:								
Dividends of Stock - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	—
Cash - - - £.	78 13 8	- -	49 5 7	- -	46 12 9	- -	41 9 6	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6

ts, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

ler Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
Account of—

y Trinity, St. Paul, and Cinderford, in DEAN FOREST, in the County of Gloucester,"
. c. 65.

Cr.

XPENDITURE.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
PENDITURE in 1869–70 -	6 17 10	- -	7 11 –	- -	2 3 9	- -	14 – –	—
LANCE on the 31st March 1870, viz.:								
. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 187 - - -	71 15 10	- -	41 14 7	- -	44 9 –	- -	27 9 6	—
1. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
Cash - - - £.	78 13 8	- -	49 5 7	- -	46 12 9	- -	41 9 6	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

VI.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissione
31st March 187

Vote, "SALARIES AND EXPENSES in the Office of Woods, &c

Dr. (P

The Unexpended Balance shown on the Account of Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in

	£.	s.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 26):		
To Amount granted for the Service of the year 1869-70 (per Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 93), and issued from the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	27,227	-
Carried forward - - - £.	27,227	-

…s, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

…er Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the …count of—

…n the Office of the Land Revenue, Records, and Inrolments."
…propriation Act.) *Cr.*

…of Woods, &c.," for the Year ended 31st March 1869, has been surrendered.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 26):		
ALARIES, &c.:		
…ommissioners (2 in number)	2,400 – –	
…rincipal Clerks (2 in number)	1,393 8 2	
…enior - ditto (3 in number)	1,437 19 10	
…ssistant ditto (8 in number)	3,013 9 1	
…upplementary Clerks, 1st Division (3 in number)	681 14 9	
…upplementary Clerks, 2nd Division (8 in number)	1,217 5 10	
…hief Mineral Inspector (*vide* "The Mines Account" at page 173)	800 – –	
…rchitect	850 – –	
…eceiver General	700 – –	
…ssistant to Receiver General	400 – –	
…ook-keeper	568 17 9	
…rawing Clerk	200 – –	
…ffice-keeper	130 – –	
…essengers (4 in number)	367 3 11	
		14,159 19 4
For the Office in Dublin:		
…nior Clerk	465 – –	
…ssistant Clerk	348 15 –	
…pplementary Clerk	200 – –	
		1,013 15 –
…Y OF PERSONS temporarily Employed:		
…nd Revenue Department, England (including Copies of Maps, &c.)	629 14 9	
Ditto - - - - Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Channel Islands, Royal Forests and Woodlands	449 16 2	
…ook-keeping Department	74 2 –	
…uit-rent Office, Dublin	119 8 9	
		1,273 1 8
…CIDENTAL EXPENSES:		
…rvants' Wages and Sundries	415 2 7	
…ontingencies of the Office in Ireland	101 19 11	
		517 2 6
Carried forward - - - £.		16,963 18 6

VI.—An Account, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Maj

Dr.

Civil Service Estimates (Class 2, Vote 26)—*continued.*	£.
Brought forward - - -	27,227
£.	27,227

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870—*continued.*

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870, &c.—*continued.*

Cr.

Civil Service Estimates (Class 2, Vote 26)—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	- - -	16,963 18 6
By Legal Branch:		
Salaries:		
Solicitor	1,800 - -	
Four Clerks	1,063 12 6	
		2,863 12 6
Incidental Expenses:		
Solicitor (Office of Woods, &c.), Disbursements	2,746 1 9	
Solicitor in Ireland	97 5 7	
Other Legal Expenses, Agents' Bills, Costs of Local Inquiries, and other Law Costs:		
England	35 16 4	
Wales	3 11 6	
Scotland	54 15 3	
Isle of Man	10 10 4	
		2,948 - 9
		22,775 11 9
By Office of the Land Revenue, Records, and Inrolments:		
Salaries:	£. s. d.	
Keeper of the Records	550 - -	
Deputy Keeper	397 10 -	
Clerk	178 - -	
Messenger	74 15 -	
	1,200 5 -	
Pay of Persons temporarily employed, including the examination and arrangement of Documents proposed to be transferred to the Public Record Office	314 15 -	
Incidental Expenses	8 3 11	
		1,523 3 11
		24,298 15 8
By Balance of the Grant for 1869-70 unexpended on the 31st March 1870, and to be surrendered, viz.:		
Amount undrawn from Exchequer	3,000 - -	
	£. s. d.	
Paymaster General	1,117 2 10	
Less,—Outstanding Claims	687 12 8	
	429 10 2	
In the hands of the Office Keeper (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	23 1 3	
	3,452 11 5	
Less,—Due to the Solicitor (Office of Woods, &c.), Amount expended beyond Imprests for Disbursements	£. s. d. 431 18 4	
Due to the Inland Revenue Department, for Income Tax collected	92 8 9	
	524 7 1	
		2,928 4 4
	£.	27,227 - -

* *Note.*—A very considerable Sum is annually received and credited to the Income of the Land Revenue, as Costs recovered in Crown Suits, and moneys incurred in the preparation of Leases, Conveyances, &c., the Charges in respect of which are, to a great extent, included under this Head of Expenditure.—(*Vide* "Fees for Leases, &c.," at page 142.)

VII.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Her

BALANCES, 1st April 1869.					RECEIPTS.		Page of Account.	TITLES OF TH
SECURITIES.		PERSONS, &c.		CASH.	Securities Purchased.	CASH.		
Exchequer Bills.	Stock.	*Drs.*	*Crs.*					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
—	59,767 2 —	18,055 17 9	177 6 5	55,528 14 10	23 18 1	90,907 1 4	130	- - - CAPITAL (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 &
—	—	6,785 16 7 17,645 — —	5,170 18 11	68,670 15 2	- - - -	447,723 11 4	138	- - - INCOME (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 &
6,000 — —	- - -	2 2 6	- - -	310 16 5	- - - -	178 12 2 705 9 — (Sale of Exchequer Bills.)	178	NEW FOREST DRAINAGE (Per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93) -
—	16,666 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	489 11 8	178	CHURCHES AT SUNK ISLAND AND NEWBOROUGH (Per Act 1 V
—	1,333 6 8	- - -	- - -	176 1 6	- - - -	40 — —	180	CHURCHES IN DEAN FOREST (Per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 65) -
—	—	Balance surrendered —	- - -	Balance surrendered — —	- - - -	27,227 — —	182	VOTE, "SALARIES AND EXPENSES IN THE OFFICE OF WOOD AND INROLMENTS." (Per Appropriation Act) - -
£. 6,000 — —	77,767 2 —	42,488 16 10	5,348 5 4 37,140 11 6 (Net Balance.)	124,686 7 11	23 18 1	567,271 5 6	- -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
	£.	42,488 16 10	42,488 16 10					

1st April 1869.

—	124,686 7 11	CASH - - - -	BALAN
—	37,140 11 6	PERSONS, &c. - -	
77,767 2 —	- - - -	STOCK - - -	
6,000 — —	- - - -	EXCHEQUER BILLS	
£. 83,791 — 1	729,098 4 11		

The foregoing Accounts have been prepared from the Books of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the Entries in which have been founded on Accounts and Vouchers examined in the Department.

Office of Woods, &c., 24 June 1870.

Edwd. Barrauglı.

s Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1870.

OUNTS.	Page of Account.	PAYMENTS. CASH.	PAYMENTS. Securities Sold.	BALANCES, 31st March 1870. CASH.	PERSONS, &c. Drs.	PERSONS, &c. Crs.	SECURITIES. Stock.	SECURITIES. Exchequer Bills.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) - - -	130	113,401 14 8 22 – 10 (Cash invested.)	- - -	33,461 17 4	17,570 15 2	142 – 6	59,791 – 1	—
42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) - - -	133	87,590 10 6 375,000 – – paid into the Consolidated Fund.	- - -	51,114 5 4	9,682 10 2 17,645 – –	5,378 1 10	—	—
- - - - - - - - - -	178	1,089 1 2	700 – – (Exchequer Bills.)	124 17 7	- - - -	16 18 8	- - - -	5,300 – –
0) - - - - - - - - -	178	489 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	16,666 13 4	—
- - - - - - - - -	180	30 12 7	- - -	185 8 11	- - - -	- - - -	1,333 6 8	—
IN THE OFFICE OF LAND REVENUE, RECORDS - - - - - - - - -	182	24,298 15 8	- - -	- - -	3,452 11 5	524 7 1	—	—
- - - - - - - - - - £.		601,922 7 1	700 – –	84,886 9 2	48,350 16 9	6,061 8 1 42,289 8 8 (Net Balance.)	77,791 – 1	5,300 – –
				£.	48,350 16 9	48,350 16 9		

31st March 1870.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CASH - -	84,886 9 2	—
PERSONS, &c. - -	42,289 8 8	—
STOCK - - -	- - - -	77,791 – 1
EXCHEQUER BILLS	- - - -	5,300 – –
£.	729,098 4 11	83,791 – 1

CHARLES GORE, JAMES K. HOWARD. } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

I N D E X

TO

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

[*N.B.*—In this Index the Figures refer to the Page of the Report, or of the Appendix thereto.]

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

DEEP SEA, COAST, AND INLAND FISHERIES,

FOR

1869.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

DEEP SEA, COAST, AND INLAND FISHERIES.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ, EARL SPENCER, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in submitting, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, a Report to your Excellency on the state of the Fisheries for the year 1869, desire to observe that the sea fisheries were intrusted to us only in the month of October of that year. Until its close much time was occupied in organizing the now combined department of Sea and Inland Fisheries, as well as attending to some pressing matters connected with the latter. We were therefore unable to devote as much attention to the sea fisheries as we could have wished.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Hitherto the coast of Ireland was divided into thirty-eight divisions, each answering to the district in charge of the Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard. These officers, in addition to their other duties, furnish an account of the state of the fisheries on their part of the coast in the form of replies to printed queries.

With the view of obtaining the fullest possible information we added some others to the list issued. Our inquiries were particularly framed to ascertain the number of men and craft wholly and partially engaged in fishing, being desirous of furnishing accurate statistics on these points.

Since the last Report of our predecessors considerable changes have taken place in the Coast-guard divisions by amalgamation, the number being reduced from thirty-eight to twenty-nine.

From these twenty-nine divisions, after considerable delay, we received what purported to be returns of the number of men and craft engaged in the fisheries; but these exhibited so enormous a falling off in both since 1868 that we have come to the conclusion that owing to the changes that have occurred in reconstructing the Coast-guard divisions considerable mistakes must have occurred in some of the returns.

As it would not be practicable within the time that remains for presenting this report to correct the inaccuracies, we deem it better not to attempt giving details until our report for 1870.

According to the last report of the late Commissioners of Fisheries, the number of first class craft engaged in the fisheries was stated to be 960; second ditto, 8,224, making a total of 9,184; the number of men employed, 36,944, boys ditto, 2,395.

Just previous to the famine (1846), the number of vessels and boats amounted to 19,883, and men and boys, 113,073. As the above numbers denote, a considerable decline in craft and crews has taken place.

Within the last ten years the decrease in vessels and boats amounts to 2,697, and in men and boys to 10,776. This may be altogether attributed to the famine of 1847 and 1848, and subsequent years of distress.

The fishermen diminished from the same causes as reduced the other portion of the labouring population, in addition to which the reduced demand for fish drove many of those who had hitherto gained a livelihood by fishing to emigrate, or to adopt other occupations. Those who continued to fish had great difficulties to contend with, their impoverished circumstances rendered them for the most part not only unable to procure

improved boats and gear, but made it very difficult for them to keep what they possessed in sufficient repair.

The consequence has been that year by year on the greater part of the coast a deterioration in the craft and gear has been going on, and as both become unserviceable an abandonment of the pursuit generally takes place.

This will account for the decline in numbers, which, with a few exceptions, is observable nearly every year since 1846.

We are disposed to think that the reality as regards the decay of fishing industry is even greater than the late annual returns exhibit. Every boat on the coast, no matter how little engaged in fishing, is registered as a fishing boat, although many of them, owing to the poverty of the owners have almost ceased to be so employed, and are only used for collecting sea-weed, &c. The improved forms we have issued to the Coast-guard will enable us to ascertain with more accuracy the number of boats wholly and partially engaged in fishing.

Although this branch has only been a few months in our charge, still from the information we have derived from our inspection of the coast, as well as from sources on which we could rely for accuracy, we have arrived at the conclusion that no great improvement can be looked for in the sea fisheries until loans are advanced to a portion of the fishermen for the repair and purchase of boats and gear.

On this point we desire to express our entire concurrence with the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Irish Fisheries of 1867. We agree with the Committee that it would be unadvisable to make advances, unless on satisfactory security. We have reason to believe, however, that in many instances such could be obtained. We need offer no better proof of the good, without the risk of loss, that would be likely to be accomplished by judicious loans than the benefit conferred on those fishermen who obtained such accommodation from "the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland," whilst the advances were punctually repaid, without the necessity, except in a very few instances, of applying to the securities.

On assuming the control of the sea fisheries we found prohibitions against trawling existing in most of the bays and estuaries where it could be carried on. One of the alleged reasons for the restrictions against this mode of fishing in the places where it was forbidden, was the injury it was supposed to inflict on line and some other modes of fishing. So far as we could ascertain, the interests intended to be served were not benefited by trawling being proscribed, while much injury was done to fishing enterprise, and the public deprived of a considerable amount of food.

Another of the reasons given for preventing trawling was the damage it was supposed to cause to the ova of the fish, which it was asserted is deposited in bays and estuaries. The great preponderance of scientific opinion, however, appears to be that if such deposit takes place, it is in such situations as cannot be affected by the action of the trawl.

This was proved in the instance of the Herring by the experiments made by direction of the Scotch Fishery Commissioners in the Firth of Forth.

We believe that the herring is the only edible sea fish which it is clearly proved deposits its ova on the sea bottom.

The Report of Her Majesty's Consul-General for Norway for 1869, relative to the investigations of Professor Sars goes far to support the opinion that, with very few exceptions, fish void their ova in the ocean, and that its development takes place whilst floating about.

He states that—

"The ichthyologist, Professor Sars, who has devoted great attention to the fisheries, and sojourned at Loffoden during the fishing season, with a view to the study of the habits and natural instincts of the cod and other fishes, has lately published some notes on the spawning of sea-fish. He declares that it is a mistake to imagine that sea-fish in general cast their roe at the bottom of the sea; that the contrary is the fact, that the operation of spawning takes place on the surface, and that the roe floats about during the period of development.

"He asserts that not only the cod, but also the mackerel spawn in the same manner, a short distance from the shore: and it is, he says, not unfrequent that you will find a variety of fish performing this operation at the time with the mackerel.

"Intermixed with the roe of the mackerel, he declares he has seen the roe of six other kinds of fish; among these the gurnet (*gurmandus*).

"In the spawn of the cod and mackerel, each roe (egg) will be found to contain a drop of oil, which lessens its specific weight so that it is sustained on the surface. This drop of oil is present during the whole period of development. Even after the fry has escaped, the drop of oil will be found in the maternal shell.

"The mackerel, he says, can be distinguished by a yellow spot on the back of the eye, not yet furnished with pigment.

"The theory of Professor Sars is not applicable to all fish, as it is well known that the herring seeks the shore and inner waters, and that the female fish deposits its roe safely amidst the sand and gravel, where it is not easily disturbed."

After full investigations in each locality, we deemed it well to repeal the by-laws

prohibiting trawling in Lough Swilly, Belfast Lough, and the estuary of Kenmare river, adopting every precaution which we deemed necessary to prevent line and other fishermen from being injuriously interfered with.

The time has been so short since we allowed trawling to be resumed in those places that we are not in a position to state positively the result.

No reports of conflicts, however, between trawlers and those pursuing other modes of fishing have reached us, so that we may assume the measures we adopted to insure harmony amongst the various classes of fishermen proved successful.

In consequence of not being authorized to expend money for the collection of statistics, we have found it extremely difficult to obtain reliable information regarding the capture of fish.

On the east coast a large quantity of herrings has been taken, amounting probably to over £150,000 worth. The English and Scotch vessels were, however, the largest gainers by this, owing to their greater number and being better found. The capture of mackerel off Kinsale was also considerable.

The English boats there also greatly outnumbered the Irish; their size, build, and equipment being also much better, with the exception of the small fleet of about twenty belonging to the South of Ireland Fishing Company, who deserve the utmost praise for the admirable manner in which everything connected with their useful and spirited enterprise has been conducted.

Along the other portions of the coast, consisting of fully two-thirds, the same downward tendency as regards men and boats which has been going on for some years is observable, and cannot we believe be arrested unless the means we have suggested be adopted.

We believe the reintroduction of the Crown brand for herrings would prove most advantageous in encouraging curing and facilitating the sale of Irish herrings at distant markets.

The presence of a Government vessel at the fishing grounds during the herring season (same as in Scotland), would be most desirable in order to prevent nets from being shot in the day time, many complaints having reached us of the injury done by the violation of the law in that respect.

As regards the oyster fisheries, we believe the quantity taken to be about the same as for some preceding years, not amounting altogether in value to £50,000.

So far as ascertainable no failure in spatting has taken place on the public beds for the last few years.

The persons having licences for extensive portions of foreshore and sea-bottom for cultivation appear to have done very little towards increasing the supply to the public. In the so-called artificial cultivation by the inclosure system, none of the half-a-dozen attempts have proved successful. As this subject will be fully dealt with by the Royal Commissioners on Irish Oyster Fisheries, we deem it better not to go further into it for the present.

The reports from the Coast-guard officers of the several divisions regarding the conduct of the ordinary coast fishermen are most satisfactory, they are described as sober, orderly, and industrious, and no conflicts appear to have occurred between those pursuing different modes of fishing.

Inland Fisheries.

It was our intention to have held, during 1869, meetings in all the districts in Ireland, to ascertain, from the most reliable sources, the actual state of the fisheries throughout the country. In consequence, however, of an informality in our appointments (the Inspectors appointed under 26 and 27 Victoria, cap. 114), which was discovered early in the year, and which was only set right after the Act 32nd Victoria, cap. 9, was passed on the 15th May, when your Excellency was pleased to reappoint us, our proceedings were very much curtailed; and as immediately afterwards another Act, 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 92, was passed, amalgamating the Deep Sea, Oyster, and Salmon Fisheries Departments, which provided for the appointment of a third Inspector, we abstained until his appointment from any active proceedings, and limited our duties as far as possible to the ordinary routine of the Department.

Although this will necessarily prevent our making, in the present instance, as full a report as we could have wished, still, having been able to hold inquiries in some of the districts, and investigated the subject generally, we are enabled to state that the salmon fisheries during 1869 were most prosperous, and the marked increase in the breeding stock in the various rivers during the winter gives every hope of further progress.

It will be seen, on reference to the Appendix, that the quantity of salmon captured in 1869 was far greater than in the preceding year; and if the quantity exported to the London and Liverpool markets may be taken as a criterion, it must have been much in excess of the quantity captured in any year for several years past. The quantity to Liverpool being 11,086 boxes; and to London, 8,880 boxes, the former being greater than in any year for the last ten years.

The knowledge that the quantity of breeding fish in the different rivers has increased justifies us in sanguine expectations as to the future, and that, with efficient protection, we may confidently look forward to the salmon fisheries of Ireland becoming of very much greater value than even they are at present.

It is believed that offences against the Salmon Fishery Laws are on the decrease; and now that a new Act has just been passed prohibiting the exportation of salmon from the United Kingdom before the 30th April, there will be less inducement to violate the law by capturing unclean fish at the beginning of the year than heretofore.

The legislation during the past year will, it is expected, prove of much benefit to the Fisheries. In the 32nd Victoria, cap. 9, the clause which places mills which derive their water-power from rivers frequented by salmon, under the provisions of the 76th section, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, will be found of great advantage in some cases. Owners and occupiers of mills are now required, unless they prove to the satisfaction of the Inspectors that it would be injurious to the water power, to erect gratings on the head and tail races of their mills, thus excluding salmon altogether from their mill-races and premises.

Although we do not for a moment say that in all the mills situated upon salmon rivers it was usual to take fish, yet there is little doubt that in certain of them quantities of salmon were regularly taken; the clause referred to therefore will be beneficial to the fisheries, whilst by a judicious exercise of the authority placed in our hands to give exemption from the operation of the Acts when necessary, no injury will be inflicted upon the milling interests, and the agitation which has been got up in opposition to the clause will cease, when a little more experience is obtained by mill owners.

In 32nd and 33rd Victoria, cap. 92, the tenth section directs us to make local and other inquiry into the necessity and expediency of altering, amending, or repealing any definition of the boundaries of the mouths or estuaries of rivers, or any by-laws heretofore made, or of making new definitions or new by-laws relating to the fisheries in Ireland, subject to the approval of your Excellency in Council, and an appeal to your Excellency in like manner.

The 15th section gives us the same power in regard to altering the close season for rods as was previously possessed in regard to all other engines.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of this provision. It has for some time been felt that the open season for rods from the 1st February to 1st November was in many places too long, and that it led in such places to the destruction of quantities of spent fish in the early portion and of full or spawning fish at the end of the season.

We trust in time to be able so to arrange the seasons as to prove of benefit to the fisheries.

The 16th section imposes a penalty of £50 and forfeiture of engine upon the use of fixed engines of any kind without certificates under the 6th section of the Act 26 and 27 Vic., c. 114.

The 17th section provides that rod licences shall not be transferable, but be available only for the person named in the licence. This has been long wanted, and will prevent the use of one licence by several persons.

The 19th section removes all doubts as to the appropriation of penalties under the Fishery Acts, as it provides that one-third of the sum levied is to be paid to the person who shall be the means of bringing to justice any person committing an offence against the provisions of the Acts, the remainder to the Board of Conservators.

One of the great difficulties the Fisheries have had to contend with is scarcity of funds for the proper protection of the rivers; this it is difficult to get over, but it is a question which we think deserves the consideration of the several Boards of Conservators.

As every legitimate means must be resorted to to provide funds for the purposes of protection, we may mention that it would appear to us that in many districts a greater amount should have been received than appears to have been paid from the owners of valuable several fisheries, viz., the difference in amount between the actual sums payable for licence duty, and the amount of £10 per cent. upon the Poor Law Valuation, as provided for by section 23 of 11 & 12 Vic., chap. 92; and 7th section 13 & 14 Vic., chap. 88. This subject will receive our attention during the present year.

Again, on the subject of the amount of duty paid for licences on rods, the charge in

all districts throughout Ireland should be the same, viz., £1 for each licence. We are strongly of this opinion, and trust that in any future legislation it may be provided for.

Whether it would not be found beneficial to appoint fewer water-bailiffs during the close seasons—paying those employed a higher rate of remuneration—is a matter we must leave to the better judgment of Boards of Conservators and others interested. At present it is believed by many, that a large number of the temporary water-bailiffs are not to be relied on, and if they do not actually connive at, certainly fail to check the poaching that sometimes prevails.

In making the last remark we wish it to be understood that we do not consider there are more than sufficient water-bailiffs employed during the close season; on the contrary, we would prefer to see double the number of respectable reliable men; but in the choice between a considerable number of doubtful men, with very small salaries, and a smaller number more carefully selected of better paid, efficient, and trustworthy men, we cannot help expressing our belief in the latter as being the most advantageous.

In conclusion, we think it our duty to express to your Excellency our sense of the importance and value of the assistance which we have generally received from the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the officers and men of the Coast-guard, and our acknowledgments are especially due to the heads of each Department, for the way in which they have always aided us, when any special action was required in support of the Fishery laws.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

JOHN ALOYSIUS BLAKE.
THOMAS F. BRADY.
JOS. HAYES.

ALAN HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries,
12, *Ely-place, Dublin,*
8th August, 1870.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

APPEN

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different Districts in Irelan Fisheries; compiled from the Schedule of Close Seasons, published by the Commissioners of Fish Close Season in each Fishery.

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.
1. Dublin,	Skerries to Wicklow.	From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 31st July and 16th January. For remainder of District, between 31st Aug. and 16th Feb.
2. Wexford,	Wicklow to Kiln Bay, East of Bannow Bay.	Between 15th September and 9th April.
3. Waterford,	Kiln Bay to Helvick Head.	„ 15th September and 3rd March, save for Electoral Division which is 31st August and 16th February.
4. Lismore,	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	„ 15th September and 3rd March.
5. Cork,	Ballycotton to Galley Head.	„ 15th August and 16th February for Electoral Division A (betw Ballycotton and Barry's Head). „ 31st August and 1st March, for Electoral Division B (betw Barry's Head and Galley Head).
6[1]. Skibbereen,	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	„ 15th September and 1st April.
6[2]. Bantry,	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	„ Do. do.
6[3]. Kenmare,	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	„ Do. do.
7. Killarney,	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Blaskets.	„ 31st July and 16th January, save Rivers Maine, Ferta, Valencia, Inny, and Waterville, and their Tri taries. Maine, Ferta or Valencia, Inny, and Tributaries, 15th September to May. Waterville and its Tributaries, 16th July and 1st January.
8. Limerick,	Dunmore to Hags Head.	Between 12th August and 12th February; but between Kerry Head a Dunmore Head, 14th September and 1st April, save Rivers Cash Feale, and Geale, and their Tributaries. For Rivers Cashen, Feale and Geale and their Tributaries, between 1 August and 1st May.
9. Galway,	Hags Head to Slyne Head.	Between 19th August and 16th February.
10[1]. Ballinakill,	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point.	„ 31st August and 16th February.
10[2]. Bangor,	Pigeon Point to Benwee Head.	„ Do. do.
11. Ballina,	Benwee to Coonamore.	„ 19th August and 4th February.
12. Sligo,	Coonamore to Mullaghmore.	„ 19th August and 4th February, save Sligo River, which is 3 July and 16th January.
13. Ballyshannon,	Mullaghmore to Rossan.	„ 19th August and 4th February.
14. Letterkenny,	Rossan to Malin Head.	„ 19th August and 4th Feb., and one mile above Tideway.
15[1]. Londonderry,	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	„ 31st August and 15th April.
15[2]. Coleraine,	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	„ 19th August and 4th February.
16. Ballycastle,	Portrush to Donaghadee.	„ Do. do.
17. Drogheda,	Donaghadee to Skerries.	„ 19th August and 12th February, from Skerries to Round Tow at Dromiskin, north of Castlebellingham; but between 1 August and 1st April, from Round Tower at Dromiskin Donaghadee.

NOTE.—The 21st section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery.
WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON.—By the 20th section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

y Statute Law, or the Order of the late Special Commissioners, or the Inspectors of Irish
e 21st sec. of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, which requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days

Fresh Water.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	No. and Name of District.
owth to Dalkey Island, between 31st d 1st Feb. nder of Dist. between 31st Aug. & 1st March.	15th October and 2nd April. 28th September and 16th March.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	10th Dec. 1861.	1. Dublin.
15th September and 9th April.	30th September and 18th March.	30th Sept. and 1st March.	15th Feb. 1870.	2. Wexford.
15th September and 3rd March.	28th September and 16th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	6th Dec. 1860.	3. Waterford.
15th September and 3rd March.	9th October and 27th March.		30th Dec. 1858.	4. Lismore.
15th Sept. and 1st April, for Electoral C.	9th October and 27th March.		20th June, 1868.	5. Cork.
31st August and 1st April, for Electoral D.	15th October and 2nd April.		22nd June, 1859.	
15th September and 1st April.	15th October and 2nd April.		7th Feb. 1856.	6[1]. Skibbereen.
Do. do.	Do. do.		,,	6[2]. Bantry.
Do. do.	Do. do.		,,	6[3]. Kenmare.
Tidal.	Same as Netting.	30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Maine, Laune, Carra, and Tributaries.	21st April, 1870.	7. Killarney.
Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Maine and Tributaries, 30th Sept. and 1st March.		
Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Laune, Carra, and Tributaries, 30th Sept. & 16th Jan.		
12th August and 12th February; but for Divisions C and D, 12th August and 1st ve Rivers Cashen, Feale, and Geale, and butaries); and Rivers between Kerry Dunmore Head, 14th Sept. and 1st Apl. Feale, Geale, and Cashen, 12th August May.*	14th September and 1st March, save Feale, Geale, and Cashen, and Rivers between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 14th October and 1st April.	1st November to 1st February.	19th Feb. 1853. 30th July, 1856.	8. Limerick.
	Feale, Geale, and Cashen, 15th October and 1st May.		28th Dec. 1859.	
9th August and 16th February.	28th September and 16th March.		6th Jan. 1868.	9. Galway.
31st August and 1st March.	Do. do.		14th July, 1849.	10[1]. Ballinakill.
Do. do.	Do. do.		,,	10[2]. Bangor.
9th August and 4th February.	19th August and 4th February or Salmon; 28th September and 16th March for Trout.		,,	11. Ballina.
9th August and 4th February, save Sligo River, which is 31st July and 16th January.	28th September and 16th March; and for Drumcliffe River and Glencar Lake, 15th October and 2nd April.		11th Dec. 1867. 2nd Sept. 1857. 23rd Aug. 1861	12. Sligo.
th August and 4th February.	Between 19th Aug. and 4th Feb. for Salmon; but between 28th Sept. and 1st March for Trout; and for River Inver and all Rivers running into the Sea between Rossan Point and Muckross Point, between 28th Sept. and 16th March; and for River Bundrowes and Lough Melvin, between 15th September and 3rd March.		27th Aug. 1858. 17th Apr., 1860. 24th Nov. 1860.	13. Ballyshannon.
3th August and 1st March.	28th September and 16th March.		2nd Sept. 1857.	14. Letterkenny.
1st August and 15th April.	28th September and 15th April.		27th Jan. 1862.	15[1]. Londonderry
th August and 1st March.	28th September and 16th March.†		15th Dec. 1856.	15[2]. Colerainc.
Do. do.	28th September and 16th March.		15th Dec. 1856.	16. Ballycastle.
9th August and 12th Feb. from Skerries Tower at Dromiskin, north of Castle- m; but between 19th Aug. and 1st April, nd Tower at Dromiskin to Donaghadee.	28th September and 16th March.		26th Dec. 1867.	17. Drogheda.

ason for Fixed Engines for the capture of Eels, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is between the 21st Januar and on all other Rivers in the Limerick District between 31st December and 1st July in year following.
Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh, 29th September and 1st March.

APPENDIX, Nos. 2 & 3.

APPENDIX,

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets or Draft Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
2. Wexford,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
3. Waterford,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
4. Lismore,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
5. Cork,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
6[1]. Skibbereen,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[2]. Bantry,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
6[3]. Kenmare,	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
7. Killarney,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
8. Limerick,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
9. Galway,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10[1]. Ballynakill,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10[2]. Bangor,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
11. Ballina,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
12. Sligo,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
13. Ballyshannon,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
14. Letterkenny,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15[1]. Londonderry,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15[2]. Coleraine,	0 10 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	Trammel Nets, 1 0 0	2 0 0
16. Ballycastle,	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
17. Drogheda,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0

APPE

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOA

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1868.															1868. Amount of Licence Duty.	1868. Per-centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1868. Total Amount received.
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets, or Draft Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin,	250	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	182 0 0	—	182 0 0
2. Wexford,	95	–	–	53	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155 0 0	—	155 0 0
3. Waterford,	322	22	240	15	68	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	24	–	–	–	996 0 0	—	996 0 0
4. Lismore,	351	20	27	3	33	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	434 0 0	40 0 0	474 0 0
5. Cork,	371	4	–	43	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	332 10 0	—	332 10 0
6[1]. Skibbereen,	24	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 10 0	—	25 10 0
6[2]. Bantry,	8	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 0 0	—	24 0 0
6[3]. Kenmare,	28	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	48 0 0	—	48 0 0
7. Killarney,	114	5	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	264 0 0	—	264 0 0
8. Limerick,	366	41	33	94	104	–	20	–	–	26	1	10	153	–	–	–	1,987 10 0	6 10 0	1,994 0 0
9. Galway,	60	4	–	9	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	26	–	–	–	205 10 0	61 0 0	266 10 0
10[1]. Ballynakill,	30	–	–	16	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82 0 0	—	82 0 0
10[2]. Bangor,	24	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78 0 0	—	78 0 0
11. Ballina,	67	2	–	19	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	–	–	–	240 0 0	—	240 0 0
12. Sligo,	16	–	–	18	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	83 0 0	—	83 0 0
13. Ballyshannon,	68	8	–	30	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	20	–	–	–	239 0 0	80 0 0	319 0 0
14. Letterkenny,	49	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	108 15 0	—	108 15 0
15[1]. Londonderry,	94	7	–	35	–	–	3	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	302 0 0	101 0 6	403 0 6
15[2]. Coleraine,	44	1	1	60	–	90	–	2	–	–	–	4	35	–	–	–	411 15 0	78 0 0	489 15 0
16. Ballycastle,	41	–	–	10	–	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	173 0 0	—	173 0 0
17. Drogheda,	138	8	3	57	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	3	62	–	–	–	295 10 0	—	295 10 0
Total,	2560	123	304	587	217	96	29	21	–	35	3	44	350	5	–	8	6,667 0 0	366 10 6	7,033 10 6

The estimate of the average

Salmon Rods, . . 1 mar.	Draft Nets, . . 6 men.	Pole Nets, .	
Cross Lines, . . 2 men.	Drift Nets, . . 5 do.	Bag Nets, .	4
Snap Nets, . . 4 do.	Trammel Nets, . 2 do.	Fly Nets, .	4

2.

Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, January, 1870.

. Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 13 4	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	—
					0 10 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
					0 10 0	—	—	1 0 0
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—
					1 0 0	—	—	—

. 3.

NSERVATORS for the Years 1868 and 1869.

Number and Description of Licences sold in 1869.																1869. Amount of Licence Duty.	1869. Per-centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1869. Total Amount received.	1869. Average No. employed.	Increase or Decrease between 1868 and 1869.			
1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets, or Draft Nets for Poll-n.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.					Increase in Amount.	Decrease in Amount.	Increase in Number employed.	Decrease in Number employed.
																£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
233	2	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159 10 0	—	159 10 0	315	—	22 10 0	–	49
106	–	–	55	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	163 15 0	—	163 15 0	438	8 15 0	—	21	–
282	22	201	18	66	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	22	–	–	–	919 3 4	—	919 3 4	1,632	—	76 16 8	–	197
335	16	30	–	34	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	447 0 0	40 0 0	487 0 0	694	13 0 0	—	–	–
394	8	–	45	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	358 0 0	—	358 0 0	684	25 10 0	—	–	97
24	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 10 0	—	28 10 0	90	3 0 0	—	12	–
14	–	–	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27 0 0	—	27 0 0	71	3 0 0	—	5	–
31	–	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	51 0 0	—	51 0 0	107	3 0 0	—	9	–
126	5	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	273 0 0	—	273 0 0	500	9 0 0	—	21	–
344	36	31	90	80	–	20	–	–	19	1	10	147	–	–	–	1,668 0 0	8 15 0	1,676 15 0	1,943	—	317 5 0	–	196
98	8	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	21	–	228 0 0	34 0 0	262 0 0	211	—	4 10 0	73	–
37	–	–	15	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84 0 0	—	84 0 0	130	2 0 0	—	–	2
23	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86 0 0	—	86 0 0	149	8 0 0	—	17	–
60	–	–	24	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	15	–	–	–	244 0 0	—	244 0 0	214	4 0 0	—	–	48
11	–	–	14	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	117	—	3 0 0	–	1
98	7	–	31	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	35	–	327 0 0	19 0 0	306 0 0	375	—	13 0 0	71	–
49	1	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	106 0 0	—	106 0 0	111	—	2 15 0	–	15
82	6	–	35	–	–	2	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	292 0 0	103 3 0	395 3 0	338	—	7 17 6	11	–
89	2	1	72	–	70	–	2	–	–	–	4	40	–	31	–	466 5 0	51 0 0	517 0 0	792	27 5 0	—	157	–
34	–	–	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	173 0 0	—	173 0 0	154	—	—	3	–
137	5	4	46	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	57	–	–	–	263 5 0	—	263 5 0	564	—	32 5 0	–	77
2581	118	279	602	190	73	27	24	–	30	3	43	288	5	87	6	6,444 8 4	255 18 0	6,660 1 4	9,629	106 19 0	479 19 2	400	682

men employed is made up as follows:—

Stake Nets, . . 4 men.
Head Weirs, . . 1 man.
Box, crib, &c. (every 5) 2 men.

Gap, Eye, &c. . . 2 men.
Sweepers, . . 6 do.

Coghills, . . . 1 man.
Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 do

APPENDIX, No. 4.—AMOUNT of LICENCE DUTY received for the different Fishing Engines for the Year 1869, in each District.

DISTRICT.	Single Rods.	Cross Lines.	Snap Nets.	Draft Nets.	Drift Nets.	Trammel Nets, or Draft Nets for Pollen.	Pole Nets.	Bag Nets.	Fly Nets.	Stake Nets.	Head Weirs.	Box, Crib, &c.	Gap, Eye, &c.	Sweepers.	Coghills.	Loop Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin,	116 10 0	4 0 0	–	39 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	53 0 0	–	–	110 0 0	–	0 15 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	141 0 0	44 0 0	301 10 0	54 0 0	198 0 0	–	–	–	–	120 0 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	14 13 4	–	–	–
Lismore,	168 10 0	32 0 0	45 0 0	–	102 0 0	–	–	10 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	197 0 0	16 0 0	–	135 0 0	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	12 0 0	–	–	16 10 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bantry,	7 0 0	–	–	14 0 0	6 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	15 10 0	–	–	10 10 0	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	15 0 0	–	–
Killarney,	63 0 0	10 0 0	–	180 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 0 0	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	172 0 0	72 0 0	51 0 0	270 0 0	240 0 0	–	40 0 0	–	–	570 0 0	6 0 0	100 0 0	147 0 0	–	–	–
Galway,	98 0 0	16 0 0	–	30 0 0	–	3 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	60 0 0	21 0 0	–	–	–
Ballynakill,	37 0 0	–	–	45 0 0	–	–	2 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangor,	23 0 0	–	–	63 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballina,	66 0 0	–	–	72 0 0	21 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	70 0 0	15 0 0	–	–	–
Sligo,	11 0 0	–	–	42 0 0	–	–	–	20 0 0	–	–	–	–	7 0 0	–	–	–
Ballyshannon,	98 0 0	14 0 0	–	102 0 0	–	–	8 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	–	40 0 0	–	–	35 0 0	–
Letterkenny,	30 0 0	1 0 0	–	39 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30 0 0	–	–	–	6 0 0
Londonderry,	41 0 0	12 0 0	–	105 0 0	–	–	4 0 0	40 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coleraine,	44 10 0	4 0 0	0 15 0	216 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	20 0 0	–	–	–	40 0 0	40 0 0	–	31 0 0	–
Ballycastle,	17 0 0	–	–	36 0 0	–	–	–	120 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drogheda,	68 10 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	92 0 0	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	–	6 0 0	30 0 0	42 15 0	–	–	–
Total,	1,479 0 0	235 0 0	402 5 0	1,671 0 0	567 0 0	73 15 0	54 0 0	240 0 0	–	900 0 0	18 0 0	430 0 0	287 8 4	15 0 0	66 0 0	6 0 0

Appendix, No. 5.

st of Rivers, the Mouths of which have been defined, one hundred and thirty-one in number.

n 22 of 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, enacts "That where the breadth of the mouth or entrance into the sea of any river, the inland portion of which is frequented by Salmon, is less than half a mile, statute measure, at low water of spring tides, it shall "not be lawful for any person whatsoever (save and except the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof) to "place or erect any stake weir or fixed net within one statute mile, seaward, coastwards, or inwards, from or on either "side of the mouth or entrance of any such river into the sea."

ion 44 of 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88, enacts "That it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the owner of a several "fishery within the limits thereof, at any time to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon at the mouth of any river, "where the breadth of such mouth between the banks thereof shall not exceed a quarter of a mile statute measure; and "that it shall not be lawful for any person, save such owner as aforesaid, within such limits as aforesaid, to shoot, draw, "or use any net for taking Salmon within half a mile seaward, or half a mile inwards, or along the coast from the mouth "of any river."

ion 3 of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, enacts "That no bag net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any river, or the estuary "of any river, as such river or estuary has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, or shall be defined by the "Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three statute miles from the mouth of any river, as "defined."

District.	Name of River.
in,	Liffey.
	Dodder.
	Bray.
	Vartry.
ford,	Slaney.
	Owenavarragh or Courtown.
	Inch.
rford,	Suir, Nore, and Barrow.
	Bannow.
ore,	Blackwater.
	Womanagh.
	Tramore or Douglas.
	Lee.
	Owenacurra or Middleton.
	Owenbeg or Carrigaline.
	Argideen.
	Bandon.
ereen,	Roury.
	Ilen.
	Leamawaddra.
	Glengariffe.
ry,	Coomhola or Snave.
	Ouvane or Ballylickey.
	Mealagh or Dunnemark.
	Adrigole.
nare,	Roughty.
	Sheen.
	Finneby.
	Blackwater (Kerry).
	Cloonee.
	Owenshagh.
	Crowanshagh.
	Sneem.
	Currane.
rney,	Inny.
	Carragh.
	Laune.
	Maine.
	Ferta or Valencia.
	Rosbehy.
rick,	Shannon.
	Cashen.
	Deel or Askeaton.
	Fergus.
	Maigue.
	Bunratty.
	Doonbeg.
	Feonagh.
	Glennahoo.
	Scorid.
	Owenmore.
	Clohane.
way,	Corrib.
	Furbogh.
	Spiddle.
	Screeb.
	Ballinahinch.
	Cashla.
	Invermore.
	Owengowla.
	Crumlin.
nakill,	Carrownisky.
	Bundorragha.
	Erriff.
	Culfin.
	Dawros.
Ballinakill,	Derrychorraun.
	Ballinaboy.
Bangor,	Glenamoy.
	Owenmore.
	Owenduff.
	Owengarve.
	Burrishoole.
	Newport.
	Owenwee or Belclare.
	Bunowen or Louisburgh.
Ballina,	Easky.
	Moy.
	Cloonaghmore or Palmerstown.
	Ballingten or Ballycastle.
Sligo,	Drumcliff.
	Sligo.
	Ballisodare.
	Dunmoran.
Ballyshannon,	Glen or Teelin.
	Ballyhadoo or Kilcar.
	Eany-water or Inver.
	Eske.
	Erne.
	Drowes or Bundrowes.
	Duff or Bunduff.
	Oily.
	Fintragh.
	Bungosteen or Loughead.
Letterkenny,	Crann or Buncrana.
	Mill.
	Leanan or Rathmelton
	Swilly.
	Owenmarve.
	Gweebarra.
	Owenea.
	Owentocker.
	Bracky.
	Lackagh.
	Ray.
	Tullaghobegly.
	Glenna.
	Clady.
	Gweedore.
Londonderry,	Foyle.
	Roe.
	Culdaff.
Coleraine,	Bann.
Ballycastle,	Glenarm.
	Glenariffe (Red Bay).
	Dall or Cushendall.
	Glendun or Cushendun.
	Margy or Ballycastle.
	Bush or Bushmills.
Drogheda,	Boyne.
	Glyde and Dee, or Annagassen.
	Fane.
	Castletown or Dundalk.
	Piedmont.
	Quoile.
	Dundrum.
	Shimna or Tollymore.
	Annalong.
	Kilkeel.
	White Water.
	Causeway Water.

Appendix, No. 6.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c.

Appendix, No. 6.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c., relating to the Fisheries of Ireland.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	TRAWLING.
Belfast Lough, (27th Nov., 1869.)	Prohibiting the use of Trawl Nets in that part of the Lough of Belfast comprised within a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, to Rockport, in the County of Down, between the hours of Six o'clock in the evening and Six o'clock in the morning, during the months of December, January, and February.
Kenmare River, (19th March, 1870.)	Repealing By-Law, dated 10th November, 1865, prohibiting trawling within the Estuary of the Kenmare River in the County Kerry.
Dublin Bay, (10th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Bailey Light-house at Howth, to the Eastern-most point of the rocks called the "Mugglins;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.
East Coast, (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from the Nose of Howth, to the Eastern point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries); thence to Clogher Head; thence to Dunany Point; thence to Cranfield Point, in the County Down.
Dundrum Bay, &c., (3rd Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hellyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.
Donegal Bay, (16th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Bian Rock, to a place called Doorin Point; and from a place called the Blind Rock, to the Northern point of the Townland of Rossnowlagh, Lower; and from thence to Kildoney Point; and from thence to a place called Pointinchose.
Galway Bay, (22nd March, 1843, and 9th Jan., 1854.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line from Barna Pier to Gleninagh Castle. Also when large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.
Brandon Bay, (23rd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosanea.
Dingle Bay, (28th Jan., 1862.)	Repealing By-Law prohibiting Trawling.
Bantry Bay, (27th March, 1858.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Crowdy Point to Carrigskye Rock; and from thence to Reenavanny Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.
	Prohibiting Trawling between sunset and sunrise.
Glandore Harbour, (11th Sept., 1861.)	Prohibiting Trawling between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October in each year, within that part of the Harbour of Glandore lying to the northward of a straight line from the Telegraph or Signal Tower at "Foilnashark," or "Filenashawk," on the north-eastern point of the entrance to the Harbour, and Sheela Point, on the western shore.
Waterford Harbour, (2nd March, 1852, and 18th June, 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding five tons measurement, within a line drawn from Creden Head to Temple Church.
Wexford Coast, (20th April, 1849.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; and that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, with Drift Nets. And whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.
	TRAMMEL NETS.
Dungarvan Bay, (4th July, 1849.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October,
Dungarvan Bay—*continued.*	November, and December in each Year: from Five o'Clock, p.m., of one day, to Si o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, du May, June, July, August, and Septem Also prohibiting such Nets athwart or w 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of set such net shall be moored, and the Crew th engaged in Line Fishing; and to every tra such Trammel or Moored Nets shall be atta at least one floating buoy or board, upon w shall be painted in legible characters not than one inch in length, in white upon a bl ground, the Letter of the District, and the n of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
Inver Bay, (24th Sept., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within to the North-east of a line drawn from Mouth of the Bunlaghy River to Doorin Po
Kenmare River Estuary, (31st Dec., 1864.)	Within the Estuary of the Kenmare Rive the County of Kerry, and eastward of a drawn from the western point of Lamb's H to the western point of Cod's Head, the us Trammel and other Moored Nets for the ture of Sea Fish is authorized and permit from the hour of Three o'Clock in the A noon of any one day to the hour of N o'Clock in the Morning of the day next foll ing, during the months of October, Novem December, January, February, and March each year; and from the hour of Five o'C in the Afternoon of any one day to the hou Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day lowing, during the months of April, May, J July, August, and September.
	OYSTERS.
Wexford Coast, (8th April, 1862.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing fo taking Oysters off the said Wexford C south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oys as may be taken or caught; and shall no move from any Fishing Ground or Oyster any Oyster of less dimensions than three inc at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall mediately throw back into the Sea all Oy of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well a gravel and fragments of shells as shall be ta or taken while engaged in such fishing; an person shall take from any Oyster Bed, R Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, sou Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions three inches, at the greatest diameter ther and any person offending in any respect ag this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pou
	Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Be Oyster Fishing Ground off the said Wex Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any matter or thing injurious or detrimental t Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting con hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and a sum of Two Pounds.
Cork Harbour, (28th Oct., 1853.)	First.—That between the 1st May and 1st tember, no boat shall have on board any dr or other implement for taking Oysters.
	Second.—Every fisherman shall, on the fi ground, cull all Oysters, and shall not re any Oyster of less dimensions than two a-half inches at the greatest diameter ther and shall throw back into the Sea all g and fragments of shells as he shall raise engaged in such fishing.
	Third.—All persons are prohibited from thro into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed or O Fishing Ground, the ballast of any boat, other matter or thing injurious to the O Fishery.
	Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunse Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oy within the Harbour of Cork.
Tralee Bay, (28th Sept., 1860.)	First.—That between the 1st day of April the 1st day of November in any year, be a Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay of lee, no boat, in the said Bay of Tralee, shall on board any dredge or other implement fo taking of Oysters; and if, between the p aforesaid, there shall be on board any boa such dredge or other implement for the t of Oysters, the master or owner of such shall, for each such offence, forfeit and sum of Five Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing f taking Oysters in said Bay of Tralee, shall all such Oysters as may be taken or c and shall not remove from any fishing

Appendix, No. 6—*continued.*

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c., relating to the Fisheries of Ireland.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Tralee Bay—*con.*	or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Bay of Tralee, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Bay of Tralee, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Carlingford Lough—*con.*	be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within the said Lough of Carlingford, or off or from any of the shores or rocks of said Lough, and any person offending against this By-Law shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lough of Carlingford, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough of Carlingford, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Lough of Carlingford, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Lough of Carlingford, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Achill Sound, Clew Bay, & Blacksod Bay, (15th Dec., 1860.)	First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, no boat, in the said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within said Clew Bay, Achill Sound, and Blacksod Bay; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	Galway Bay. (18th March, 1868.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay shall, on the Fishing Ground, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, and all such gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Bay, or any of the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into the same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Fourth.—That between Nine o'clock in the Evening of any day and Six o'clock in the Morning of the following day, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the hours aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
Clew Bay, County Mayo. (1st April, 1865.)	That, for the sole purpose of replenishing and supplying licensed Oyster beds and other Oyster beds, the exclusive property of any person or persons within Clew Bay alone, in the County of Mayo, and for no other purpose whatever, it may be lawful for any person to dredge for and take Oysters from any natural public bed in the said Clew Bay lying below the level of the lowest water of spring tides, between the 1st and 15th April and the 20th June and 1st October in each year, such periods being respectively included within the Close Time at present fixed for the Oyster fisheries within the said Clew Bay: Provided always, that if any Oysters dredged or taken during such part of the Close Season shall be brought to shore, or sold or offered for sale, or be found in the possession of any person on land, or be used for any other purpose than the replenishing or supplying any such artificial or other bed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall forfeit all such Oysters, and be subject and liable to the same penalties and forfeitures as by said first-recited Act (5 and 6 Vic.) prescribed in cases of offences against the provisions of the said first-recited Act for the observance of the Close Season in respect of Oysters.	South-east Coast of Ireland, from Wicklow Head to Carnsore Point. (1st Sept., 1868.)	That the Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnsore Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.
Carlingford Lough, (17th April, 1860.)	First.—That between the 1st day of March and 1st day of November in any year, it shall not	Coasts of Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford. (23rd April, 1869). Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 29th April, 1869.	Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin to Carnsore Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.

Appendix, No. 6.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c.

Appendix, No. 6—*continued.*

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c., relating to the Fisheries of Ireland.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	SALMON AND TROUT.
Teelin Estuary, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), on that part of the coast of the County of Donegal inside, or to the North-east and North of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh, and County of Donegal.
River Liffey, (19th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.
River Slaney, Co. Wexford, (25th March, 1854, and 4th March, 1862.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
	Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less size than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.
Bessborough Demesne, Co. Kilkenny, (5th May, 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Bessborough, in the County of Kilkenny: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
Cork District, (11th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree Draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork, (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
Argideen River, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.
Bandon River, (4th Dec., 1866.)	Prohibiting for three years the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) in any part of the Bandon River or its tributaries, above a line drawn from the northern point of the quay, at the mouth of the creek, between the townlands of Rockhouse and Kilmacsimon, to a point on the opposite shore in the townland of Ahern.
Bandon River, (2nd Nov., 1869.)	Extending for a further period of three years the By-Law (bearing date 4th December, 1866), and prohibiting the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in any part of the Bandon River or its Tributaries, above a line drawn across said River at right angles with the River's course from the northern point of the quay at the mouth of the Creek between the Townlands of Rock House and Kilmacsimon to a point on the opposite shore in the Townland of Lahern.
River Shannon, (5th Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.
River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1862.)	First.—Prohibiting, between the 20th day of July and 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island.
	Second.—Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.
Rivers Shannon and Maigue. (5th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumna Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.
River Shannon, (5th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tarmonbarry, on the River Shannon.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (27th August, 1858.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
River Fergus,	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Ennis, on the River Fergus.
River Maigue, (17th Oct., 1864.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old Bridge of Adare.
Killarney District, (8th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-Draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
Castlemaine Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.
Lough Neagh, (22nd April, 1846, and 24th Feb., 1860.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 29th September.
Lough Neagh, (28th Feb. 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Pollen.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Strokehaul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.
Galway District, (11th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempt to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway, (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
Owenmore River, Co. Mayo, (5th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.
Owenduff or Ballycroy, Owenmore and Munhim Rivers, (11th Sept., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycroy, Owenmore and Munhim, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

FIXED NETS in IRELAND declared LEGAL, up to 31st December, 1869.

Place.	Owner.	Description of Net.	Place.	Owner.	Description of Net.
Sea off County Londonderry.	Henry O'Neill, . .	Bag Net.	Shannon, .	Lord Annaly, . .	Stake Net.
Ditto, .	Sir H. Bruce, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	R. W. C. Reeves, .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.
Sea off County Antrim.	A. G. Fullerton, .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Colonel Hickman, .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Lord Antrim, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Lord Monteagle, .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Thomas Black, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Sir E. MacNaghten, .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	Fixed Draft Net.	Ditto, .	John Griffin, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Knight of Glin, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Thomas Black, . .	Bag Net.	Ditto, .	W. C. Hickie, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Earl of Antrim, .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Leslie Wren, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Thomas Black, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	S. Cunningham, .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	W. Minchin, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	J. C. Anderson, .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Wm. B. Barrington, .	Fly Net.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.	Waterford Harbour.	Thomas Sandes, .	ditto.
Ballycotton Bay,	John Litton, . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Lord Templemore, .	Head Weir.
Sea off County Louth.	Sir Alan E. Bellingham.	ditto.	Ditto, .	A. N. O'Neill, . .	Stake Net.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	Head Weir.	River Suir, King's Channel, Ditto.	Ditto, . .	ditto.
Lough Foyle, .	The Irish Society, .	Stake Net.		Ditto, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.		Ditto, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.	Kenmare River,	E. B. Hartopp, . .	Bag Net.
River Erne, .	Alicia Sheil, . .	ditto.	Blackwater River	J. Neil and W. Hennessy.	Stake Net.
River Bunratty,	Thomas Studdert, .	Head Weir.	Mouth of Doonbeg River.	William Stacpoole, .	Fishing Baulk
Ringabella Bay,	Samuel Hodder, . .	Bag Net.	Ditto. .	John Scott, . .	ditto.
Achill Island, .	A. Hector, . . .	ditto.	Sea off County Donegal near Culdaff.	George Young, . .	Bag Net.
Sea off County Sligo.	Lady Palmerston, .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.
Ditto, .	O. Jones, . . .	ditto.	Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.
Shannon, .	Colonel Vandeleur, .	Stake Net.			
Ditto, .	Lord Annaly, . .	ditto.			
Ditto, .	Ditto, . .	ditto.			

APPENDIX No. 8.

HOWTH HERRING FISHERY.

Date, Week ending—	Average daily Number of Boats employed. Cornish.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.	Number of Mease of 635 fish each.	Average price per Mease of 635 fish.	Gross Receipts.	Number of days Employed.	Observations.
1869.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
June 5, . . .	–	3	1	2	2¼	0 17 6	1 19 4½	4	Very small fish. There also were taken about 1½ mease which were not sold.
„ 12, . . .	–	9	14	18	38¼	2 15 10½	106 16 6	4	Mixed fish; some very good.
„ 19, . . .	–	10	11	40	580	1 6 1½	757 0 0	3	Very good fish.
„ 26, . . .	–	17	11	35	1,520	1 0 9½	1,578 15 0	5	Do.
July 3, . . .	71	39	10	68	9,872	0 10 9⅝	5,340 16 0	5	Good fish.
„ 10, . . .	126	40	3	61	4,700	1 2 4¾	5,264 10 0	4	Very good quality.
„ 17, . . .	99	40	1	54	1,550	1 5 4½	1,969 3 0	5	Mixed fish; some good.
„ 24, . . .	45	43	–	78	1,830	1 8 9	2,631 10 0	5	Do. do.
„ 31, . . .	32	27	1	43	1,450	1 11 3½	2,267 10 0	5	Do. do.
August 7, . .	17	20	–	86	1,715	1 6 6½	2,275 10 0	6	Do. do.
„ 14, . .	1	10	1	22	1,039	1 8 2½	1,465 0 0	6	Very good fish.
„ 21, . .	1	15	1	42	1,525	0 19 7½	1,495 0 0	6	Good quality; some mixed
„ 28, . .	2	10	–	31	1,070	0 16 3⅝	872 10 0	5	Do. do.
September 4, . .	–	1	–	32	488	1 2 4½	545 15 0	5	Mixed quality.
„ 11, . .	–	1	–	4	16	1 6 3⅝	21 1 0	4	Do.
„ 18, . .	–	2	–	6	7	1 5 0	8 15 0	1	Do.
„ 25, . .	–	1	–	26	415	0 17 9¼	369 2 0	5	Do.
October 2, . .	–	1	4	7	150	1 2 0½	165 2 6	4	Do.
„ 9, . .	–	1	56	22	5,162	0 16 3½	4,202 12 0	5	Do.
„ 16, . .	–	5	122	41	590	1 1 3½	627 15 0	4	Do.
„ 23, . .	–	5	140	107	3,676	0 15 2⅝	2,802 11 0	5	Do.
„ 30, . .	–	2	64	63	1,260	0 18 3½	1,151 5 0	5	Do.
November 6, .	–	3	116	108	3,196	0 16 6¾	2,647 6 0	4	Do.
„ 13, . .	–	3	117	91	14,000	0 12 4½	8,667 10 0	6	Do.
„ 20, . .	–	3	109	108	17,220	0 10 4½	8,935 5 0	6	Good quality.
„ 27, . .	–	1	57	52	3,900	0 11 4¾	2,221 5 0	6	Mixed quality.
December 4, . .	–	–	13	39	1,355	0 9 11⅔	676 2 6	5	Do.
„ 11, . .	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	–	No fish this week.
„ 18, . .	–	–	–	5	429	0 14 0	300 6 0	6	Mixed quality.
„ 25, . .	–	–	–	7	87	0 13 0	56 10 0	3	Do.
Totals, . .	–	–	–	–	78,842½	—	£59,424 2 10½	137	
Average numbers and amounts per day for 137 days worked, . .	13	11	31	48	575	0 15 1	433 12 11	–	

Appendix, Nos. 8, 10.

Appendix, No. 8—*continued.*

Ardglass Harbour.

Abstract of Herring Fishery for the Season, 1869, which commenced on 4th June and ended 28th September; showing the greatest number of boats employed, and the greatest number of mease caught per boat, during one night; also the highest and average price per mease in each month, with total quantity caught, and gross sum realized.

Month ending—	English, Irish, and Scotch—Highest number of Boats employed (on any one night)	English, Irish, and Scotch—Highest number of Mease caught per Boat (on any one night)	Total Number of Mease.	Highest and Average Price.	Gross Amount realized.	Number of days fishing.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June, 30th,	106	38	2,840½	1 5 0 1 0 6	2,911 10 3	16
July 31st,	306	65	22,732	1 8 0 1 0 10	23,679 3 4	23
August 31st,	110	40	3,249	1 6 6 1 0 6	3,330 4 6	21
September 28th,	27	28	460	1 6 6 1 4 0	552 0 0	10
Total,			29,281½	—	30,472 18 1	70

During the month of July particularly there was a large fleet here, from 260 to 306 boats.

The "takes" were not quite so large as on former years, but the price was much better.

From two to six steamers attended regularly, as well as several buying boats, for the purpose of carrying them to Scotland and England.

In addition to the above there was a good round sum of money realized for mackerel and large fish, the latter selling from six to nine shillings per dozen.

Appendix,

Certificates granted by the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the Fixed Engines for fishing

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	District in which net situated.	Townland.	Parish.
1	Sea off co. Londonderry,	Henry O'Neill,	31 August, 1865,	Coleraine,	East Ballygelagh,	Ballyaghran,
2	Ditto, Antrim,	A. G. Fullerton,	5 September, 1865,	Ballycastle,	Larrybane,	Ballintoy,
3	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Carrickaraide,	Ditto,
4	Kenmare River,	E. B. Hartopp,	16 January, 1866,	Kenmare,	Rath,	Kilcrohane,
5	Sea off co. Antrim,	Thomas Black,	2 October, 1865,	Ballycastle,	Portrush,	Dunluce,
6	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
7	Ditto,	Sir E. MacNaghten,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Portbradden,	Ballinlog,
8	Ditto,	Thomas Black,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Portrush,	Dunluce,
9	Ditto,	Earl of Antrim,	22 November,	Ditto,	Torr,	Culfeightrin,
10	Ditto,	Thomas Black,	2 October,	Ditto,	Portrush,	Dunluce,
11	Ditto,	Ditto,	21 October,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
12	Ditto,	Ditto.	21 October, 1865,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
13	Ditto,	Sir Alan E. Bellingham,	28 October,	Drogheda,	Dunany,	Dunany,
14	Ditto,	J. C. Anderson,	Ditto,	Ballycastle,	Dunseverick,	Dunseverick,
15	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
16	Ballycotton Bay,	John Litton,	31 October,	Lismore,	Kilmahon,	Kilmahon,
17	River Shannon,	William B. Barrington,	7 November,	Limerick,	Ballyhoolahan,	Loghill,
18	Sea off co. Louth,	John F. Jones,	16 November,	Drogheda,	Drahanstown,	Dunany,
19	Barrow, otherwise Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.	Lord Templemore,	4 December, 1866.	Waterford,	Nook,	St. James's,
20	Lough Foyle,	The Irish Society,	2 January,	Londonderry,	Grandsha,	Glendermott,
21	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
22	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
23	River Erne,	Alicia Sheil,	20 January,	Donegal,	Fenner,	Innismacsaint,
24	River Shannon,	S. Cunningham,	16 March, 1867.	Clare,	Ailroebeg,	Kilfidane,
25	River Bunratty,	Thomas Studdert,	11 February,	Limerick,	Bunratty,	Bunratty,
26	Ringabella Bay,	Samuel Hodder,	6 March,	Cork,	Ringabella,	Tracton,
27	Sea off co. Sligo,	Ormsby Jones,	4 November, 1868.	Sligo,	Streedagh,	Ahamlish,
28	River Blackwater,	John Neil and Wm. Hennessy.	14 January,	Lismore,	Scart,	Kilcockan,
29	Sea off co. Sligo,	Lady Palmerston and Hon. W. Cowper.	20 January,	Sligo,	Mullaghmore,	Ahamlish,
30	Sea off co. Donegal,	George Young,	27 April,	Londonderry,	Carthage,	Culdaff,
31	Doonmore Strand,	John Scott,	19 May,	Limerick,	—	Killard,
32	Doonbeg Strand,	W. Stacpoole,	19 May,	Ditto,	—	Ditto,
33	Sea off co. Donegal,	George Young,	6 October,	Londonderry,	Carthage,	Culdaff,
34	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,

APPENDIX, No. 8—*continued.*

RETURN of HERRING FISHING at ARKLOW, 1869.

Number of Boats employed.	Number of Mease caught.	Average price per Mease.	Observations.
		£ s. d.	
350	70,000	0 13 6	The summer fishing commenced on 10th June, and ended on 22nd July. The winter fishing commenced on 27th October, and ended on 24th December.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined.

	Boundary.	Date.
.	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolnamuck Weir,	16th March, 1864.
.	The Innistiogue Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
.	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mullins, in county Carlow,	16th March, 1864.
.	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir,	9th April, 1864.
.	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Ennis,	9th April, 1864.
.	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir,	12th August, 1864.
.	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adare Demesne,	12th August, 1864.
.	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir,	12th August, 1864.
.	The Bridge at Innoshannon, known as the Innoshannon Bridge,	19th January, 1865.
.	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir,	19th January, 1865.
.	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool,	26th July, 1865.
.	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolclieve and Ballyfinnane,	26th July, 1865.
.	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weirs at Ballina,	26th July, 1865.
.	Adare Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
.	Enniscorthy Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
.	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge,	8th April, 1868.
.	Foot Bridge above Donegal Bridge,	17th July, 1868.
.	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle,	25th August, 1869.

of the 6th section of the Act 26th and 27th Vic., c. 114, for maintaining and using
n or Trout.

y.	County.	Description of Fixed Net.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
. .	Londonderry, . .	Bag Net, . .	Net, 138 yards—first pole from shore, 12 yards; last do., 150 yards.	
. .	Antrim, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 72 yards; net, 20 yards, . . .	Larrybane net.
. .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 50 yards; net, 20 yards, . . .	Carrickaraide net.
S, .	Kerry, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 240 feet; net, 54 feet.	
nce.	Antrim, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 600 feet; net, 66 feet, ...	Curran net.
. .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 330 feet; net, 66 feet, ...	Big Duncan net.
. .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 246 feet; net, 84 feet, ...	Portbradden net.
nce.	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 330 feet; net, 66 feet, ...	Skerryvan net.
. .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 150 feet; net, 48 feet, ...	Torr net.
nce.	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 240 feet; net, 66 feet, ...	Little Duncan net.
. .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 288 feet; net, 66 feet, ...	Portneen net.
. .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 330 feet; net, 66 feet, ...	Flagstaff net.
. .	Louth, . . .	Head Weir, .	South side, 627 feet; east side, 204½ feet; Fish Pass, south side, 3½ feet; open at end in river, 4½ feet.	
. .	Antrim, . . .	Bag Net, . .	Net, 316 feet; head, 63 feet.	
. .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Ditto, ditto.	
. .	Cork, . . .	Ditto, . .	271 feet.	
. .	Limerick, . .	Fly Net, . .	Weir, 190 feet; H.W.M. to in-pole, 90 feet.	
. .	Louth, . . .	Bag Net, . .	Leader, 360 feet; bag, 42 feet; first pole, 300 feet from fixed point on shore.	
. .	Wexford, . . .	Head Weir, .	Shore wing, 225 feet; channel wing, 94 feet; space between shore wing and rock, 45 feet.	Buttermilk Castle weir.
. .	Londonderry, . .	Stake Net, .	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 153 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Ebb Leader, 82 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 17 feet.	The Crook net.
. . .	Ditto, . .	Ditto, . .	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 196 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 112 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 22 feet.	The Shell Rock net.
. .	Ditto, . .	Ditto, . .	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 262 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 152 feet.	The Chapel Brook net.
. .	Donegal, . . .	Ditto, . .	Land arm, 210 yards flood.	
. .	Clare, . . .	Ditto, . .	Wing, 42 yards; ebb wing, 44 yards.	
. .	Clare, . . .	Head Weir, .	138 feet; 18 feet eye.	
. .	Cork, . . .	Bag Net, . .	Leader, 240 feet; length of net, 22 feet.	
. .	Sligo, . . .	Ditto, . .	Leader, 110 yards; length of net, 20 yards.	
. Cash.	Waterford, . .	Stake Net, .		
. .	Sligo, . . .	Bag Net, . .	366 feet, inner to outer pole.	
. .	Donegal, . . .	Ditto, . .	348 feet, inner to outer pole.	
. .	Clare, . . .	Salmon Weir or Wall.	660 feet.	
. .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	1,254 feet.	
. .	Donegal, . . .	Bag Net, . .	Leader, 270 feet; bag, 78 feet.	
. .	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . .	Ditto, ditto.	

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.
	1. DUBLIN.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. Slightly improving.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1869 than in 1868, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less productive. The weather.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. No. 4*s.* per lb. 7*d.* per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Few if any.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1869, as compared with preceding season of 1868?	5. About the same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1868?	6. About the same.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. October and November. November and December. Christmas. Ballymore-E
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. January. June. February. April and May.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling is carried on as usual under pretence of trout fishing, and as much fr taken with rod and line is believed to be taken.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. The end of September. 1st February to 1st October.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the month of February, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. No.
12. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	12. Yes; the tideway of the River Liffey at the north and south quays.
13. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	13. Fishing for salmon without licence, under pretence of fishing for other fish, increase.
14. Give a list of the mill-weirs, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district; and specify where ladders or fish passes have been built, when, and by whom?	14. 1, Island-bridge; 2, Chapelizod; 3, Red mills; 4, Mardyke mills; 5, New Hollan Anna Liffey mills; 7, Lucan mills; 8, Saint Catherine's weir, Lucan; 9, Leixlip Salmon Leap cascade; 11, Newbridge, Saint Wolstan's mills; 12, Celbridge Abbey 13, Temple mills; 14, Straffan weir; 15, Clane factory; 16, Yeomanstown mill; 17 mill; 18, Great Connal; 19, Athgarvan; 20, Kilcullen; 21, Roachestown; 22, Bally tace cascade, called the Golden water; 23, Pollaphuca cascade; all on the River L years 1854, 1855, and 1856. Fish passes were built at Island-bridge, New Holla Salmon Leap, and Temple mills weir, by the Liffey Angling Association. Bray Rive mills and Brewery weir; 2, an irrigation weir, below Enniskerry. Vartry River—1, Castle saw mill; 2, Mount Usher saw mill; 3, Ashford corn mill. Rathnew River mill. Broad Meadow River—1, Swords mill; 2, Rolerstown mill. The above refer rivers only.
15. State where fish passes would be practicable and advantageous?	15. On almost all the above obstructions.
16. Give a list of all the fish ladders or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals; and specify each locality?	16. Fish-passes were built at Island-bridge, New Holland, Lucan, Salmon Leap, a mills, by the Liffey Angling Association.
17. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act of last Session; and if so, specify the particular cases?	17. None.
18. State the instances in which the provision has been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	18. None.
19. State the instances and nature of precautions adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that prescribed by the late Act?	19. None.
20. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1869?	20. See Appendix.
21. State any instances where head and tail gratings, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which), if erected?	21. All the mills on the River Liffey, and most of the mills given in answer to query
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1869?	—
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used.	23. None.
24. Number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Four.
25. Number employed in district by private individuals?	25. Six.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. For the whole year.
27. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	27. From £10 to £30 a year.
28. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries *in your district?*	28. An amendment of the law, so as to bring all engines used for fishing in salmon wa licence, and an increase on the rate of licence on seine nets.

...rts from Boards of Conservators.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

2. Wexford.	3. Waterford.
...e is a prospect of further improvement.	—
...age more.	2. The take of salmon was considerably more productive in 1869 than in 1868, and is to be attributed to better protection of breeding fish in previous years, the effects of legislation in 1862.
...lb. 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. 5*d.* per lb.	3. About 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. No. 2*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.* 8*d.* in *Waterford.* 10*d.*
...home supply.	4. The greater part is exported; the home consumption, I do not think, was more than one per cent.
...ter.	5. As much in 1869 as in 1868; in the D or upper division of the Suir the amount from licences was less, but the balance was made up by private subscription. 6. Very much greater.
...s of November and December. December, January, and February. ...in the upper waters; the River Bann, the River Boro.	7. October, November, December, and January, are the greatest spawning months; spawning is over early in February; the most important spawning grounds are the Clodia, a tributary that runs into the tidal waters between Waterford and Carrick-on-Suir; the Anner, running into the Suir, two miles below Clonmel; the Nore, meeting the Suir below Newcastle; the Tur, above Newcastle; the Aherlow, above Cahir, and about ten smaller tributaries from Clonmel to above Thurles.
...th of March. In the month of April. March, April, and May.	8. Early in February; I have taken them on the 1st August. On the 1st of March. In April and some in May; as much in the latter month if the water is very low in April, but this seldom occurs.
...ohibited. A great destruction of fry takes place.	9. Angling is not prohibited, and great numbers of the fry are destroyed, particularly on our best breeding tributaries, by anglers who go to fish specially for them.
...nth of October. From the 1st March to the 1st November.	10. The general opinion is that angling should commence on the 15th of February, and end the 1st of September.
	11. A considerable number of spent fish are destroyed in February and March, and a considerable number of full fish in September and October.
	12. There are pollutions allowed to flow into our rivers, but not to that extent that does much injury to fish; they occur at a tan-yard in Clonmel, and a dyeing establishment at Clogheen.
...same.	13. Offences have decreased as regards the destruction of spawning fish on our tributaries, but increased to a great extent in the fresh water of our river between Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir; the net fishers, despite the watchers, fish all through the close season; the poaching is carried on in a most systematic way by signals from men employed to watch the bailiffs; the Clonmel Magistrates seldom impose more than nominal fines, and dismiss cases on the slightest grounds, leaving to the poachers, EVEN WHEN FINED, a profitable trade.
...'s mills, St. John's and airfield. None.	14. The greatest obstruction and injury to the Suir is caused by the mill weirs of Clonmel, and a very heavy expense is incurred watching the tail races where great numbers of fish are taken, despite the bailiffs; nets, strokehauls, and gaffs, are used in covered and open tail races, in both open and close, annual and weekly, close seasons; there is a weir at Cahir that is an obstruction in low water, and another a little higher up; Mr. Going's, the latter, is a great obstruction; a sum of money was collected by private subscription to erect passes on the two latter weirs, and has been in the bank at Clonmel for the last five years, and we have never been able to get the Board of Works, or Inspectors of Fisheries, to compel the millers to allow us to erect them; they refuse permission without getting security for any damage that might occur.
...ers would be advantageous at the mills of Messrs. Davis, at St. John's ...ld.	15. In Clonmel, Cahir, and at Altavilla. Mr. Going's weir.
	16. One ladder built at Gadbally on the River Aherlow—a breeding tributary by a private individual.
Rowe's mill, Castleboro.	17. No.
—	18. In no case.
	19. No instance.
...ndix	20. See Appendix.
—	21. In Clonmel.
—	22.
	23. None.
	24. Forty-four.
	25. None.
...and four bailiffs during the year. Inspector and twelve bailiffs dur... season.	26. Seven all the year, and thirty-seven during spawning months. Total, forty-four.
...on (15*s.* per week for Inspector. Bailiffs from 8*s.* to 7*s.*), and 3*s.* 6*d.* for weekly close season.	27. £2 per month for the seven permanent men, and £1 10*s* per month for the winter watchers.
...general opinion of the Board that the trout rods should pay a licence ...that it would be beneficial if all the Boards of Conservators would ...a uniformity of rating salmon rods to £1.	28 Would suggest that single rod licences be raised to £1, and all other engines in the same proportion all over Ireland, for the present revenue from licences is *far from sufficient* for winter protection, on which entirely depends the welfare of the fisheries, and which the increased capture and high price of salmon fully justifies—too large a portion of the funds were absorbed in the *tidal waters* where poaching, even if carried on, cannot be so injurious as *where the fish breed.* By the Act of the 13 & 14 Vic., when stake weirs existed, a greater number of Conservators were given to the A or sea division, which, together with the B and C tidal divisions, gives a preponderance of votes on the Board of men *totally ignorant* of the *facts connected with the breeding of salmon*, and those who have all the trouble and expense of protecting, are outvoted. Would therefore suggest that the A division should be put, in this respect at least, on an equality with the upper waters. *Would urgently request the attention of the Inspectors to the weirs of Clonmel, and beg of them to make a by-law prohibiting rod or any other engine being used for the capture of fish within 200 yards of the tail and head races.* Would also strongly suggest the expediency of prohibiting all net fishing on the fresh water portion of all rivers, which I believe to be illegal. The above only relates to the Suir.

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	4. LISMORE.	5. CORK.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Improving.	1. Improving.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1869 than in 1868, and to what do you attribute the increase or diminution?	2. More productive. Better preservation in upper waters.	2. More productive in 1869, because th spring was very wet.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon). What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. 2*s.* per lb. 6*d.* for peal.	3. About 1*s.* per lb. Lowest, 7*d.*
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nearly all exported.	4. Nearly all exported.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1869, as compared with preceding season of 1868?	5. Less protection.	5. £10 more was expended
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1868?	6. A large increase.	6. Much more in 1869 than in 1868.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Commence earlier than heretofore, beginning in October. November and December are greatest spawning months. Most important grounds on Blackwater, from Fermoy up.	7. It depends on the water to enable th They begin about November, and all ary. General spawning beds from Carrigadroid.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. In February. Grilse killed in June. In upper part of river early in April.	8. Clean fish are killed from the 1st o there is water for them to come up. of February. April.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries; or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling not prohibited.	9. Trout fishing is not prevented, unles prietors. There is very great destru fry by trout fishing.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. In October. From 1st Feb. to 1st or 10th October.	10. The end of October. We think the the proper one for the Lee.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the month of February, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. A good many by drift-nets A large number of full fish in October.	11. No number of any consequence.
12. Are there any pollutions, or poisonous matter, entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	12. One at Mr. Greene's paper-mills on Bride.	12. None.
13. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	13. Increased largely, particularly at Glandulane and Fermoy; or drift-nets on tidal portion of river.	13. Increased.
14. Give a list of the mill-weirs, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district; and specify where ladders or fish passes have been built, when, and by whom?	14. About forty-six mill-weirs on Blackwater and tributaries. Ladders built at Fermoy, by Conservators and owners of mills, and at Glandulane.	14. A list of all mills and weirs was for inspectors some time before.
15. State where fish passes would be practicable and advantageous?	15. Glandulane, Castletown Roche, and Ahern.	15. There are three weirs on the Lee, each; one has no water in it, the s wrong place, and no salmon was ever it; the third is a good pass, but very poaching.
16. Give a list of all the fish ladders or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals; and specify each locality?	16. Two—Fermoy and Glandulane.	16. Pipe-water pass built by Corporat of Conservators. Carryrawm. Cano colly. Under provisions of Fishery
17. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act of last Session; and, if so, specify the particular cases?	17. One—Glandulane. None under 32 & 33 Vic., cap. 92.	17. In very few cases.
18. State the instances in which the provision has been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	18. None.	18. Macroom mills at the tail race. N
19. State the instances and nature of precautions adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that prescribed by the late Act?	19. No precaution.	19. None at all.
20. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1869?	20. Cannot	20. See Appendix.
21. State any instances where head and tail gratings, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which) if erected?	21. Fermoy, Quartertown, Mallow, Curragh, Kanturk, and Gurteen mills.	—
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1869?	22. No; received no list from previous clerk.	—
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used.	23. None.	23. None.
24. Number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Sixty-two.	24. Thirteen.
25. Number employed in district by private individuals?	25. One by Messrs. Foley and Cliffe.	25. Two.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. Eleven all year; rest for three months.	26. Nearly six months.
27. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	27. Head bailiff, 10*s.*; 2nd, 8*s.*; 3rd, 6*s.*	27. From 10*s.* to 8*s.*
28. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries *in your District?*	28. That angling should cease on October the 1st. Gratings to be erected on tail-races of Fermoy, Quartertown, Kanturk, and Gurteen mills. Assistance from coastguard and police to put down illegal netting in tidal portion of Blackwater. To increase the licence duty on drift-nets to £10, and curtail their length.	28. Stop the fishing at Wellington-br some water in the fish-pass at the weir. Have the licence duty raised to stop the poaching at Ballincollig

...UMENTS from Boards of Conservators

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

6¹. Skibbereen.	6². Bantry.	6³. Kenmare.
	1. Much improved in the year 1869.	1. Very good.
; attributed to dry weather, as the fish could et up to the upper rivers or waters.	2. There was a considerable increase in the take of salmon in the year 1869—over that in 1868.	2. Nearly double. To preservation and artificial propagation. 250,000 salmon fry turned out.
per lb. The season opens in June, and there dom any variation.	3. 5*d.* per lb. 8*d.* per lb.	3. 6½*d.* per lb.
ut 5 per cent. used in town and neighbourhood— go to Cork.	4. About seven-eighths exported, and one-eighth purchased for home consumption.	4. Twenty to one; one to twenty.
ut the same.	5. Same as last year.	5. About the same.
idedly less than 1868.	6. Considerably more than in the past year.	6. Double; greater.
ember, and over before the middle of January. most important spawning grounds are close to bereen, even in the tideway. The top of the being so poached, the fish are not allowed to	7. About the 1st of November. November and December are the greatest. Over about the end of December.	7. From the 22nd of November to the 10th of January. From the 6th of December to the 20th. Roughty, Sheen, Blackwater, and Dirreen, two rivers.
nets commence to fish about the 15th of June. f March. 1st of April.	8. About the end of May. About the 1st of February. In the month of April.	8. About the 1st of April. By the end of May About the 17th of March. In April.
Ilen not being a trout river, the fry are not , if at all, interfered with. The Association do ermit fishing until May.	9. Angling is not prohibited by the proprietors in this district, or carried on to any extent during the descent of the fry to the sea.	9. Angling is not prohibited. Great deal of fry are destroyed.
e middle of October; but as it is latterly the month the anglers have any sport, rod-fishing d be given up entirely if they were stopped.	10. In October. Angling may be carried on up to the 1st of November.	10. About the 20th of October they get discoloured. The season for angling closes on the 1st of November, and should not open until the 1st of March.
ent fish are never taken, for reasons stated in . Some full fish are taken in October.	11. Very few fish have been destroyed during the month of February; a good many full fish destroyed in the month of October.	11. A great many spent fish are killed. Not many.
tterly a good deal of flax-water.	12. None.	12. None.
eatly diminished.	13. Increased.	13. Diminished.
ly one mill-weir; one fish-pass built by Associa- about six years; the fish not being very nume- in upper waters last season, poaching was not ied on to any great extent.	14. None.	14. One mill-dam on the Tiniha—a great obstacle and destruction to all fish. Five fish ladders have been built—three ladders at Lord Lansdowne's expense—one on the Sheen and two on the Clonee rivers; two in the Sneem river by F. C. Bland, esq.
ere is only one mill on the Ilen; the dam for h a pass was made by Fishery Association, but found very inadequate.	15. At Donemark falls fish passes would be both practicable and advantageous.	15. At Drowmanassy Falls on the Sheen river.
nly one, and built by the Fishery Association, that a little above the mills near Skibbereen.	16. None.	16. All private individuals.
grating has been placed to mill referred to in 14.	17. One at Corrigboy.	17. None.
—	18. At the head race of the Corrigboy mill.	—
one.	19. None.	19. None.
e Appendix.	20. See Appendix.	20. See Appendix.
cannot find out where any would be of advan- ; there is one near the mills put up by the miller in the last year.	21. One would be of great advantage at Donemark river, at the passage leading across to the Island; a large quantity of salmon are destroyed at the fall pool.	21. Both are much wanting on the Finiha mill stream.
—	—	—
one.	23. None.	23. None.
ne, and two for a short time.	24. Three.	24. Fourteen.
by Fishing Association.	25. Two by the Earl of Bantry.	25. Nineteen.
Conservators kept one man about ten r the last year, and the Fishing Association months.	26. From June till the 14th of January.	26. Conservators' bailiffs one quarter, and some a quarter and a half, and private bailiffs the whole year.
a week to 7*s.*; when they employ a se- he gets only 2*s.* 6*d.* per week.	27. 5*s.* per week.	27. From 10*s.* to £1 5*s.* for one quarter; only one quarter being paid for the last year, for want of funds.
	—	28. Not to open the rod season until the 1st of March.

APPENDIX, No. 11.—ABSTRAC

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
	7. KILLARNEY.	8. LIMERICK.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Good.	1. Good.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1869 than in 1868, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. More in 1869.	2. The take of spring fish was about the same take of peal was considerably more produc 1869. It would be difficult to assign a part cause.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon). What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. Various prices, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* About the same	3. About 1*s.* 6*s.* 2*s.* 6*d.* 7*d.*
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Almost all exported.	4. The chief portion is exported. I cannot sta proportion purchased for home consumption.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1869, as compared with preceding season of 1868?	5. Good.	5. Greater.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1868?	6. Far greater.	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Spawning commences in November, and ends in the latter end of December.	7. In the month of December. The greatest spa months are December and January. The mo portant spawning grounds are situated at Cast nell and Killaloe. The Nenagh river, the M river, the Brosna and Suck are important spa tributaries.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. January. About the end of May. From January to March. April.	8. As soon as the season opens in February, but fish might be taken in the Shannon betwee vember and February. The grilse begin t about the 1st of June. About the end of In the months of April and May.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries; or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling is carried on during these months, but scarcely any injury done to the fry.	9. No. Angling is carried on during the desc the fry, but only a small quantity (compara speaking) is taken.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. October.	10. Towards the close of September. The g opinion is that angling should cease on the 3 September.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the month of February, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Very few spent destroyed; a good many full fish destroyed in October.	11. More spent fish are destroyed in March in February. Great destruction of full fish place in this district during the month of Oct
12. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	12. No.	12. No.
13. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	13. Diminished.	13. They have not increased, nor can I say that have diminished.
14. Give a list of the mill-weirs, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district; and specify where ladders or fish passes have been built, when, and by whom?	14. I know of no obstructions. No ladders or fresh passages have been built.	—
15. State where fish passes would be practicable and advantageous?	15. I am not aware that they would be advantageous in the rivers here.	15. An effective fish-pass is much required a Ballyclough mill-weir, in the Mulcaire river.
16. Give a list of all the fish ladders or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals; and specify each locality?	16. None.	—
17. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act of last Session; and, if so, specify the particular cases?	17. Gratings have been attached to mill leads, Ballymales River, Geestan, and Ounagarry River, Oulanookera.	17. In some instances, but I cannot specify al cases.
18. State the instances in which the provision has been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	18. Tail race, River Geestan; tail race, River Oulanookera.	18. I cannot do so at present.
19. State the instances and nature of precautions adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that prescribed by the late Act?	19. None, but the grating in the tail race.	19. None.
20. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1869?	20. See Appendix.	20. See Appendix.
21. State any instances where head and tail gratings, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which) if erected?	21. Both would be advantageous in all cases if they could be erected without injury to the working power of the mills.	—
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1869?	—	—
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used.	23. None.	23. No.
24. Number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Eighty.	24. Eighty-three during the open season. 146 d the close season.
25. Number employed in district by private individuals?	25. I know of none.	25. None.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. From twelve to three months.	26. For different periods, as required between the of February and 1st of November during the season, and 1st of November and 12th of Febr during the close season.
27. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	27. From £9 to £2.	27. From 5*s.* to £1 per week.
28. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries *in your District*?	28. None.	28. No.

MENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

9. Galway.	10¹. Ballinakill.	10². Bangor.
satisfactory.	1. Increased considerably.	1. There is neither special improvement nor decrease that could be laid down as characteristic of their condition.
rably more productive in 1869. There is better for the spawning fish for some years past, this circumstance the increase may be owing, is impossible to say, with absolute certainty, increase is to be attributed to this cause alone.	2. Much more productive.	2. More productive in 1869, exclusively to natural causes.
not answer this query with certainty, as I no access to accounts, but as far as I can col- general average was from 10*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. ghest price in spring was 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the in summer was 7*d.* per lb. The bulk of being got in summer, the average is but ffected by the high price in spring. nine-tenths exported to England.	3. 6½*d.* 7*d.* per lb. 6*d.* per lb.	3. Being a wild district all salmon are sent by the captors to distant markets.
	4. About nine-tenths for exportation; one-tenth for home consumption.	4. All exported.
r greater in 1869 than in previous year.	5. The same.	5. As a rule the same.
derably greater than was ever before observed, e exception of one year only, the winter of vember; but the principal month is December.	6. Greater; a good stock on the rivers.	6. A full appearance both seasons.
	7. About 20th November. December. Over about 8th January.	7. From beginning of December, onwards. December the greatest. A few early fish in November, and a larger quantity of lake fish in January. The spawning season is affected fourteen days later or earlier, by the temperature of the season. The spawning grounds have no particular location, but are in some instances higher, and in others lower, according to the gravel beds; the general character of the streams in the district is not large.
bruary. In May. Towards the end of April. il and May—in May principally.	8. The latter end of April. In June. In April. March and April.	8. A few fish are got as soon as the season opens in the Carramore Lake district, but the general fishing is a summer one. Somewhat late; from end of June, onwards. By the end of February. April and May.
out fishing is prohibited in Galway during the t of the fry. No destruction of fry occurs om angling.	9. No prohibitions. Very little angling so early.	9. The proprietors prevent angling.
fish get discoloured and heavy in August, and neral opinion is that angling ought to cease n September, when it was prohibited under Acts of Parliament. Leaving the month of r open, gives poachers the greatest advan- or wholesale destruction of fish. No fair cares to fish in that month.	10. September.	10. From 20th August, onwards. From 1st March to 1st October, the general opinion.
this year; but I know spent fish had been yed in former years in *large* numbers in of February. The rest of the query answered eding reply.	11. Not very many. A good deal of full fish killed in October.	11. There is not much angling in February, but great numbers of full spawners are annually destroyed by angling in October.
allyhaunis, co. Mayo, and Dunmore and Fort co. Galway, great injury has been done by ng flax water to flow into the rivers.	12. None.	12. None.
ber increased this year, especially in one y, where men turned out in large numbers ith blackened faces by night, where consider- estruction of breeding fish took place.	13. Much the same.	13. Much the same.
—	14. Louisbourgh tuck mill, the dam, &c., to it on the Louisbourgh River; the Balclare mills on the Balclare River.	14. The only mill in the district is on Newport River.
re required here that I am aware of.	—	15. None required.
Galway, Abby, Knockmoy, Milltown, Ballin- three), Cong; all by Board of Works except	—	16. None.
some places gratings have been put up; in they will shortly be erected.	17. The gratings are not good either on Louisbourgh or Balclare.	
Galway, Oughterard, at Grange, and Abby, By complied with.	18. Louisbourgh or Balclare, at the tail race.	—
ings and nettings.	19. None.	—
Appendix.	20. None.	20. See Appendix.
—	21. Head gratings at Louisbourgh and Balclare would be advantageous.	—
—	—	22. The prosecutions are always conducted by private owners.
e whatever.	23. None.	23. None.
—	24. Thirty-one.	24. Eighty; but the salaries of water-bailiffs are all supplemented by the private funds of the proprietors.
give the exact number, but consider there	25. About fourteen.	25. About eighty.
for the year and some for the close season.	26. Two all the year; the others for close season.	26. During the spawning season.
en £2 to £15.	27. One £10; others £3 to £1 10*s.*	27. See twenty-four.
—	—	28. There are two points that are considered important as benefits—first, the capture of trout by small meshed nets, so as to prevent the depredation on the salmon ova; and the second is the limiting of the angling season to prevent the late capture of spawn fish.

Appendix, No. 11.—Abstrac

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.
	11. Ballina.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. Considerable improvement last year.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1869 than in 1868, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Much more in 1869 than 1868. Increase attributed to mildness of the winter of 186[illegible] constant muddy water, which prevented poaching to a great extent.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. Cannot say. 2*s.* per lb. 6*d.* per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nearly all exported. Cannot say.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1869, as compared with preceding season of 1868.	5. £168 10*s.* in 1869, as compared with £211 in 1868.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1868?	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. About the 1st November salmon commence to spawn. November and December ar[illegible] greatest spawning months. Swinford, Tubbercurry, Curry, and Ballaghy, are the prin[illegible] spawning districts.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. Moy, February; Easky, June; Rathfran, July; Ballycastle, August. Grilse begin t[illegible] in May. Beginning of April. April and May.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling for trout is prohibited by the principal proprietors of Fisheries during the mo[illegible] of April and May, when the fry are going to sea, but great destruction is done during[illegible] time, some of the upper proprietors at the tops of small rivers taking no interest in[illegible] protection of the fish.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. Fish begin to get discoloured and heavy in spawn in August. Angling, the ge[illegible] opinion is, ought not to commence for *salmon* in fresh water before the 1st of March[illegible] should cease generally on the 15th September.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the month of February, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Every reason to believe so.
12. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	12. None, with the exception of flax water.
13. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	13. Diminished.
14. Give a list of the mill-weirs, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district; and specify where ladders or fish passes have been built, when, and by whom?	14. The only fish-pass in this district is upon the River Moherna, near Turlow, suppose[illegible] have been put up by the Board of Works about the year 1849.
15. State where fish passes would be practicable and advantageous?	15. Upon the three mills on the Cladagh River marked twenty-six, twenty-seven, and two[illegible] eight, and upon one mill on the Palmerstown River marked forty.
16. Give a list of all the fish ladders or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals; and specify each locality?	16. See answer to query No. 14.
17. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act of last Session; and, if so, specify the particular cases?	17. Gratings have been attached to mills—No; one, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, two[illegible] nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, thirty-eight, in list of mills.
18. State the instances in which the provision has been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	—
19. State the instances and nature of precautions adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that prescribed by the late Act?	19. I am not aware of any.
20. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1869?	20. See Appendix.
21. State any instances where head and tail gratings, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which), if erected?	21. Gratings to prevent fish going upon the small rivers or tributaries during the spaw[illegible] season would be most advantageous.
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1869?	—
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used.	23. None since 1868.
24. Number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Forty-eight.
25. Number employed in district by private individuals?	25. Over 268.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. Most of the men are employed during the months of November, December, and Janu[illegible] for the protection of breeding fish, and April and May for the protection of fry.
27. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	27. £1 up to £10.
28. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries *in your district*?	28. That in the opinion of this Board it is expedient that the amount of licence du[illegible] single salmon rods should be uniform all over Ireland, and should be fixed at £1, and[illegible] the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries be requested to aid in obtaining a legislative enact[illegible] to this effect. That the season for angling for salmon in this district should be[illegible] to the period in each year commencing on 1st March, and terminating on 15th[illegible] That for the protection of salmon fry in their descent to the sea, angling for t[illegible] be prohibited during the months of April and May in every year. That the use[illegible] lines for the capture of salmon should not be permitted in any year earlier than[illegible] May, nor the capture of trout earlier than the 1st June. That the licence dut[illegible] and drift nets should be regulated by their length, and that the amount of[illegible] should be fixed at £5 for every 100 yards in length of each such net, and for any[illegible] fractional part of such length. That for the protection of spent fish, drafting f[illegible] in the fresh water portion of rivers before the 15th April should be stati[illegible] That the size of the salmon nets now used in this district should be re[illegible] prevent the undue increase of trout, which are known to commit such extens[illegible] upon the *ova* and *fry* of salmon.

EMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

12. Sligo.	13. Ballyshannon.	14. Letterkenny.
improvement; much about the same for the two or three years.	1. Satisfactory.	1. The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district is not too satisfactory.
increase on 1868.	2. More productive in 1869 than 1868; cause not known.	2. The take of salmon in the season of 1869 was more productive than for some years previous, that is, in regard to the net fishing in the tidal waters, and along the sea-coast. This increase is not easily accounted for. At the same time angling was very indifferent in the rivers in this district.
ious. 3s. 4d.	3. Average price 6½d., and some time much less, on account of their bad condition when brought to market. The highest local price was 1s. 6d., and the lowest was 3d.	3. In early part of the season salmon sold from 1s. 6d. to 1s. per lb. The highest price was 2s.; the lowest 6d. per lb.
rly all exported.	4. Almost all is exported.	4. Nearly all exported.
same.	5. Increased.	5. About the same.
ttle on the increase.	6. Greater.	6. About the same
m about the 14th of November to about the 1st ebruary. December.	7. Commence to spawn early in November. Greatest spawning months in November and December. All over in January. In the tributary of the Erne in Fermanagh and Cavan.	7. About the month of November, and continue to the end of December.
an fish run in Sligo River in December, but not n until the middle of January; other rivers h later. About the end of May. In May. il and May.	8. In Bundrowes in February, and in the most of the other rivers of the district about May. Grilse in June. Spent fish gone in April. Fry away in April and May.	8. In the river Lennan so early as December and January. In Gweedore about 17th March. About the beginning of July. By the month of May. About June and July.
t prohibited; but no destruction of fry to speak of.	9. Prohibited on the Erne only.	9. No. Little or none.
September. From the 1st of February to about middle of September.	10. In the end of August. Proper season of angling would be from middle of May to middle of September, except in the Drowes, where it may begin in February and continue to middle of September.	10. Immediately on their ascending the rivers. They become heavy in spawn in the months of October and November; and an opinion prevails that angling should not be commenced earlier than the 1st March, nor later than 1st October.
o.	11. In the Erne some spent fish in February are taken by spoon baits, under pretence of fishing for pike, and some full fish in October.	11. Many spent fish have been destroyed by poachers in the month of February, and full fish in October by poaching anglers.
one.	12. A good deal of flax water; no fish go up the eastern side of Enniskillen since the gas works have been erected.	12. Flax water is the only poisonous matter. In some rivers in the district it commits great havoc among the trout and salmon—they are to be seen floating down the rivers. The cases are numerous, and the offenders are brought before the magistrates, but the fine imposed is a mere nominal matter, and does not deter a repetition of the offence.
ecreased.	13. Diminished.	13. About the same.
—	14. One by Lord Arran, at Donegal, and one by Doctor Sheil, at Pettigo, and one at Butler's-bridge by the Board of Public Works; the two former are useless.	14. Rivers Swilly and Lennan require fish passes and ladders. The only one I know of is erected by Lord G. A. Hill, in the Gweedore river.
—	15. At Littlemount, on Maguire's-bridge River, one ladder wanted; at Ballycassidy, on river of same name, one ladder wanted; at Bruckless, on the River Oiley, two ladders wanted; at Teelin, on the Yellow River, one ladder wanted.	15. In the river Lennan, at the mill rampart at Mr. Kelly's mill, and at the late Mrs. Watt's, further up the river, a proper pass would be advantageous; also in the Swilly, a proper pass is required at the mill rampart at Reshedag, near Letterkenny; the mill is owned by a Mr. Hunter.
asses at Sligo and Ballisodare.	16. See query No. 14.	16. The only fish ladder I am aware of being built in this district is the one referred to in query 14, erected by Lord Hill, at Gweedore river.
ome in progress.	17. Yes; at Cladagh, in Fermanagh; at Pettigo.	17. I am not aware of any instance where gratings have been attached to mill-leads, in conformity with the Act of last session.
—	18. See last reply.	—
—	19. None, except by careful watching.	19. I am not aware of any.
—	20. See Appendix.	20. The only fixed engine I have heard of was a hook net used in the Finn river, near Cloghan, where the handle was held in the hand, and the hoop of net fixed stationary to a rock; at a leap, the fish failing to ascend, falls back and is captured. The case was brought forward by the police, but it seemed such net had been licensed. The right is vested in Mr. Slyles, of Glenmore, in whose interest this fishery is carried on in 1869.
—	—	21. Such would be most desirable, where mills are erected in the salmon rivers.
None.	22. Only a few of little importance.	22. Some prosecutions were instituted by the constabulary.
None.	23. None, unless it be by sea boats clandestinely, to evade the law against fixed engines.	—
fifteen.	24. Two Hundred and Twenty.	24. Sixty-two water-bailiffs employed by Conservators.
ty-three.	25. Not ascertainable.	—
one for twelve months; others for six months.	26. Yearly.	26. Generally employed by the year.
rom £15 to £2 10s.	27. From £1 up to £5.	27. From £3 to £1.
shorten the angling season, and to open the fishing on the 1st of January in each *year*.	28. Under pretence of trolling for pike in the narrow waters of Lough Erne, such as from Castle Caldwell to Belleek, a large number of spent salmon are caught and destroyed, which it is quite impossible to prevent unless there be a prohibition to use spoon bait until after the 1st of May. There are some 100 or so, of men, employed in the factory at Belleek, and they with their boats and spoon baits, are committing serious depredations on the spent fish in April, and some means should be provided to stop the evil.	28. I have been informed that salmon fishing, by angling, would be much improved if proper fish passes were made in the rivers requiring such.

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.
	15. LONDONDERRY.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. Fair.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1869 than in 1868, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Greater. A more favourable fishing season, and a stricter watch on the breeding ri during the spawning time.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. The average price of salmon last year was 8*d.* per lb. The highest price given was 1s for a few early fish sold in Derry. Some of the fish from the coast of Donegal in bad o were sold in Derry as low as 4*d.* per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. About nineteen-twentieths are exported, and only one-twentieth bought for home c sumption.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1869, as compared with preceding season of 1868?	5. As nearly as possible the same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1868?	6. Very much larger in 1869.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Commence to spawn in November. Greatest spawning months are December and Janu Spawning over in February. The most important spawning grounds are the rivers D Stroule, Glenelly, Finn, and Roe.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. In the tideway in the Foyle, in the month of May, and in some of the upper waters, the Derg, Stroule, and Finn in the beginning of June. Grilse begin to run about the June. Spent fish are well out of the rivers by the end of March, and the great bulk of fry go to the sea in the month of April.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. There is no prohibition of angling during the time the fry are descending, and a gr many are captured by small boys angling.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. At the end of August the fish in the Foyle are discoloured from lying in the brack water and flax-water, and full of spawn. Towards the end of September. The 1st October is the date most people would recommend for the close season for angling to c mence.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the month of February, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. In some seasons there is no doubt large quantities of spent fish are captured by angler February, and also full fish in October are captured by the same means.
12. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	12. Large quantities of flax-water flows into all the rivers.
13. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	13. Diminished.
14. Give a list of the mill weirs, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district; and specify where ladders or fish passes have been built, when, and by whom?	14. There has already been a very full list of mill-weirs furnished to the inspectors, to whic would beg to refer you. The only fish pass in the district is at Sion Mills, constructed by proprietor of the mills.
15. State where fish passes would be practicable and advantageous?	15. At Mr. Irvine's weir, Ballyarton, on the Faughan river.
16. Give a list of all the fish ladders or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals; and specify each locality?	16. Sion Mills weir erected by the proprietor of the mills.
17. Have gratings been attached to mill-leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act of last Session; and, if so, specify the particular cases.	17. Mrs. Jack, Lisnarrow, river Dennett, gratings on at head and tail races; John Hen of Derrychrier, Roe river, on head and tail races, on the Gallony and Knockan mills, on Gortin river; William Mitchell, gratings on head and tail races, Glenhull mills; sa river, gratings on head and tail races.
18. State the instances in which the provision has been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	18. Hugh Lane, Roe river, grating on tail race; Messrs. A. Given & Co., tail races—had one waste sluice, but was lifted at the request of Mr. Alexander, there being no grating on at head; S. M. Alexander, on head race; Michael King, on head race, not yet properly fix has one ready for tail race, but at Mr. Alexander's request not put on until head race p perly secured; Hugh King, head race; James Irvine, head race; Thomas Tonner, h race; James Cromie, tail race; James Andrews, tail race; George Wilson, tail race; D. rington Boyle, tail race; James Stephenson, tail race; Mrs. Moore, tail races; Ja Irvine, tail race. River Dennett—Captain Baird, R.N., tail race erected seven feet up water course.
19. State the instances and nature of precautions adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that prescribed by the late Act?	19. None, except the cases mentioned above, which were erected in conformity with the l Act, and watching by the bailiffs.
20. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1869?	20. See Appendix.
21. State any instances where head and tail gratings, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which), if erected?	21. Mourne river—Sion mills, most particular for head races; William Scott, Omagh, b head and tail races; John Donnelly, Omagh, also both head and tail races. Derg river—Si mount mills, both head and tail, most particular on the head race. Killeter mill, Char Clarke, on head race (Messrs. Kyle's head and tail races branch off Mourne). Mr. Tay on Derg river, particularly on the head race. Fintona river—Mr. Walsh, Blackforth, on h head and tail; Doctor Robinson, head race. Faughan river—Messrs. Ballantine, Broth head and tail races (most particular); Messrs. Carey, M'Clelland, & Co., head and tail rac George Wilson, Owenbeg river, branch off Roe, head race (most particular), has one on race, three dead fish having been found about his premises. There are a great many m on the smaller tributaries which command the whole water of the rivers when it would most desirable to have them on both head and tail races. Killygordon mills—grating a wire lattice on head race.
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1869?	—
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used?	23. None.
24. Number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. About one hundred.
25. Number employed in district by private individuals?	25. About eighty-seven by the lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery in the Foyle.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. Generally from November till April; in a few cases for the whole year.
27. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	27. From £12 to £3.
28. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries *in your district?*	28. The Conservators would strongly recommend the use of nets with a smaller m legalized for the purpose of catching trout; they also would recommend that the c for angling be extended from 1st October till 1st March.

EMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

15. COLERAINE.	16. BALLYCASTLE.
y appear generally in a very prosperous and flourishing state.	1. If one judges from last year's produce, clearly thriving.
ch more productive in 1869 than 1868, and the increase is attributed to abolition of bag-nets on the sea-coasts, to the attention rendered by the ers under the Board of Conservators during the entire year, but particu- the breeding seasons, and the manner in which the laws are carried against offenders.	2. Very much larger. I cannot account for it.
om 2*s.* 6*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. 2*s.* 6*d.* was the highest price generally, but I rd of 4*s.* in a few instances, but cannot vouch for the truth of this. 8*d.* was lowest.	3. 9½*d.* per lb. 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. in spring months. 8*d.* per lb.
o-thirds of the entire capture in this district is exported, leaving one- for home consumption.	4. Almost all exported.
rely the same as in the preceding year of 1868.	5. As regards Bush river the same, the proprietor and occupier expending about £100 out of their own pockets, in addition to the funds obtained from the district.
nsiderably greater than in 1868.	6. I can't say.
November. November and December. In January. The Bann, the n water and its tributaries, the Cloudy, Ballinderry, Blackwater, Moyola, vey, Aghadooey, and Miltown rivers.	7. 1st November. From 1st November till 20th December. 1st January. All River Bush contains good spawning ground.
metimes they have been seen in March. Generally in May, but sometimes he latter end of April. Latter end of March. In the months of May and e.	8. I believe a clean fish can be got in the Bush any day in the year. 20th June. 15th April. During April and until 15th May.
gling is not prohibited at any season of the year for the *protection of the* by the proprietors of fisheries, and great destruction of the fry is thus nsioned by anglers.	9. It is prohibited in upper waters. Where salmon angling is let, little damage is done.
September. The general opinion as to the season of angling is, that it uld be put a stop to on the 30th September for the preservation of the wning fish, and in the month of February it is only a screen for the sale of ched fish, and an engine for the capture of spent fish during that month.	10. Fish don't become discoloured until they have been in river some time. They get heavy in spawn towards end of August. The general opinion is, angling is carried on too long.
ome spent fish are taken by anglers, and great havoc is made on salmon and it, during the month of October by anglers.	11. No; I have never known of any spent fish but one, by accident or mistake, being destroyed. Full fish are often killed in October, both by legitimate anglers and poachers.
es, at Wallace and Magill's bleach-green, Ballymena, and Magill's at Kells, at Lisnafillan, all on the tributaries of the Maine water.	12. A great deal of flax-water.
onsiderably diminished, except as to the steeping of flax.	13. Except as regards flax-water, diminished.
ish ladders are built at the Carrinroe weir wall, at Movanagher weir wall, Portna weir wall, and at Toome, all on the Bann; these were built by the ard of Works.	—
at Benburb, on the Blackwater.	15. I don't think any are required.
arrinroe, Movanagher, Portna, Toome, all on the Bann, by the Commis- ers of Public Works, and on the Torren by private parties.	16. There are not any.
n one case, at Broughshane.	17. Yes, generally.
—	18. Most of upper mill weirs, I believe.
None.	19. None but gratings.
See Appendix.	20. See Appendix.
Tail races should be erected on mills generally.	21. On all mill races, I should say.
—	22. Only a few, for permitting flax-water to run into rivers.
Draft nets are used by Henry O'Neill and William Gregg, at Portstewart, and mitted to remain stationary for three days in succession.	23. None that I know of.
One inspector, three deputy inspectors, and forty-six water-bailiffs.	24. On Bush thirteen permanent men; at some time as many as twenty-five during spawning season; on the Ballycastle sub-district four permanent men, and seven in spawning season.
Six.	25. The owners of Bush augment the funds to enable the number, as stated to last query, to be employed. The owner of the Ballycastle estate employs one in spawning season.
The whole year they are supposed to be on duty, but strict vigilance is uired during close season, and commencement of open season.	26. See above, No. 24.
From £6 to £16.	27. Permanent men from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per week. Watchers at spawning season 10*s.* to 12*s.*
Angling should be prohibited in the months of February and October.	—

APPENDIX, No. 11.—ABSTRACT OF STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Substance of Queries issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators. — 17. DROGHEDA.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. In an average state.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1869 than in 1868, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. About the same. To the past season.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the captors? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 1*s.* 2*s.* 6*d.* given the first few days of the season. 7*d.* in
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. About nine-tenths to Dublin, Belfast, and Liverpool. one-tenth.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1869, as compared with preceding season of 1868?	5. About the same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1868?	6. About the same.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. September. September, October, November, and to 25t cember. It is very difficult to answer this unless for each separate. On the Boyne, Slane, Rosnaree, and some at Tr
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the spent fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. February in the Boyne, Dee, Glyde, and Fane. End of In January. March, April, May, and some in June.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. No. Yes. No.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to get heavy in spawn; and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. August. September. 1st of February to 15th Septemb
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed hitherto in the month of February, and full fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. No.
12. Are there any pollutions or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	12. Flax-water. Nearly in all cases the flax-pit is allow flow into the adjoining rivers when taking out the flax.
13. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	13. Diminished.
14. Give a list of the mill weirs, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district; and specify where ladders or fish passes have been built, when, and by whom?	14. Balriggan mill dam, Fork-hill River, fish pass wa Shannon Rock mill dam, on the Fane, fish ladder wanted; lipstown mill dam, on Phillipstown River, fish ladder wa Two eel weirs, one at Tankardstown and another at Rathal on the Blackwater, are great obstructions unless in high w
15. State where fish passes would be practicable and advantageous?	15. Shannon Rock, on Fane River; Phillipstown mill da Phillipstown. An addition to the White mills and Julian fish pass, on the Dee, and an improvement to the Slane pa
16. Give a list of all the fish ladders or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals, and specify each locality?	16. River Glyde, Lynus, Castlebellingham, Mansfieldstown, Dee; Williestown, White mill, and Julianstown, by Boa Works; Slane mill dam, Athlumney mill dam, Delaney's dam, and Blackwater mill dam, by Conservatory; Killany dam, on Killany River, Upper Glyde, by Board of Works.
17. Have gratings been attached to mill leads, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act of last Session; and if so specify the particular cases.	17. Gratings have been put up at Castlebellingham, on the G and Drumcar mill, on the Dee.
18. State the instances in which the provision has been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	18. At Castlebellingham and Drumcar, at the head and tail r
19. State the instances and nature of precautions adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that prescribed by the late Act?	19. None.
20. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1869?	20. See Appendix.
21. State any instances where head and tail gratings, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which), if erected?	21. Not aware of any.
22. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1869?	22. None.
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used?	23. None.
24. Number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Twelve.
25. Number employed in district by private individuals?	25. Nearly all gentlemen get their keepers to assist.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. Permanently, except extra men taken on by Conservato
27. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	27. Head water bailiff, £4 6*s.* 8*d.* per month; under bailiffs, at £1 10*s.* per month, and seven at £1 per month.
28. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries *in your district*?	—

APPENDIX, No. 12.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company during the year 1869.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.		Remarks.
	Boxes.	Baskets,&c.	Boxes.	Baskets,&c.	
February,	17	–	–	–	From Foynes.
March,	88	–	–	–	From Foynes.
	14,063	1,938	530	–	From Limerick.
February,	–	–	–	6	From Caher.
March,	1	1	–	23	From Caher.
April,	4	–	–	15	From Caher.
May,	7	7	1	31	From Caher.
June,	20	6	–	–	From Caher.
July,	95	12	–	8	From Caher.
August,	46	3	–	–	From Caher.
September,	26	1	–	–	From Caher.
	166	13	–	–	From Clonmel.
	tons. cwt. 4 13	qrs. lbs. 2 0			From Carrick.
Total,	14,533	1,981	531	83	
	tons. cwt. 4 13	qrs. lbs. 2 0			

APPENDIX No. 12—*continued.*

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway during the year 1869.

Stations.	Description of Fish.	Boxes.	Baskets.	Weight. Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Carrickfergus,	Common,	1,221	—	33	3	2	0
Ditto,	Oysters,	—	154	3	17	3	0
Larne,	Salmon,	—	220	8	5	3	0
Toome,	Eels,	2,963	—	224	14	2	0
Ditto,	Trout and Pollen,	—	206	4	8	2	7
Magherafelt,	Pollen,	10	—	0	14	0	0
Moneymore,	Eels,	98	16	6	12	3	4
Cookstown,	Pollen,	10	—	0	12	1	8
Ballymoney,	Salmon,	147	—	9	19	0	19
Ditto,	Shell Fish,	—	136	11	3	2	11
Ditto,	Eels,	673	—	55	19	2	21
Coleraine,	Salmon,	950	—	95	0	0	0
Portstewart,	Salmon,	199	10	20	4	1	2
Ditto,	Common Fish,	96	18	10	7	0	2
Portrush,	Salmon,	658	9	50	7	0	0
Ditto,	Common Fish,	398	2	38	18	2	2
Londonderry,	Salmon,	1,476	—	147	12	0	0
	Total,	8,899	771	722	0	1	20

DETAILS of above Table.

	Boxes.	Baskets.	Weight. Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Salmon,	3,430	239	331	8	0	21
Eels,	3,734	16	287	6	3	25
Oysters and Shell Fish,	—	290	15	1	1	11
Trout and Pollen,	20	206	5	14	3	15
Common Fish,	1,715	20	82	9	0	4
Total,	8,899	771	722	0	1	20

RETURN of FISH conveyed by Irish North Western Railway Company during the year 1869.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout. Boxes.	Salmon and Trout. Baskets, &c.	White Fish. Boxes.	White Fish. Baskets, &c.	Remarks.
uary,	—	—	—	1	From Londonderry.
,	—	—	—	9	,,
e,	—	—	—	25	,,
,	—	1 parcel.	—	15	,,
ust,	5	1 ,,	—	48	,,
ember,	—	—	—	24	,,
ober,	—	—	—	8	,,
uary,	—	—	1	6	From Bundoran.
ruary,	—	—	4	18	,,
rch,	—	—	12	42	,,
il,	—	1 basket.	—	6	,,
,	—	1 ,,	—	1	,,
e,	2	8 ,,	1	9	,,
,	1	26 ,,	—	12	,,
ust,	6	3 ,,	—	2	,,
ember,	4	3 ,,	—	2	,,
ober,	1	1 ,,	—	12	,,
ember,	—	—	—	1	,,
ember,	—	—	—	2	,,
,	71	18 ,,	—	—	From Stranorlar.
,	170	39 ,,	—	—	,,
ust,	16	—	—	—	,,
	tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.			tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	
uary,	—		—	1 1 3 25	From Ballyshannon.
ruary,		—	—	0 7 0 0	,,
rch,	0 1 2 0	—	—	0 8 2 16	,,
,	2 11 2 0	—	—	0 3 1 0	,,
e,	45 13 2 15	—	—	0 4 1 10	,,
,	63 10 2 0	—	—	0 1 1 14	,,
ust,	2 19 2 0	—	—	0 3 2 0	,,
ember,	—	—	—	0 9 3 0	,,

APPENDIX, No. 12.

APPENDIX, No. 12—*continued.*

RETURN of FISH conveyed by Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway for year 1869.

Forwarding Station.	Description of Fish.	Weight. Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Dunleer,	Salmon,	5	2	2	14
Castlebellingham,	Ditto,	3	9	0	0
Dundalk,	Ditto,	2	5	0	0
		10	16	2	14
Drogheda,	Herrings,	143	18	0	0
	Total,	154	14	2	14

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Months.	White Fish—Baskets, &c.	Months.	White Fish—Baskets, &c.
January,	17½	August,	85
February,	1	September,	45
March,	25½	October,	135
April,	54½	November,	100
May,	76½	December,	46
June,	141		
July,	94½	Total.	821½

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Description of Fish.	Tons.	Description of Fish.	Tons.
Salmon,	285	Flat-fish,	31
Cod,	7	Eels,	6
Haddock,	11	Sprats,	18
Herrings,	245	Fish, not named,	56
Shell-fish,	162		
Mackerel,	772	Totals,	1,611
Hake,	18		

RETURN of FISH conveyed by Midland Great Western Railway for year ending 31st December, 1869.

Stations from—	Description of Fish.	Boxes.	Baskets, &c.	Weight. Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Galway,	Salmon, &c.,	269	19	30	2	0	0
Sligo,	,,	114	87	10	0	1	0
Westport,	,,	84	34	7	8	3	0
Athenry,	,,	28	94	8	2	1	9
Ballysodare,	,,	35	73	5	9	3	2
Ballina,	,,	24	62	10	0	2	0
Foxford,	,,	29	5	2	3	2	0
Castlebar,	,,	27	70	10	4	2	8
Total,		610	444	83	11	2	19
Galway,	Coarse fish,	36	4,021	240	17	2	0
Oranmore,	,,	5	162	16	2	0	0
Sligo,	,,	7	420	50	1	0	2
Ballysodare,	,,	4	29	2	9	1	0
Castlebar,	,,	14	27	2	7	3	2
		66	4,659	311	17	2	4
Gross Total,		676	5,103	395	9	0	23

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.
Salmon,	10	9	3
Coarse fish,	93	6	2
Fresh fish,	24	12	3
Herrings,	556	19	2
Oysters,	1,187	3	0
Total,	1,862	0	7

APPENDIX, No. 12—*continued.* APPENDIX, No 12.

RN of FISH conveyed to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Railway and Steam Packet Company, 1869.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.		Remarks.
	Boxes.	Baskets, &c.	Boxes.	Baskets, &c.	
January,	1	—	375	43	From Dublin.
February,	75	—	492	46	
March,	39	1	1,439	76	
,,	—	—	1,086	—	,, Kinsale.
April,	74	4	1,029	49	,, Dublin.
,,	—	—	8,772	—	,, Kinsale.
May,	71	—	466	12	,, Dublin.
,,	—	—	16,991	—	,, Kinsale.
June,	217	—	1,253	1,340	,, Dublin.
,,	—	—	9,266	—	,, Kinsale.
,,	—	—	6,906	4,421	,, Arklow.
,,	—	—	508	345	,, Howth.
July,	287	—	1,400	917	,, Dublin.
,,	—	—	2,168	3,015	,, Arklow.
,,	—	—	8,162	9,435	,, Howth.
August,	28	—	886	545	,, Dublin.
,,	—	—	2,030	700	,, Howth.
September,	6	—	511	42	,, Dublin.
October,	—	—	2,791	623	
November,	—	—	2,302	667	
December,	—	—	488	266	
	798	5	69,321	22,542	

RN of FISH conveyed to Bristol and Glasgow by the Steamers of the Bristol and Glasgow Steam Ship Company, 1869.

Dates.	Description of Fish, &c.
June 22, 1869,	9 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
,, 29, ,,	4 do. do. to Bristol.
July 6, ,,	61 boxes and 27 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
,, 13, ,,	23 boxes Herrings to Bristol.
,, 20, ,,	9 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
,, 27, ,,	25 boxes 8 barrels and 7 packages Herrings to Bristol.
Aug. 3, ,,	34 boxes and 25 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
,, 10, ,,	18 boxes and 38 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
Oct. 26, ,,	17 boxes and 12 barrels Herrings to Bristol.
Nov. 2, ,,	8 boxes Herrings to Bristol.
,, 9, ,,	11 boxes and 16 barrels Herrings (say 11) to Bristol.
,, 23, ,,	17 boxes and 1 barrel Herrings to Bristol.
Dec. 14, ,,	21 boxes and 12 barrels Herrings to Bristol.

	Barrels.	Boxes.	Packages.
Total,	161	235	7

RN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, 1869.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.	
	Boxes.	Baskets, &c.	Boxes.	Baskets, &c.
January, 1869,	19	—	237	32
February, ,,	39	4	262	15
March, ,,	65	12	433	9
April, ,,	79	15	345	10
May, ,,	59	21	95	17
June, ,,	901	1	323	115
July, ,,	1,465	—	290	162
August, ,,	134	—	430	213
September, ,,	2	—	197	25
October, ,,	—	—	1,217	149
November, ,,	—	—	903	78
December, ,,	—	—	180	13
Total,	2,763	53	4,912	838

RN of FISH conveyed to New Milford by the Steamers of the Milford and Waterford Steam Ship Company during the year 1869.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.	
	Boxes.	Baskets, &c.	Boxes.	Baskets, &c
From January 1st to December 31st, 1869,	4,112	18	2,502	18

APPENDIX, Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

LIVERPOOL FISH MARKET.

Arrivals of Salmon from Ireland into Liverpool from 1860 to 1869 inclusive.

	Boxes.		Boxes.
1860, to September 14, . .	8,074	1866, to September 18, . .	10,541
1861, ,, 20, . .	7,657	1867, ,, 18, . .	5,891
1862, ,, 18, . .	10,385	1868, ,, 18, . .	6,610
1863, ,, 18, . .	9,284	1869, ,, 4, . .	11,086
1864, ,, 18, . .	11,069		
1865, ,, 17, . .	9,552		90,149 boxes.

Average contents of each box, 18 fish—120 lbs.

APPENDIX, No. 14.

ABSTRACT of the QUANTITY of SALMON delivered and sold in Billingsgate Market, consigned f the Irish Fisheries from 1865 to 1869 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Boxes.	Year.	No. of Boxes.
1865, ...	6,858	1868, ...	3,487
1866, ...	9,326	1869, ...	8,880
1867, ...	5,411		

APPENDIX, No. 15.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of HERRINGS, MACKEREL, EELS (fresh-water), and COD, delivered at sold in Billingsgate Market, consigned from the Irish Fisheries from 1859 to 1869 inclusive far as can be ascertained; with a computation of the value thereof.

YEAR.	HERRINGS.		MACKEREL.		EELS.		COD.	
	No. of Boxes and Barrels.	Value.	No. of Boxes.	Value.	No. of Boxes.	Value.	No. of Boxes.	Valu
		£		£		£		£
1859, . .	500	1,000	300	375			1,000	3,(
1860, . .	800	1,400	500	1,000			1,000	3,(
1861, . .	950	2,375	800	1,600			1,000	2,8
1862, . .	2,000	6,000	1,000	2,500			800	2,(
1863, . .	4,000	9,000	1,500	3,000			700	1,4
1864, . .	20,000	45,000	5,000	11,250			550	1,(
1865, . .	19,000	38,000	6,000	12,500			600	1,2
1866, . .	22,000	44,000	7,700	15,400			770	1,5
1867, . .	21,000	42,000	7,000	13,000			300	6
1868, . .	17,700	36,000	7,000	14,000			400	8
1869, . .	23,000	47,000	8,800	17,400			300	8

APPENDIX, No. 16.

LIST of LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1869.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds. A.	R.	P.
1846, 5th November,	W. H. Carter, esq. . .	Tramore Bay, county Mayo, . . .	19	1	11
7th December,	Luke Lyons, esq. . .	Monroughrony, county Mayo, . . .	17	0	0
1848, 9th June, .	F. H. Downing, . . .	Off Daurus Point, county Kerry, . . .	3	2	28
1849, 24th February, .	R. T. Evanson, . . .	Dunmanus Bay, county Cork, . . .	19	0	10
1851, 5th February, .	John Mahony, esq. . .	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry, .	165	2	0
5th February, .	Rev. Denis Mahony, . .	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry, .	147	2	0
1852, 17th November,	Thomas White, esq. . .	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo, . . .	132	1	26
17th November,	John C. Garvey, esq. . .	Clew Bay, county Mayo, ...	108	3	33
1853, 22nd September,	J. O. Woodhouse, esq. .	Mulroy Bay, county Donegal, . . .	63	0	26
1854, 1st July, . .	Burton Bindon, esq. . .	Carlingford Lough, county Louth, . .	51	3	10
15th November,	Hon. David Plunket, . .	Killary Harbour, county Mayo, . . .	288	0	0
15th November,	J. K. Boswell, esq. . .	Ballyconnelly Bay, county Galway, . .	233	0	0
1855, 18th July, . .	John Richards, esq. . .	Blacksod Bay, county Mayo, . . .	90	0	0
1856, 30th July, .	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton,	Bear Haven, county Cork, ...	45	0	0
21st August, .	William Foreman, esq. .	Ardbear Bay, county Galway, . . .	90	2	0
1857, 7th August, .	Thomas Eccles, esq. . .	Glengariffe Harbour, county Cork, . .	9	1	0

APPENDIX, No. 16—*continued.*

LIST of LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1869.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds. A.	R.	P.
15th February,	Rev. A. Magee,	Streamstown and Cleggan Bays, co. Galway,	277	0	0
15th February,	A. C. Lambert, esq.	Killary Harbour, county Galway,	114	0	0
3rd February,	Rev. R. H. Wall,	Mannin and Ardbear Bays, county Galway,	348	0	0
3rd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour, county Kerry,	78	0	0
3rd February,	Captain W. Houston,	Killary Harbour, county Mayo,	43	0	0
13th February,	William M'Cormick, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	149	0	0
11th May,	Edward Browne, esq.	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	223	0	0
4th October,	M. C. Cramer, esq.	Oyster Haven, county Cork,	20	0	0
9th October,	Ebenezer Pike, esq.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, county Cork,	47	0	0
14th November,	William Pike, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	1,676	0	0
10th January,	William Forbes, esq.	Meenwish Bay, county Galway,	225	0	0
14th February,	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	Clonderlaw Bay, county Clare,	112	0	0
3rd March,	James Walker, esq.	Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus,	137	0	0
6th March,	Edmund Power, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Waterford,	270	0	0
29th May,	George Clive, esq., M.P.	Achill Sound, county Mayo,	489	0	0
2nd February	Lord Fortescue,	Tramore Bay, county Waterford,	83	0	0
5th April,	Lord Wallscourt,	Galway Bay, county Galway,	1,770	0	0
10th June,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.	Poulnasherry Bay, county Clare,	190	0	0
10th June,	A. W. Wyndham, esq.	Newport Bay, county Mayo,	80	0	0
30th September,	Captain George Austin,	Westport Bay, county Mayo,	194	0	0
31st October,	John Kendall, esq.	Ardbear and Mannin Bays, county Galway,	236	0	0
31st October,	Robert T. Atkins, esq.	Lough Hyne, county Cork,	25	0	0
31st October,	R. E. L. Athy, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	100	0	0
31st October,	P. M. Lynch, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	320	0	0
11th November,	A. Boate, esq.	Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford,	65	0	0
11th November,	J. R. Dower, esq.	Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford,	27	0	0
31st December,	Captain W. F. Barry,	Glandore Harbour, county Cork,	68	0	0
31st December,	C. P. Archer, esq.	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	48	0	0
31st December,	T. Young Prior, esq.	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	90	0	0
31st December,	P. Macauley, esq.	Ballinakill and Barnaderg Bays, co. Galway,	150	0	0
31st December,	Colonel F. A. K. Gore,	Killala Bay, county Mayo,	375	0	0
13th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	190	0	0
13th April,	Sir Robert Gore Booth,	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo,	148	3	0
29th April,	Right Hon. John Wynne,	Sligo Bay, county Sligo,	190	0	0
12th May,	Lord Baron Ventry,	Dingle Harbour, county Kerry,	130	0	0
2nd November,	Law Life Assurance Society,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	118	0	0
2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	25	0	0
1st December,	Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale,	Shores of Achill Island, county Mayo,	125	0	0
1st December,	Thomas M'Carthy Collins, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	75	0	0
1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	26	0	0
1st December,	John Obins Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	54	0	0
1st December,	Captain Acheson,	Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway,	18	0	0
1st December,	Richard J. Verschoyle, esq.	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	54	0	0
1st December,	Richard Mahony, esq.	Kenmare Estuary, county Kerry,	30	0	0
1st December,	Mr. Robert M'Keown,	Killary Harbour,	61	0	0
20th April,	William Dargan, esq.	Wexford Harbour,	70	0	0
20th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	270	0	0
21st April,	Miss Anne Fowler,	Blacksod Bay, county Mayo,	11	0	0
4th June,	John Obins Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	42	0	0
15th June,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo,	87	0	0
10th July,	Horatio Hamilton Townsend, esq.	Skull Harbour, county Cork,	230	0	0
10th July,	Thomas Sandes, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	780	0	0
10th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson,	Blacksod Bay, county Kerry,	100	0	0
10th July,	M. J. C. Longfield, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	310	0	0
10th July,	Thomas Kirkwood, esq.	Saleen Harbour, county Mayo,	17	0	0
10th July,	Richard D. Kane, esq.	Howth Strand, county Dublin,	36	0	0
10th July,	William & J. St. George, esqrs.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	810	0	0
10th July,	Christopher T. Redington, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	650	0	0
10th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury,	Lough Mahon, county Cork,	70	0	0
10th July,	Rev. Nicholas Martin,	Trawbreaga Bay, county Donegal,	90	0	0
15th July,	John Smyth, esq.	Midleton River, county Cork,	10	2	0
15th July,	Stephen E Collis, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	212	0	0
15th July,	Thomas Hicks, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	45	0	0
16th July,	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	River Shannon, county Clare,	30	0	0
24th July,	Francis J. Graham, esq.	Barnaderg Bay, county Galway,	90	0	0
31st January,	William Hart, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	790	0	0
11th February,	Richard Lyons, esq.	Midleton River, county Cork,	15	0	0
11th February,	Charles Sandes, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	56	0	0
13th March,	Stephen Browne, esq.	Dunmanus Bay, county Cork	9	0	0
13th March,	Colonel Edward Cooper,	Ballysodare Bay, county Sligo,	190	0	0

APPENDIX, Nos. 16 and 17.

APPENDIX No. 16—*continued.*

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1869.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds. A.	R.
1869, 13th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kenmare Bay,	20	0
13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	18	0
13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Glengariffe Harbour,	60	0
4th March,	John P. Nolan,	Ard Bay,	290	0
11th March,	Richard J. Mahony,	Kenmare Bay,	46	0
11th March,	Thomas Kingston Sullivan,	Kenmare Bay,	195	0
15th March,	John W. Payne,	Bantry Bay,	51	0
14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31	0
14th June,	Mrs. Catherine Browne,	Courtmacsherry Bay,	60	0
14th June,	William Little,	Killala Bay,	190	0
10th September,	Lord Clermont,	Carlingford Lough,	46	0
10th September,	Henry W. Meredith,	Sligo Bay,	20	0
10th September,	Owen Wynne,	Sligo Bay,	77	0
10th September,	Owen Wynne,	Sligo Bay,	53	0
		Total,	16,935	1 2

APPENDIX, No. 17.

LIST of STONE WEIRS in Ireland used for SALMON FISHING, with their Breadth, and the size of Queen's Gap or share maintained therein respectively.

Name of Fishery District.	River.	Weir.	Breadth of Stream.	Size of Queen's Gap previous to passing of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114.	Observations.
			Ft. in.	Ft. in.	
Ballinakill,	Bundorragha,	Bundorragha,	about 60 0	10 0	Not used.
	Ass or Errive,	Ashleagh,	„ 60 0	No gap,	Ditto.
Bangor,	Owenmore,	Goulamore,	„ 429 0	No gap,	Ditto.
	Munhim,	Munhim,	„ 34 0	No gap,	Ditto.
	Newport,	Newport,	158 4		Gap 15 feet 10 inches.
Ballina,	Moy,	Ballina,	341 8	No gap,	Do. 34 feet 2 inches.
	Ditto,	Foxford,	295 10	11 0	Do. 29 feet 7 inches, weir not used.
Sligo,	Sligo,		432 0	No gap,	Not used.
Ballyshannon,	Bundrowes,	Bundrowes,	68 4	No gap,	Gap 6 feet 10 inches.
	Inver,		about 105 0	No gap,	Not used.
	Ditto,	Eske,	„ 82 0	No gap,	Ditto.
Coleraine,	Bann,	The Cutts of Coleraine,	455 0	18 0	A fishing mill-dam. Pass, 30 feet in breadth opened.
Ballycastle,	Bush,		230 0	No gap,	Gap 12 feet 9 inches.
Drogheda,	Boyne,	Oldbridge,	240 0	22 6	Do. 24 feet.
	Ditto,	Rosnaree,	300 0	13 and 35	Do. 30 feet.
	Ditto,	Newgrange,	224 0	No gap,	Do. 18 feet.
Letterkenny,	Leenane,	Rathmelton,	159 0	No gap,	Two Gaps of 6 feet each.
	Lackagh,	Lackagh,	211 0	No gap,	Not used. Gap to be 20 feet.
	Owenea,	Owenea,	145 0	No gap,	Gap 14½ feet.
Londonderry,	Finn,	Killygordon,	about 198 0	No gap,	Do. 20 feet.
	Buncrana,	Buncrana,	180 0	No gap,	Do. 18 feet.
Waterford,	Nore,	Innistiogue,	173 0	47 0	Do. 60 feet.
	Ditto,	Rockview,	98 0	47 0	Do. 78 feet.
	Ditto,	Jerpoint,	99 0	49 0	Do. 66 feet.
	Ditto,	Dysart,	93 0	44 0	Do. 47 feet.
	Suir,	Coolnamuck,	176 0	45 0	Do. 47 feet.
	Tay,	Woodhouse,	55 0	No gap,	Do. 6 feet.
Lismore,	Blackwater,	Lismore Weir,	315 0	No gap,	Do. 31 feet 6 inches.
Cork,	Lee,	The North Lee Fishery Weir or "Hayes' Weir."	408 0	No gap,	A fishing mill-dam. Not fished.
	Ditto,	The weir above Wellington Bridge.	780 0	No gap,	Ditto.
	Ditto,	"The Upper Gill Abbey Weir."	378 0	No gap,	Ditto.
	Ditto,	"The Sugar House Weir."	114 0	No gap,	Gap 11 feet 5 inches.
Killarney	Carra,	Carra,	160 0	No gap,	Gap opened 16 feet.
	Waterville or Curraun.	Waterville,	under 40 0	No gap,	Extension of weekly close season from noon on Friday to noon on Monday ordered instead of gap, stream being under 40 feet—26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, s. 11.
Limerick,	Shannon,	Lax Weir,	840 0	21 0	Gap 50 feet.
Galway,	Galway,	Galway Salmon Weirs,	205 10	16 0	Do. 20 feet 7 inches.
	Owenmore or Great River.	Ballinahinch Trout and Salmon Weirs.	228 0	No gap,	Do. 22 feet.
	Spiddal,	Spiddal Salmon Weir,	varies greatly; 283 0 to 12 0	No gap,	Do. 12 feet.
	Furbough,	The Furbough Salmon Weir.	14 0	No gap,	Do. 3 feet.

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Part of Volume XIV.

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HERRING FISHERY: SCOTLAND:

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1869.

BEING THE FISHING OF 1869.

Presented in pursuance of the Acts 48 Geo. III., c. 110, sect. 7, and 55 Geo. III., c. 94, sect. 4.

THE Returns of the Herring Fishery for the year 1869, presented to Parliament by the Fishery Board with this Report, are for the first time restricted to Scotland; those for the Isle of Man, hitherto given with the Returns for Scotland, having ceased under "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868." This change will lead to a simpler and more complete comparison in future, year by year, of the Herring Fishery of Scotland.

Looking at this Fishery as for 1869, it is satisfactory to find that the produce shows an increase under every head over the preceding year of 1868. The totals of the two years are:—

Years.	Barrels Cured.	Barrels Branded.	Barrels Exported.	Brand Fees Collected.
1868, ...	638,260¾	209,462½	368,744¾	£3,491 0 10
1869, ...	675,143	244,522½	381,333¾	4,075 7 6
Increase in 1869, . .	36,882¼	35,060	12,589	£584 6 8

Upon an average of the five preceding years, the year 1869 shows an increase of 5,582 barrels in the number of barrels cured, of 2408½ in the number of barrels branded, and of £40, 2s. 10d. in the Brand Fees collected; but a decrease of 7213 barrels in the number of barrels exported. This decrease makes the larger amount of Brand Fees collected in 1869 the more significant of the value put upon the Brand.

As regards the results of the year's fishing, and commencing with the great east-coast station of Wick, the scarcity of Herrings which prevailed there in 1868 fortunately did not recur, for the Wick fishing of 1869 shows a catch equal to an average of the last ten years. The fishing at Wick was also more regular than of late years and was not so much influenced by tides, for as good a fishing was made during the neaps as during the fall of the springs, usually regarded on that coast as the best time for fishing; some of the shots were very large, and occasionally reached from 90 to 100 crans, loss of netting being experienced from the weight of fish captured; they were caught at a moderate distance from land, and were of good quality. At the adjoining station of Lybster, twelve miles south of Wick, the fishing was not so good; but yet, although it did not reach an average of the previous six years, it was nearly double of the fishing of 1868, and the quality of the fish was good. Further south, off Helmsdale, the fishing was again very poor, though not so poor as in 1868. The Herrings that were got here were caught within three or four miles of the shore, any trials further out to sea proving fruitless. About Cromarty the fishing was equally bad; in some cases the boats did not deliver a single cran of Herrings to the Curers who had engaged them. About Burghead the fishing, although prosecuted under the most favourable auspices as regards weather and with no reason to be assigned for failure, was one of the lowest on record; there seemed to be no sign of any shoal of Herrings in that part of the Moray Firth, and by the 21st of August the fishermen

EDINBURGH: THOMAS AND ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN, AND TO THE UNIVERSITY.

had given up the fishing at Burghead, and it had closed. At Buckie and at Banff it wa somewhat better: at Buckie fewer boats fished than in 1868, so that the gross catch ther was rather less in 1869 than in 1868, but the average catch per boat was greater: a Banff the fishing began with every prospect of success, but severe northerly gales in th middle of August broke it up. At Fraserburgh the produce of the season fell short of 186 by 17,500 barrels; it was remarked that the off-shore banks, which for the three previou years had made Fraserburgh stand so high in the Returns, failed to yield those supplie of fish which some fishermen had begun to think inexhaustible, and that the chief par of the catch of 1869 was made upon the inner fishing grounds; it was remarked too tha the fish appeared to reach maturity much earlier than usual, for before the end of July the were large-sized and fine: the extent to which the Herring Fishery has expanded a Fraserburgh is exhibited by the fact that in 1861 only 250 boats fished in the district whereas in 1869, 580 boats fished there. At Peterhead the fishing amounted to 68,00(crans, being within 2000 crans of the quantity caught in 1868, which was the highest fish ing upon record at this station: and here, the same as at the other stations noticed, th herrings were caught, ripe and of large size, at no great distance from the shore, being found in dense but limited shoals upon the inner or old fishing-ground, which concentratio of the fish in a restricted space led to the division of the spoil being partial, some crew having fine hauls and others quite the reverse; while in 1868, and in those recent years o success at Peterhead which preceded it, a large portion of the catch was made far out t sea, perhaps forty miles from the shore, and with a more equal distribution among the fishermen. At Montrose the Returns show a considerable increase upon those of 1868 which were larger than the Returns of former years: indeed, the Herring Fishing of 186 in Montrose district was more abundant than in any previous year: on the other hand, th districts south, viz., Anstruther and Eyemouth, were short of the previous year. Turning to Orkney and Shetland, at both of which the fishing had been poor in 1868, a marked difference between the two occurs in 1869; for in Shetland the fishing was again, as in 1868, nearly a failure, whereas in Orkney it proved so abundant that the curers ran out of barrels and salt, and the fishermen had to suspend fishing until these could be procured.

The diversities of catch at the several East Coast stations thus brought under review are not easily explained: they would not be so difficult of explanation if the mode of fishing at the stationsdiffered, but it is uniform throughout, so that the diversity cannot spring from modes of fishing; in defect of any real knowledge of the case plausible theories are propounded and argued, but as yet none of these theories have proved of any use for practical fishing, and the case may be said to be left still upon the old surmise, that a delicate sensibility to the description of food, and a search after suitable ground for the reception of spawn, are the main causes of the migratory movements of herrings and of the fluctuating results which attend the efforts of fishermen to catch them.

Upon the West Coast of Scotland, local fluctuations are the same as upon the East Coast and, no doubt, proceed from the same causes; they have not been more extensive in 1869 than in other years, and the general result of the West Coast Fishing for that year has been favourable. It shows an increase of 6400 barrels upon the Fishing of 1868, and a considerable increase over the average of the last twenty years. The chief portion of this increase must be attributed to the opening up of new fisheries at places which, until the introduction of steam, were too distant from markets to allow the Herring Fishery to be prosecuted there remuneratively. This applies more particularly to the Hebrides, where, at the early Summer Herring Fishery, great quantities of Herrings are now caught and carried to Liverpool and other ports for consumption in the large towns of England. These fish are in general but slightly sprinkled with salt, the rapidity with which the voyages are made enabling them to be got to market almost in a fresh state. At the Herring Fishing in Barra, the most southern portion of the outer Hebrides, 151 boats fishing in Castle Bay averaged so high as 138 crans per boat, a success which has drawn much attention and enterprise to that quarter. Nothing could contribute more to meet the special and urgent demands for rapid communication with the mainland, which suddenly arise over the Hebrides from the setting in of the Herring Fishery, than bringing these islands within the scope of the Government system of telegraphs. Norway, the most formidable competitor of Great Britain in the Herring Fishery, has for some years had telegraph stations organized by its Government in connection with that Fishery, to the great benefit of all concerned; and the districts in which the stations are established are understood greatly to resemble the Hebrides. Telegraphs, besides their rapidity, are particularly well suited to provide for the wants of a large periodical influx of business into outlying districts, where when it is over they may perhaps be no longer so pressingly needed, because after the wires are once laid they can be brought into action as they are wanted, without involving contract arrangements of long duration, usually required for other modes of communication.

The export trade in Cured Herrings in 1869 was upon the whole satisfactory. ormerly there was a considerable export of cured herrings to Ireland, as well as to places ut of Europe, but both of these branches of trade have so fallen off as to have become mparatively insignificant, and the Continent of Europe is now almost the only market which the Scotch Curer looks for getting rid of his herrings. Upon the Continent ne Scotch Curer had in 1869 to meet a most heavy competition, arising out of the reat abundance of the Norwegian Herring Fishery. Norway, like Scotland, looks to russia and Russia to carry off its surplus supplies of Herrings, and when these are great, ne price of course falls. Nevertheless, in spite of a most extraordinarily productive Herring ishery upon the coasts of Norway, the export of Herrings to the Continent from Scotland mounted to 346,793 barrels, being an increase of 23,314 barrels upon the export of 1868, nd the largest export that has been made to the Continent from Scotland in any year, ith the exception of the years 1862 and 1867, years noted in the records of the Scotch lerring Fishery for their extreme abundance. This result shows the soundness of the oting upon which the Scotch Herring Trade is placed, and is evidence that the guarantee f the Brand, and the marketable facilities it gives, greatly conduce to maintain Scotch Herrings in the favourable position they occupy upon the Continent. The Statistics of a ountry go far to prove its real condition; and it has been well remarked by Mr. 'onblanque, the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade,—"Too much importance cannot be attached to a knowledge of the relative production and consumption in various countries of the primary articles of food. The more the differences in these respects are ascertained, the better will the principle be recognised that the extent to which countries can be supplied, not only with the necessaries, but with the common comforts of life, must depend upon the interchange of their surplus productions."

The Sea Fisheries Act 1868, which could not be put into operation during that year n consequence of time being required to make its provisions known, was brought into orce in 1869. It establishes a system of Registration of Fishing Boats, and of Regulations, y Orders in Council, for the lettering and numbering of the boats to their Certificates of Registry which is of much value. In the Police of the Fisheries the Act has been found ost beneficial and effective and of the greatest advantage, as it deals with fishery ffences of various kinds and proves a check upon depredations by fishermen upon each ther's nets and fishing gear, as well upon the depredations of foreigners upon British shermen as of British fishermen upon each other. It is also of the utmost use in cases of he running down of fishing boats by passing vessels or steamers, of collision in fishing etween different boats, and of fouling of nets and loss of fishing gear at sea. In all such ases the direct identification of the boat and gear, by means of its letters and numbers, nakes the preliminary investigation sure and simple, preventing at once any question being aised as to the ownership of the property, and often producing an immediate and amicable ettlement of the claim for compensation. Unfortunately, shortsighted policy on the part f some fishermen, and that dislike to anything new or which gives a little trouble, com- ined with a certain indolence of character on shore which belongs to many of them, ender the lettering and numbering of the boats and their sails and gear, far from being so asily introduced or spontaneously observed as the great merit of the system and its pro- ection to the fishermen themselves entitle it to be. In spite of uniform declarations on the art of the best fishermen that it is invaluable to them, and of their desire to see it carried ut to the full extent of the Regulations, it would be altogether ignored and neglected, vere it not for the surveillance of Fishery Officers. In most parts of Scotland the xecution of the provisions of the Act fell much upon the Officers of this Board and the Act could not have been carried out without them, for on many remote parts of the coast it was only by the efforts of the Officers that the applications for the Registry of Boats were got ready and forwarded to the Collectors of Customs. After this had been done came the Lettering and Numbering of the Boats to their Registers, which is the very essence of the system. Had there been no means of enforcing this at sea it could not have been accomplished, many fishermen often persisting in paying no regard to the warnings of the Officers on shore, and managing, in spite of them, to slip out of port to the fishing grounds without having letters or numbers upon their boats or sails. There, however, they seldom escaped detection by the Fishery Cruisers, detention of the boats for longer or shorter periods, according to the measure of the offence, being found necessary in several instances before the law was obeyed. In this duty the "Vigilant," belonging to the Board, and H.M.S.V. "Jackal," attached to it by the Admiralty, have been of great service; at each station upon which they were successively placed for superintendence, both upon the West and East Coast of Scotland, the effect of their presence in establishing the Act was immediately seen.

The Act further contains an amended and much improved Fishery Convention with

France, by which many points in the former Convention of doubtful interpretation a regards the Fishery rights of the two countries, are solved and disposed of. I connection with this subject, it is interesting to note the state of the French Herrin Fishery carried on upon the Coast of Scotland, which as yet has been confined to the Eas Coast. The Board have been kindly furnished by the Foreign Office with an Abstract o the Report made thereon to the French Government. From this it appears that in 186 fishing vessels were fitted out and despatched from five of the Channel ports of France, viz Boulogne, Saint-Valéry-en-Caux, Fécamp, Dieppe, and Saint-Valéry-sur-Somme; and tha Courseulles, Calais, Gravelines, and Dunkerque, which used to send out fishing vessels, sen none and seem to have abandoned the adventure. The number of vessels, their tonnage and the number of men in them, were :—

PORTS.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
Boulogne,	112	5454	2079
St. Valéry-en-Caux,	12	919	315
Fécamp,	36	2509	897
Dieppe,	10	683	223
St. Valéry-sur-Somme,	1	45	10
	171	9610	3524

producing a catch valued at £50,263, or £8924 more than the value of the catch of th preceding year, and showing likewise an increase of 22 vessels, of 1146 tons of tonnage and of 441 in the number of men employed. The Report alludes to many new vessel having been fitted out in France for this fishery, but speaks of their being heavily constructed and bad sailers. It attributes the success of the vessels to what has beer adverted to in the recent Annual Reports of this Board, viz., that the French fish further out to sea than they used to do and in deeper water. Whether this has been the cause o their success or not, it has undoubtedly in no slight degree contributed to the quiet pursui of the fishery, as the Scotch and English boats being generally open and small as compare with the French, and being also obliged to return every morning to port to deliver their fish cannot venture nearly so far out to sea, while, so long as the French remain far in the offing and the fishermen of the two nations are kept separate, disputes and collisions between them are avoided. But it must not be supposed that the French are proof against the temptation o following a shoal of herrings in-shore; when a large shoal sets in upon the land the Frenc naturally pursue them eagerly, regardless of the convention boundary, and then serious damage is done to the nets of British fishermen by the heavier gear and vessels of the French, and bitter animosity created on the part of the British from seeing their foreign rivals carrying off fish to which they have no right, the fish being caught within the terri torial limit of Great Britain. Upon all these occasions the officers in command of the French cruisers sent to superintend the French fishermen have acted with the utmost courtesy, have honestly recognised the rights of the British, and have done their utmost to protect those rights and prevent their countrymen from infringing them; but it is too much to look to this duty being devolved upon France, when it clearly belongs to Great Britain to see to the preservation of her own territorial rights, and to defend her fishermen against foreign aggressions. Unfortunately in 1869 the Gunboats, which had been relied upon for protection of the coasts of Northumberland, were withdrawn, for Admiralty service, at a critical moment, and considerable complaint was made of this. So far as possible Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Dupuis, in command of H.M.S.V. "Jackal," endeavoured to supply the deficiency of Gunboats by great activity and vigilant cruising, but the "Jackal" could not reach that station in sufficient time to prevent all mischief, nor is it a station which can be kept by a single vessel when a large fleet of Frenchmen are upon the coast.

Besides complaints against the French for infraction of boundary at the herring fishery, complaints were made earlier in the year, and for the first time, against the crews of French and Belgian smacks, for cutting the lines of Scotch fishermen at sea, and carrying off the lines, hooks, and fish upon them. These complaints having been considered were represented by the Board to Sir Norman Pringle, Bt., H. M. Consul at Dunkirk, and to Mr. E. T. Curry, H. M. Consul at Ostend, who caused the smacks upon their arrival i

ort to be immediately searched by the maritime police. This search exonerated the rench crews, but there appeared to be grounds for proceeding against the crew of one of ie Belgian smacks. They were accordingly brought to trial at Bruges, but conviction was t obtained, the Court holding that there was not sufficient proof against the parties to ndemn them. The Board feel it due to Sir Norman Pringle and Mr. Curry to express eir acknowledgments to them for the prompt attention they gave to these complaints, d for the pains they took to have them investigated. The matter is of importance from ie extent of injury done to persons in a position of life who can ill bear the loss; and ould the practice of plundering fishing lines get into vogue among foreigners, it is certain eatly to embitter the feelings of our own fishermen against them.

The Returns of the Cod and Ling Fishery of 1869 show an increase of 21,852¼ cwts. the quantity cured dried, and of 660 barrels in the quantity cured in pickle. This increase ay be traced chiefly to the success which attended the Ling Fishery in Shetland, and to ie good Cod fishing which was got in the Farœ Islands by vessels fitted out for that fishery om Shetland. The Cod fishing upon the home coast at Shetland was a failure. The total od, Ling, and Hake cured and exported in the years 1868 and 1869 respectively, was—

	Cured Dried. Cwts.	Cured in Pickle. Barrels.
1868,	113,733	9659
1869,	135,585¼	10,319

he export of the fish cured dried was—

1868,	52,403 cwts.
1869,	51,864½ cwts.

his decrease in the export of 1869, when there had been an increase in the fishery, arose om a decrease in the exportation to the Continent, there being a falling of in the export to pain caused by the unsettled state of that country.

The Return of Fishing-Boats and Fishermen, which has been more completely col- cted through the operation of "The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868," shows an increase in 869 of 822 Boats and of 1614 Fishermen. This is a good sign of the general prosperity f the Fisheries, for in considering the Returns, it must be borne in mind that the increase the number of boats represents the addition of many new ones, nearly all of which are of rger size, of better form and construction, and fitted out in a superior way to the old boats. pon the East Coast, decks are being gradually introduced in all the fishing-boats of large size. oats so fitted are found safer in heavy weather, and give much more shelter to the men. Of ourse they are a good deal more expensive, and the cost of a decked boat, or one fitted with atches, much exceeds that of the old open boat. The gradual introduction, then, of these ecked boats over the East Coast of Scotland is another evidence of the improved condition f the fishermen, and of their being in all respects far in advance of their ancestors.

Although not within the period embraced in the present Report, it is necessary to otice the storm of February 1870, which continued for three days and told disastrously pon Harbours connected with the Fisheries. The force of the wind and sea reached a eight which has never been exceeded in these parts, and the outer extremity of the great reakwater, in course of construction at Wick by the British Fishery Society, gave way. his Breakwater is a work of uncommon massiveness and solidity, nevertheless it was nable to withstand the gigantic waves which poured into the bay, every one of which overed it to a great depth. Athough the impact of these rollers upon the masonry was remendous, yet the Breakwater resisted the shock for several hours, but was unable to last ut the storm. A large portion of the work of the two previous seasons was lost, and the isaster must cause a great delay in the completion of the Breakwater, which is much to be egretted, although no doubt the Society will be able ultimately to overcome the difficulties hich have beset the undertaking. It is a work calculated to be of the utmost use to the erring Fishery of Wick and its neighbourhood, not only to its Summer but to its Winter erring Fishery and to the White Fishing, as yet imperfectly developed there for want of safe Harbour. During the same storm, the outer extremity of the East Pier of Anstruther nion Harbour, in course of construction by the Board, also gave way. As soon as the torm subsided, steps were taken to secure the works from further injury; but the isaster was more serious than it otherwise would have been, in consequence of the Fund hich had been provided for the construction of this Harbour being exhausted. To leave he pier, which had cost a large sum of public money, open to every incursion of the sea and xposed to the risk of entire destruction, was impossible. Communication was therefore eld with the Treasury, and sanction obtained to apply the Board's Pier Grant of £3000 or 1870-71 to the work of repair, but with the difficulties which have been experienced n the construction of the harbour, this sum will not prove sufficient although it may suffice o put the East Pier in present safety.

It has been stated to Parliament by the Board, almost annually, and has been made t subject of representation by more than one Royal Commission, that the amount of the Pi or Quay Grant to the Board is not adequate to the harbour necessities of the Coasts Scotland, nor to the importance of the Fisheries carried on there. The grant at its fir institution, nearly half a century ago, was too small for the purpose for which it was intende and never having been made larger, it has long ceased to bear any suitable proportion to th industrial development which has taken place in the Fisheries. This is a matter of nation concern, for now that the whole country is so intersected with Railways as to make t large seats of industry in the very heart of England accessible to the produce of the se the smallness of the grant stints in effect the supplies of food by checking the energies fishing stations from being fully developed, and prevents an annual augmentation bein made to the national wealth, much greater than the increase required to the grant woul represent. It is by means of harbours that the fisheries are prosecuted, as witho them the boats could not lie upon the coast nor proceed to sea. The erection of thes harbours is neither within the means of the proprietors of the land nor of the fishermen and so long as the question of undertaking to build harbours such as those now required for t boats is left to rest upon either or both of these parties, harbours will remain unbuilt and th fisheries languish for want of them. But in many cases, both the owners of the soil an the fishermen are ready to contribute, if they could only get such aid from Governme as would secure them the harbour wanted. A very general spirit of self-sacrifice for th object prevails upon the coasts and merits encouragement, especially as that encouragemen would diffuse so many benefits elsewhere, and conduce to the well-being of districts country remote from the sea. How much may be done in stirring up local enterprise, an how funds are called forth for national improvements, is proved by the past history of th small Pier Grant of £3000 per annum. By the negotiation and administration of the Boar that grant has been the means of raising from private funds upwards of £75,000 ; and wer the grant to be increased so as to allow sea works to be undertaken commensurate with th facilities for railway transit, so ready are the fishermen to entertain schemes for the enlarge ment and improvement of harbours and to tax their earnings with this object, that privat funds to a much larger amount than is here stated would no doubt be collected, and th harbour deficiencies now complained of be ere long removed.

The Report of the Engineers, and General Account of the year's Expenditure of th Pier Grant, with the outlay on Anstruther Union Harbour, will be found in the Appendi along with the Returns and Statistics of the Fisheries for the year, in the following order :–

HERRING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Vessels in Scotland fitted out for the Herring Fishery, with the Herrings Salted Cured on board ;

No. 2.—Account of Herrings Salted or Cured on Shore in Scotland ;

No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings Cured in Scotland ;

No. 4.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings in Scotland Branded, with the amount of Fees collecte thereon ;

No. 5.—Account of the Export of Herrings from Scotland ; with a Supplementary Note showing, for th Export to the Continent, the Ports to which the Herrings have been Shipped ;

No. 6.—Account of the Number of Cran Measures in Scotland adjusted and Branded ;

Abstract of the Total Quantity of White Herrings Cured, Branded, and Exported, from 1st June 1809 t 31st December 1869, showing also the Countries to which they have been Exported.

COD AND LING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Vessels in Scotland fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery, with the quantity Cod, Ling, and Hake they Cured ;

No. 2.—Account of Cod, Ling, and Hake, taken by Open Boats at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotlan and Cured ;

No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake taken both by Vessels and Open Boat at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland, and Cured ;

No. 4.—Account of the Export of Cod, Ling, and Hake from Scotland ;

Abstract of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured and Exported, from 10th October 1820 t 31st December 1869.

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Account of Boats, Men, &c., employed at the Herring Fishery in Scotland, in one selected wee for each District ;

No. 2.—Account of Boats, Fishermen, &c., with the estimated Value of Boats, Nets, and Lines employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland;

No. 3.—Account of the Tonnage of Shipping, and Number of Seamen employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland;

No. 4.—Abstract of Tonnage of Vessels and Boats, and of the Number of Seamen, Fishermen, and Persons employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland.

Report by the Engineers of the State of the Harbour Works in charge of the Herring Fishery Board: Scotland.

General Account of the Expenditure on Harbours, Piers, or Quays.

Abstract showing the Expenditure on each Work.

SUMMARY.

In detailing the substance of these Accounts and comparing them with those of the preceding year, it will be seen that the total quantity of Herrings cured during 1869 was 75,143 Barrels, the total quantity branded 244,522½ Barrels, and the total quantity exported, 381,333¾ Barrels: being an increase upon the preceding year of 36,882¼ Barrels in the total quantity cured; of 35,060 Barrels in the total quantity branded; and of 12,589 Barrels in the total quantity exported.

In the Cod and Ling Fishery, the Returns show that in the year 1869, 135,585¼ cwts. were cured dried, and 10,319 Barrels cured in pickle; and that the total quantity exported was 51,864½ cwts. cured dried: being an increase over the preceding year of 21,852¼ cwts. in the total quantity cured dried; and of 660 Barrels in the total quantity cured in pickle; but a decrease of 538½ cwts. in the total quantity exported.

From the Fishery Statistics, it will be seen that in the year 1869, 14,406 Boats, manned by 45,201 Fishermen and Boys, were employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries; and that the total estimated value of Boats, Nets, and Lines employed in these Fisheries in the same period was £981,882: being an increase over the preceding year of 822 Boats, and 1614 Fishermen and Boys, and of £14,802 in the estimated value of Boats, Nets, and Lines.

CAITHNESS.
GEORGE TRAILL.
JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG.
ELCHO.
JAMES MATHESON.
GEORGE LOCH.
JOHN INGLIS.
LYON PLAYFAIR.
ANDREW COVENTRY.
CHARLES BAILLIE.
ALEX. S. FINLAY.
GEORGE J. ALLMAN.
CHARLES F. MAXWELL.
GEORGE YOUNG.
WILLIAM RAMSAY.
ANDREW RUTHERFURD CLARK.

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels fitted out in Scotland for the Herring Fishery, in the Year ended 31st December 1869; the Districts from which fitted out; the Tonnage and Number of Men; the Netting, Salt, and Barrels Shipped; and the Barrels of Herrings Cured.

STRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Netting.	Salt.	Barrels.	Herrings Cured				Total Cured in Vessels.
							Gutted.		Ungutted.		
							Gutted and Packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and Packed *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Square Yds.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
', . .	8	245½	37	84,000	4,960	2,403	2,517½	...	...	6,586	9,103½
rae. .	19	321¼	53	...	3,748	1,519	906	75	...	387	1,368
', . .	6	106¾	23	...	1,350	819	10,475	...	380	3,735	14,590
y, . .	17	307	52	15,000	5,636	2,901	1,354	88	24	...	1,466
v. . .	41	782	153	17,800	8,989	4,845	1,782	...	50	6,544	8,376
ltown, .	9	179	43	12,800	1,276	570	211	...	46	141	398
illiam, .	13	268	54	56,500	3,312	1,311	597	...	458	38	1,093
rron and Skye,	31	659¼	114	246,000	12,314	6,042	2,467	...	8	24½	2,499½
room, .	2	36	9	11,520	210	176	...	...	...	5	5
ay, .	20	1,910	175	...	49,973	537	19	...	32	24,876¼	24,927¼
Total,	166	4,814¾	713	443,620	91,768	21,123	20,328½	163	998	42,336¾	63,826¼

Note.—The above 166 Fishing Vessels made 199 Voyages.

Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of White Herrings Cured or Salted by Fish-Curers on Shore in Scotland, in the Year ended 31st December 1869; with the Districts at which Cured, distinguishing the Herrings Cured Gutted from those Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Cured on Shore.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith, . . .	104	...	...	286	390
Eyemouth, . . .	17,275	67	6,223	8,504	32,069
Greenock, . . .	200	...	...	22,481	22,681
Glasgow, . . .	...	2,519	1,041	5,940	9,500
Rothesay, . . .	619	...	...	14,611	15,230
Inverary, . . .	3,114	...	973	26,751	30,838
Campbeltown, . .	277	...	...	5,268	5,545
Fort William, . .	1,717	...	584	954	3,255
Loch Carron and Skye, .	2,538	...	...	18	2,556
Loch Broom, . . .	...	17	...	...	17
Stornoway, . . .	61,838	...	71	2,475½	64,384½
Shetland Isles, . .	1,775	...	...	...	1,775
Orkney Isles, . .	18,703	2,046	648	1,314	22,711
Wick, . . .	91,981	1,099	2,446	...	95,526
Lybster, . . .	17,210	20	1,587	...	18,817
Helmsdale, . . .	11,001	...	2,014	...	13,015
Cromarty, . . .	4,224	...	1,705	...	5,929
Findhorn, . . .	8,169	53	547	631½	9,400½
Buckie, . . .	5,027	10	949	....	5,986
Banff, . . .	11,601½	...	250	150	12,001½
Fraserburgh, . .	85,575	167	515	204	86,461
Peterhead, . . .	88,839	142	7,040	307	96,328
Montrose, . . .	22,575	1,310	7,206	4,566	35,657
Anstruther, . . .	6,175	352	1,637	13,080¼	21,244¼
Total, .	460,537½	7,802	35,436	107,541¼	611,316¾

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Salted or Cured in SCOTLAND in the Year ended 31st December 1869; with the Districts where Landed or Cured, distinguishing Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		TOTAL HERRINGS CURED.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	104	...	...	286	390
Eyemouth,	17,275	67	6,223	8,504	32,069
Greenock,	2,717½	...	...	29,067	31,784½
Ballantrae,	906	75	...	387	1,368
Glasgow,	10,475	2,519	1,421	9,675	24,090
Rothesay,	1,973	88	24	14,611	16,696
Inverary,	4,896	...	1,023	33,295	39,214
Campbeltown,	488	...	46	5,409	5,943
Fort William,	2,314	...	1,042	992	4,348
Loch Carron and Skye,	5,005	...	8	42½	5,055½
Loch Broom,	...	17	...	5	22
Stornoway,	61,857	...	103	27,351¾	89,311¾
Shetland Isles,	1,775	...	...	...	1,775
Orkney Isles,	18,703	2,046	648	1,314	22,711
Wick,	91,981	1,099	2,446	...	95,526
Lybster,	17,210	20	1,587	...	18,817
Helmsdale,	11,001	...	2,014	...	13,015
Cromarty,	4,224	...	1,705	...	5,929
Findhorn,	8,169	53	547	631½	9,400½
Buckie,	5,027	10	949	...	5,986
Banff,	11,601½	...	250	150	12,001½
Fraserburgh,	85,575	167	515	204	86,461
Peterhead,	88,839	142	7,040	307	96,328
Montrose,	22,575	1,310	7,206	4,566	35,657
Anstruther,	6,175	352	1,637	13,080¼	21,244¼
Total,	480,866	7,965	36,434	149,878	675,143

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

NUMBER of BARRELS of HERRINGS Salted or Cured on the West Coast of Scotland, in the year ended 31st December 1869; stated by the Districts where the Herrings were caught.

	BARRELS.
Greenock,	26,081
Glasgow,	12,150
Rothesay,	27,721
Inverary,	41,138
Campbeltown,	6,469
Fort William,	5,416
Loch Carron and Skye,	9,045
Loch Broom,	218
Stornoway,	89,360¾
	217,598¾

Note.—Besides the above 217,598¾ Barrels of Herrings Caught and Cured on the West Coast of Scotland, there were 234 Barrels Caught on the Coasts of Ireland, and Cured on board Vessels fitted out from the District of Ballantrae. These 234 Barrels are not included in this Supplementary Note, but are included in the Returns of Ballantrae District in Accounts Nos. 1 and 3, conform to Act 55 Geo. III., cap. 94, sect. 38.

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND Branded in the Year ended 31st December 1869; and of the Brandings in each District, distinguishing Herrings Bung-packed from Herrings Re-packed; with Return of the Fees collected thereon under the Act 21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 69.

DISTRICTS.	Description and Number of Barrels Branded.		
	Bung Packed.	Re-packed.	TOTAL BRANDED.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	219	...	219
Eyemouth,	2,578	...	2,578
Shetland Isles,	942½	...	942½
Orkney Isles,	3,595	...	3,595
Wick,	63,138	...	63,138
Lybster,	11,659	...	11,659
Helmsdale,	5,341	...	5,341
Cromarty,	1,396½	...	1,396½
Findhorn,	5,685	...	5,685
Buckie,	3,380½	...	3,380½
Banff,	7,761	...	7,761
Fraserburgh,	61,295½	...	61,295½
Peterhead,	60,177½	...	60,177½
Montrose,	15,213	...	15,213
Anstruther,	2,141	...	2,141
Total,	244,522½	...	244,522½*

* Of this number 199,912½ Barrels were Branded Crown Full.
„ 42,645½ „ were Branded Crown P.
„ 1,964½ „ were Branded Crown Maties.

244,522½ Barrels. The Fees thereon amounted to £4,075 7 6
Bank Interest, . . . 2 6 1

Total Fees, £4,077 13 7

NOTE showing the Total Number of the above Barrels assorted after the Dutch mode, and Branded "Full" or "Maties" accordingly.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded *Crown Full.*	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded *Maties.*
Leith,	219	...
Eyemouth,	1,442	...
Shetland Isles,	472½	...
Orkney Isles,	2,709	...
Wick,	49,118½	273
Lybster,	9,679½	103
Helmsdale,	4,370½	102½
Cromarty,	1,220	5
Findhorn,	5,128	...
Buckie,	2,462	3
Banff,	6,477½	3
Fraserburgh,	52,479	18
Peterhead,	49,164½	733
Montrose,	13,177½	724
Anstruther,	1,793	...
Total,	199,912½	1,964

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. V.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND Exported in the Year ended 31st December 1869; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe; the Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted; and Herrings Bung-Packed from Herrings Re-packed.

DISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS EXPORTED.							
	To Ireland,			To the Continent, Bung-Packed.		Out of Europe.		TOTAL EXPORTED.
	Bung-Packed.		Barrels of Bulk.			Bung-packed.	Re-packed.	
	Gutted.	Ungutted.		Gutted.	Ungutted.	Gutted.	Gutted.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	...	...	...	16,077½	...	...	125	16,202½
Eyemouth,	400	...	...	3,498	...	...	...	3,898
Greenock,	709	21	662	...	...	...	...	1,392
Glasgow,	6,326	...	...	...	...	...	848	7,174
Inverary,	20	...	30	...	...	...	...	50
Campbeltown,	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	110
Loch Carron and Skye,	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Stornoway,	...	...	...	48,209¾	...	...	...	48,209¾
Shetland Isles,	293	...	...	768½	...	...	...	1,061½
Orkney Isles,	14,835	10	...	3,387½	...	...	...	18,232½
Wick,	5,900½	22½	...	71,791	...	...	...	77,714
Lybster,	509	...	...	15,534	...	...	...	16,043
Helmsdale,	146	...	...	7,212½	...	...	...	7,358½
Cromarty,	1,732½	...	...	1,744	...	...	...	3,476½
Findhorn,	...	...	...	6,600	...	...	...	6,600
Buckie,	...	...	...	3,977	...	...	...	3,977
Banff,	...	...	...	8,830½	...	...	...	8,830½
Fraserburgh,	...	...	...	68,556	...	...	...	68,556
Peterhead,	...	...	...	71,028	52	...	...	71,080
Montrose,	307	204	...	16,165	...	...	...	16,676
Anstruther,	...	...	...	2,667½	...	...	...	2,667½
	31,283	257½	802	346,046¾	52	...	973	379,414¼
Sent from Scotland to England, and thence Exported,	...	...	...	695	...	287¼	937	1,919¼
Total,	31,283	257½	802	346,741¾	52	287¼	1,910	381,333¾

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE showing the Ports or Places to which the Herrings Exported to the Continent were Shipped.

DISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS EXPORTED.																	
	RUSSIA.			PRUSSIA.						Hamburg.	Bremen.	HOLLAND.		BELGIUM.		All other Places on the Continent.	Total Exported to the Continent.
	Odessa.	Petersburg.	Riga.	Memel.	Königsberg.	Danzic.	Stettin.	Harburg.	Geestemunde.			Rotterdam.	Vlaardingen.	Antwerp	Ghent.		
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	...	211½	...	...	...	...	4,972½	...	...	6,026	...	4,565½	...	147	130	25	16,077½
Eyemouth,	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	...	1,944	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	3,498
Stornoway,	...	13,456¾	315	...	1,299	...	22,022	...	...	11,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,209¾
Shetland,	...	...	...	...	...	...	768½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768½
Orkney,	...	...	...	...	...	2,427½	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,387½
Wick,	...	...	...	...	950	15,984½	27,693½	17,100½	1,192	1,821	...	7,049½	...	...	...	...	71,791
Lybster,	...	...	...	...	...	4,307	5,457½	5,467½	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,534
Helmsdale,	...	...	...	...	...	1,281	2,445½	2,736	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	7,212½
Cromarty,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	...	...	...	...	581	...	...	...	1,744
Findhorn,	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	3,296	2,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600
Buckie,	...	...	...	...	...	120½	3,127½	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,977
Banff,	...	...	...	...	...	2,327	4,879	1,223	...	200	...	201½	...	...	...	...	8,830½
Fraserburgh,	200	...	...	...	3,696	7,931½	26,244	23,017½	1,522	2,316	863	1,777½	1,188½	...	...	...	68,756
Peterhead,	395	...	...	...	3821½	11,730½	26,208½	23,441	435	684	939	2,595½	1,013	212	...	...	71,475
Montrose,	100	...	...	172	865	4,041	4,284	3,083	...	629½	...	...	3,090½	...	...	...	16,265
Anstruther,	...	...	...	...	...	222	...	545	...	...	...	1,900½	...	...	...	...	2,667½
Total,	695	13,668¼	315	172	11631½	51,476½	132,358½	82,753½	3,149	23,095½	1,802	1,9290	5,873	359	130	25	346,793¾

Herring Fishery Board : Scotland :
Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. VI.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Crans, adjusted as Measures for the Purchase and Sale of Fresh Herrings a Branded in SCOTLAND, in the Year ended 31st December 1869.

DISTRICTS.	Crans Branded.
Leith,	2
Greenock,	12
Glasgow,	2
Peterhead,	14
Montrose,	39
Total,	69

Herring Fishery Board : Scotland : Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

CT showing the Total Quantity of WHITE HERRINGS Cured, Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under ance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 1st of June 1809 to the 31st of December 1869; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, Continent, and to places out of Europe.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Herrings Cured.			Total Quantity of Herrings Branded.	Total Quantity of Herrings Exported.			Grand Total Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted including Bulk.	Total Cured.		To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	
	Barrels.	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
ending from 1st June to 5th April 1810,	42,548	47,637½	90,185½	34,701	28,014	...	7,834	35,848
ded 5th April 1811,	65,430	26,397½	91,827½	55,662½	28,212	...	9,921	38,133
ded 5th April 1812,	72,515½	39,004	111,519½	58,430	30,417½	4,730	27,672½	62,820
ded 5th April 1813,	89,900¾	63,587½	153,488¼	70,027½	57,980	11,046½	40,699	109,725½
ded 5th April 1814,	52,931½	57,611	110,542½	38,184½	43,061½	23,943	51,399	118,403½
ded 5th April 1815,	105,372¼	54,767	160,139¼	83,376	49,635¾	35,891	55,778½	141,305¼
ded 5th April 1816,	135,981	26,670¾	162,651¾	116,436	29,456½	15,563	62,668½	107,688
ded 5th April 1817,	155,776	36,567½	192,343½	140,018½	36,341	44,432½	57,855	138,628½
ded 5th April 1818,	204,270¼	23,420¾	227,691	183,089½	53,386½	43,896	65,057	162,339½
ded 5th April 1819,	303,777½	37,116½	340,894	270,022½	89,704	52,333	85,125	227,162
ded 5th April 1820,	347,190½	35,301	382,491½	309,700½	101,109½	64,302½	88,104	253,516
ded 5th April 1821,	413,308	28,887¾	442,195¾	363,872	125,445	89,524	79,836½	294,805½
ded 5th April 1822,	291,626½	24,897¾	316,524¼	263,205½	102,719	34,752	77,485	214,956
ded 5th April 1823,	225,037	23,832	248,869	203,110	56,528	38,002½	75,914½	170,445
ded 5th April 1824,	335,450	56,740¾	392,190¾	299,631	116,747½	40,231	82,652	239,630½
ded 5th April 1825,	303,397	44,268¼	347,665¼	270,844½	96,409½	35,029½	70,577½	202,016½
ded 5th April 1826,	340,118	39,115¾	379,233¾	294,422½	121,386½	28,167¾	67,519	217,073¼
ded 5th April 1827,	259,171¼	29,324	288,495¼	223,606	78,735	16,701	70,970	166,406
ded 5th April 1828,	339,360	60,418	399,778	279,317½	109,108½	24,489½	78,061	211,659
ded 5th April 1829,	300,242½	55,737	355,979½	234,827	107,651	28,280½	69,944	205,875½
ded 5th April 1830,	280,933½	48,623½	329,557	218,418½	89,680½	24,302	67,672	181,654½
ded 5th April 1831,	371,096	68,274¼	439,370¼	237,085	130,300½	61,655½	72,947	264,903
ded 5th April 1832,	313,113¾	49,547	362,660¾	157,839½	128,458	31,100¼	57,941½	217,499¾
ded 5th April 1833,	353,684½	63,279¾	416,964¼	168,259½	114,137	47,556½	58,991	220,684½
ded 5th April 1834,	382,677½	68,853¾	451,531¼	178,000½	149,254	55,852	66,987½	272,093¾
ded 5th April 1835,	217,242½	60,074½	277,317	85,079½	73,960	34,050	50,795½	158,805½
ded 5th April 1836,	399,334	98,280¾	497,614¾	192,317	168,960	48,451½	55,982	273,393½
ded 5th April 1837,	290,169	107,660¼	397,829¼	114,192	102,968½	46,777	39,520	189,265½
ded 5th April 1838,	382,400	125,374¾	507,774¾	141,552	139,095	57,388½	38,674½	235,158
ded 5th April 1839,	382,229	173,330¾	555,559¾	153,659½	149,926	64,870	24,934½	239,730½
ded 5th April 1840,	405,379½	138,565½	543,945	152,231	157,359	82,515½	12,647½	252,522
ded 5th April 1841,	431,157	126,105¼	557,262¼	154,189	150,517½	90,951½	8,668	250,137
ded 5th April 1842,	489,620½	177,624¾	667,245¼	190,922½	187,953	91,069½	5,713½	284,736
ded 5th April 1843,	442,290	181,129¾	623,419¾	162,713	165,327½	120,136½	6,336½	291,800½
ded 5th April 1844,	473,556¾	191,803	665,359¾	182,988	127,770	181,953	3,793½	313,516½
extending from 5th 1844 to 5th Jan. 1845,	393,312	132,720¾	526,032¾	140,632	120,293	143,754	2,326½	266,373½
nded 5th January 1846,	411,271	121,375	532,646	142,473½	127,027½	113,678	2,488½	243,194

ABSTRACT showing the Total Quantity of WHITE HERRINGS Cured, Branded, and Exported, year by year, etc.—*contin*

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Herrings Cured.			Total Quantity of Herrings Branded.	Total Quantity of Herrings Exported.			Gran Exp
	Gutted.	Ungutted including Bulk.	Total Cured.		To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th Jan. 1847,	*Barrels.* 414,915¼	*Bls. or Crans.* 192,535¾	*Barrels.* 607,451	*Barrels.* 156,278½	*Bls. or Crans* 102,585	*Barrels.* 148,363½	*Barrels.* 4,765½	*B* 25
Year ended 5th January 1848,	372,989½	189,754	562,743½	146,500½	102,690	142,532	4,959	250
Year ended 5th January 1849,	392,827	251,541¼	644,368¼	153,944	78,262½	168,049	3,682½	246
Year ended 5th January 1850,	507,024½	263,673¾	770,698¼	213,286½	78,889¾	257,108	4,258½	340
*Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, .	378,187	165,822½	544,009½	172,924½	66,138	198,403	2,367	266
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	417,233¼	176,797¾	594,031	201,636½	81,340½	182,659	205	264
Year ended 31st December 1852, for do. do.	375,693	123,094½	498,787½	169,159½	60,414	221,979	1,133	283
Year ended 31st December 1853, for do. do.	560,367	217,672¾	778,039¾	248,136½	95,339	242,853¼	4,438½	342
Year ended 31st December 1854, for do. do.	458,579½	177,982¾	636,562¼	211,844	121,883¾	237,893½	1,919½	361
Year ended 31st December 1855, for do. do.	582,715¼	183,988¼	766,703½	280,581½	97,377	344,029	858	442
Year ended 31st December 1856, for do. do.	466,429½	143,559	609,988½	223,281	89,670¾	256,741	1,199½	347
Year ended 31st December 1857, for do. do.	465,292½	115,521¼	580,813¾	218,992	58,534	307,275½	1,351	367
Year ended 31st December 1858, for do. do.	470,393¼	165,730¼	636,124	233,374	79,054	269,819	1,331½	350
†Year ended 31st December 1859, for do. do.	381,059¼	110,428	491,487¼	158,676	68,882	203,349½	748	272
Year ended 31st December 1860, for do. do.	496,414½	184,778¾	681,193¼	231,913½	86,413	291,401½	156	377
Year ended 31st December 1861, for do. do.	519,173	149,655½	668,828½	265,347	81,595½	308,334¼	384	390
Year ended 31st December 1862, for do. do.	656,048	174,856	830,904	346,712	70,879¾	423,182¾	847½	494
Year ended 31st December 1863, for do. do.	507,223	147,593½	654,816½	276,880½	72,074½	333,074¼	2,612¾	407
Year ended 31st December 1864, for do. do.	478,781½	164,868¾	643,650¼	217,392	55,420½	307,282	1,805	364
Year ended 31st December 1865, for do. do.	470,559½	151,203½	621,763	216,785	42,063	309,626	1,012	352
Year ended 31st December 1866, for do. do.	497,814½	160,332¼	658,146¾	249,510	47,319	328,272½	4,474½	380
Year ended 31st December 1867, for do. do.	631,759½	193,829½	825,589	317,421	42,364¼	432,994½	3,345½	478
Year ended 31st December 1868, for do. do.	445,468½	205,965¼	651,433¾	209,462½	43,414½	323,479¾	1,850½	368
*Year ended 31st Dec. 1869, for Scotland only, . .	488,831	186,312	675,143	244,522½	32,342½	346,793¾	2,197½	381

N.B.—In the Six Years ending 5th April 1815, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted, was 2s. per Barrel, while there was a Bounty at the time of 2s. 8d. per Barrel, payable by the Excise on the Exportation of Herrings, whether Cured Gutted or Ungutted, but which ceased on the 1st 1815; in the Eleven Years ending 5th April 1826, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted was 4s. per Barrel; in the Four succeeding Years, the B was reduced 1s. per Barrel each Year till the 5th of April 1830, when it ceased altogether, and has not since been renewed.

* The Collection of Returns for England ceased from the 5th of January 1850; and for the Isle of Man from the 1st of January 1869.

† By Act 21st and 22d Vict. cap. 69 (1858), there was imposed upon the Branding of Barrels and Half-Barrels of Herrings, a Fee of *Four* per Barrel and *Twopence* per Half-Barrel.

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. I.

ACCOUNT, by Districts, of the Number of Vessels fitted out in SCOTLAND for the COD and LING Fishery, in the Year ended 31st December 1869, and of the Tonnage of the Vessels, and Number of the Men; also the quantity of COD, LING, and HAKE Cured therefrom, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured in Vessels.		
				Number of Fish.	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Shetland Isles, . . .	87	3,305	979	1,154,792	38,453	...
Orkney Isles, . . .	10	490	94	104,500	2,942	...
Fraserburgh, . . .	33	462	191	84,181	2,582	...
Peterhead, . . .	1	15	6	3,380	102	...
Total,	131	4,272	1,270	1,346,853	44,079	...

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT, by Districts, of the COD, LING, and HAKE taken at the Cod and Ling Fisbery in SCOTLAND by Open Boats and Cured on Shore, in the Year ended 31st December 1869; distinguishing the Fish Cured Dried and the Fish Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured on Shore.		
	Number of Fish.	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Ballantrae, ...	28,179	...	909
Inverary, ...	1,276	40½	...
Campbeltown, ...	92,132	2,661	...
Fort William, ...	16,400	700	...
Loch Carron and Skye, . . .	28,207	1,231	...
Loch Broom, ...	20,504	880	150
Stornoway, ...	582,749	23,870	...
Shetland Isles, ...	1,187,857	43,359	...
Orkney Isles, ...	167,302	5,731	...
Wick, ...	96,731	1,938¾	1,992
Lybster, ...	6,260	...	242
Helmsdale, ...	18,787	170	421
Cromarty, ...	178,823	1,839	378
Findhorn, ...	37,786	357	985
Buckie, ...	122,762	1,811	3,761
Banff, ...	60,400	1,920	70
Fraserburgh, ...	72,820	2,251	167
Peterhead, ...	45,463	558	852
Montrose, ...	58,671	1,535	212
Anstruther, ...	25,510	654	180
Total,	2,848,619	91,506¼	10,319

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT, by Districts, of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake taken, both by Vessels and b open Boats, at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland, and Cured, in the Year ended 31st Decembe 1869; distinguishing the Fish Cured Dried and the Fish Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured.		
	Number of Fish.	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Ballantrae,	28,179	...	909
Inverary,	1,276	40½	...
Campbeltown,	92,132	2,661	...
Fort William,	16,400	700	...
Loch Carron and Skye,	28,207	1,231	...
Loch Broom,	20,504	880	150
Stornoway,	582,749	23,870	...
Shetland Isles,	2,342,649	81,812	...
Orkney Isles,	271,802	8,673	...
Wick,	96,731	1,938¾	1,992
Lybster,	6,260	...	242
Helmsdale,	18,787	170	421
Cromarty,	178,823	1,839	378
Findhorn,	37,786	357	985
Buckie,	122,762	1,811	3,761
Banff,	60,400	1,920	70
Fraserburgh,	157,001	4,833	167
Peterhead,	48,843	660	852
Montrose,	58,671	1,535	212
Anstruther,	25,510	654	180
Total,	4,195,472	135,585¼	10,319

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake, Exported from Scotland, in the Year ended 31 December 1869, with the Districts from which Exported; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Co tinent, and to places out of Europe; also whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	COD, LING, AND HAKE EXPORTED			
	To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	Total Exported.
	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Leith,	2,669	...	7,268	9,937
Greenock,	3,584½	...	...	3,584½
Glasgow,	4,670	...	2,040	6,710
Campbeltown,	1,010	...	...	1,010
Stornoway,	1,000	...	...	1,000
Shetland Isles,	13,206	16,417	...	29,623
Total,	26,139½	16,417	9,308	51,864¼

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ACT, showing the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake, Cured, Punched or Branded, and Exported, by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 10th of October 1820, the System for Encouragement and Improvement of the Cod and Ling Fishery commenced, to the 31st of mber 1869.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured.			Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Punched or Branded.		Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Exported.			
	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.	Cured Dried.			Cured in Pickle.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Barrels.*
tending from 10th Oc- 820 to 5th April 1822,	...	...	...	50,235¼	4,919½	19,578	3	,,	...
led 5th April 1823,	...	...	...	54,573	3,691	19,398	3	,,	...
led 5th April 1824,	...	...	...	63,590	5,437	23,098	,,	3	...
led 5th April 1825,	...	...	...	52,135	3,531	14,087	2	19	...
led 5th April 1826,	69,136½	3,634¾	5,621	66,315¾	5,337	7,281	1	14	...
led 5th April 1827,	95,161½	9,273	9,025	82,185¾	8,008½	14,051	2	27	...
led 5th April 1828,	82,515¼	6,726	6,142½	74,103¾	5,609½	13,208	2	,,	...
led 5th April 1829,	81,321¼	5,786	6,819	73,500½	6,204	20,587	3	4	...
led 5th April 1830,	101,914	5,652½	8,836½	92,314½	8,464	16,369	3	15	...
led 5th April 1831,	37,674	...	2,950½	34,337½	2,459½	11,920	1	1	...
led 5th April 1832,	50,293	...	3,779½	13,879¾	3,230	20,168	3	16	47
led 5th April 1833,	58,461½	...	6,467½	13,581¼	4,393½	14,754	1	26	67
led 5th April 1834,	52,710½	...	5,522½	14,255½	3,829	16,298	3	,,	24
led 5th April 1835,	44,152¾	...	3,767½	9,492¼	2,235	10,632	2	24	...
led 5th April 1836,	38,040	...	6,276	6,766	3,018	10,992	2	20	...
led 5th April 1837,	66,892½	...	7,273	9,589½	3,206	10,195	2	11	1½
led 5th April 1838,	84,996¾	...	10,303	9,259½	4,373	22,166	2	12	36
led 5th April 1839,	85,279¾	...	10,051½	23,936¼	5,093	26,701	3	,,	150
led 5th April 1840,	93,560¾	...	6,053	21,695½	3,205	29,656	1	,,	24
led 5th April 1841,	91,494¾	...	9,480	21,029¼	3,891	30,550	1	,,	44
led 5th April 1842,	76,849	...	7,038½	13,283¾	2,164	25,293	1	,,	...
led 5th April 1843,	77,207¼	...	6,431	10,030¼	1,342	23,737	3	,,	70
led 5th April 1844,	92,813½	...	5,123	20,810¼	2,226½	35,476	,,	,,	4
tending from 5th April 5th January 1845,	83,919	...	1,726	17,940¼	229	28,815	,,	,,	20
led 5th January 1846,	92,323	...	5,037	14,372½	935	29,352	,,	,,	...
led 5th January 1847,	90,783¾	...	6,341½	12,387½	1,492	34,435	1	,,	15
led 5th January 1848,	86,624¼	...	6,247½	8,145¼	955	25,662	3	,,	...
led 5th January 1849,	85,463	...	6,810½	9,520	1,681	22,608	3	,,	...
led 5th January 1850,	98,903	...	6,588	15,556	997	24,154	1	,,	20
led 5th January 1851, land and the Isle of ly, ...	90,658¾	...	5,032	† ...	...	22,304	1	,,	...

* The Collection of Returns for England ceased from the 5th of January 1850.
† The Punching and Branding of Cod and Ling ceased from the 5th of January 1850.

ABSTRACT, showing the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake, Cured, Punched or Branded, and E year by year, etc.—*continued.*

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Cured.			Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake Punched or Branded.		Total Quantity of Cod and Hake Export		
	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.	Cured Dried.		
Year ended 5th January 1852, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, ...	*Cwts.* 92,083¼	*Cwts.* ...	*Barrels.* 7,019⅝	*Cwts.* ...	*Barrels.* ...	*Cwts.* 17,141	*qrs.* 2	*lbs.* „
Year ended 31st Decr. 1852, for do. do.	102,976¼	...	6,886	...	...	18,994	2	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1853, for do. do.	105,596	...	5,122½	...	...	22,650	3	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1854, for do. do.	109,684¼	...	6,166½	...	...	19,557	2	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1855, for do. do.	113,561¼	...	6,316½	...	...	29,154	2	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1856, for do. do.	110,504¾	...	6,642	...	...	29,629	3	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1857, for do. do.	104,668½	...	4,393½	...	...	34,310	„	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1858, for do. do.	95,596	...	4,584	...	...	32,152	„	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1859, for do. do.	118,383	...	5,362½	...	...	35,923	„	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1860, for do. do.	115,688	...	4,339½	...	...	32,221	„	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1861, for do. do.	82,344¾	...	4,145½	...	...	26,961	„	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1862, for do. do.	100,657½	...	7,735½	...	...	32,969	3	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1863, for do. do.	129,725¾	...	7,337	...	...	53,736	„	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1864, for do. do.	107,758¼	...	7,963½	...	...	46,461	„	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1865, for do. do.	112,807	...	7,678	...	...	44,928	3	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1866, for do. do.	115,819	...	9,957½	...	...	47,753	„	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1867, for do. do.	119,638¼	...	10,819	...	...	46,225	„	„
Year ended 31st Decr. 1868, for do. do.	113,831	...	9,659	...	...	52,403	„	„
*Year ended 31st Decr. 1869, for Scotland only, . .	135,585¼	...	10,319	...	...	51,864	2	„

N.B.—The Books of this department do not exhibit the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, and Hake *Cured* till the Year commencing 5th A The Bounty, from the commencement of this Abstract to the 5th of April 1830, was 4s. per cwt. for Fish cured Dried, and 2s. 6d. per Barre cured in Pickle, taken by the Crews of Vessels or Boats *not* on the Tonnage Bounty; while the Bounty for Vessels licensed for the Cod Fishery, on the *Tonnage* Bounty, was 50s. per Ton, for Tonnage and Cargo to the 5th of July 1826; 45s. from thence to the 5th of July 1 to the 5th of July 1828; and 35s. to the 5th of April 1830, when the Bounties ceased altogether, and have not since been renewed.

* The collection of Returns for the Isle of Man ceased from the 1st of January 1869.

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secreta*

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. I.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—Account of the Number of Boats, whether Decked or Undecked, *irrespective* of the places to which they belong, employed in the Herring Fishery: SCOTLAND: in the Season of 1869, for one selected Week in each District; with the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; of Coopers, Gutters, Packers, and Labourers employed at the said Fishery in the Week so selected, and the Total Number of all such Fishermen and other Persons so employed.

Districts where the Boats were employed at the Herring Fishery.	Boats.	Fishermen and Boys.	Coopers.	Gutters and Packers.	Labourers.	Total Persons employed.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Leith,	60	240	30	160	45	475
Eyemouth,	593	2,912	152	1,071	243	4,378
Greenock,	500	1,750	28	40	86	1,904
Ballantrae,	70	173	1	5	26	205
Glasgow,	400	1,200	8	26	12	1,246
Rothesay,	500	1,500	28	80	25	1,633
Inverary,	452	1,808	21	341	85	2,255
Campbeltown,	206	618	3	30	...	651
Fort William,	250	750	24	50	26	850
Loch Carron and Skye,	300	900	22	400	4	1,326
Loch Broom,	749	2,975	12	600	220	3,807
Stornoway,	1,307	6,728	249	2,694	75	9,746
Shetland Isles,	288	1,156	33	450	...	1,639
Orkney Isles,	275	1,282	52	588	23	1,945
Wick,	931	5,586	283	2,372	227	8,468
Lybster,	216	1,167	64	628	30	1,889
Helmsdale,	336	1,844	97	1,077	34	3,052
Cromarty,	190	952	50	533	30	1,565
Findhorn,	276	1,529	85	755	84	2,453
Buckie,	81	405	28	240	36	709
Banff,	270	1,350	56	740	90	2,236
Fraserburgh,	580	3,246	198	1,418	202	5,064
Peterhead,	750	3,900	215	1,466	185	5,766
Montrose,	530	2,650	108	831	71	3,660
Anstruther,	300	1,700	91	860	145	2,796

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Boats, Decked or Undecked, employed in the Shore Curing Herring, and Cod and Ling Fisheries: SCOTLAND: in the Year ended 31st December 1869, with the Districts to which they belong; the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; the Number of Fish-curers and Coopers; with the estimated value of Boats, Nets, and Lines.

DISTRICTS.	Boats.	Tonnage.	Fishermen and Boys.	Fish-curers.	Coopers.	All other Persons Estimated.	Estimated			
							Value of Boats.	Value of Nets.	Value of Lines.	TOTAL VALUE OF BOATS, NETS, AND LINES.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*				
Leith,	568	5,163	1,352	13	60	866	£18,072	£23,299	£2,186	£43,557
Eyemouth,	753	8,837	2,033	47	152	3,308	29,473	33,257	6,823	69,553
Greenock,	421	1,594	935	22	24	473	6,937	7,825	738	15,500
Ballantrae,	351	882	793	15	10	489	3,764	4,221	848	8,833
Glasgow,	110	379	280	29	31	786	2,379	2,986	370	5,735
Rothesay,	478	2,166	1,073	31	20	648	14,503	13,936	236	28,675
Inverary,	872	4,263	1,915	127	21	595	15,874	32,249	672	48,795
Campbeltown,	453	2,263	1,123	48	6	484	11,623	12,248	705	24,576
Fort William,	610	1,910	1,422	60	18	678	4,792	7,216	1,392	13,400
Loch Carron and Skye,	706	2,085	2,097	37	...	795	6,780	17,056	2,070	25,906
Loch Broom,	737	4,990	2,915	14	9	2,906	11,367	35,376	2,795	49,538
Stornoway,	1,091	8,253	3,925	34	60	4,022	21,046	29,371	9,379	59,796
Shetland Isles,	621	1,080	2,939	48	33	1,127	5,934	5,044	4,486	15,464
Orkney Isles,	578	3,729	2,293	25	52	918	9,850	11,218	482	21,550
Wick,	1,070	10,636	3,942	90	293	4,521	39,977	51,601	4,119	95,697
Lybster,	277	3,023	1,213	30	64	658	10,036	17,166	729	27,931
Helmsdale,	241	1,994	881	25	97	1,137	4,152	13,117	1,230	18,499
Cromarty,	306	2,937	991	14	50	877	8,462	14,442	2,022	24,926
Findhorn,	520	4,990	2,006	33	92	3,190	15,124	29,314	3,655	48,093
Buckie,	754	8,854	2,905	25	28	2,468	34,052	44,000	9,736	87,788
Banff,	411	3,366	1,254	33	58	1,506	7,974	16,560	3,950	28,484
Fraserburgh,	568	5,031	1,637	42	198	2,444	15,965	23,975	4,606	44,546
Peterhead,	450	4,395	1,173	36	215	2,318	18,625	17,475	3,388	39,488
Montrose,	750	5,127	1,690	30	108	2,166	18,107	16,602	7,809	42,518
Anstruther,	710	7,466	2,414	72	91	3,054	26,998	53,165	12,871	93,034
Total,	14,406	105,413	45,201	980	1,790	42,434	£361,866	£532,719	£87,297	£981,882

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT of the Tonnage of Shipping and of the number of Seamen engaged in the Trade of the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries: SCOTLAND: in the Year ended 31st December 1869; distinguishing those employed in Importing Stave Wood, Hoops, and Salt, in carrying Herrings or Cod Fish Coastwise, or Exporting them abroad, and distinguishing British from Foreign Tonnage and Men.

DISTRICTS.	TONNAGE AND MEN.														Grand Total of Tonnage and Men.			
	Importing Stave Wood and Hoops for the Fisheries.				Importing Salt for the Fisheries.				Carrying Herrings or Cod-Fish Coastwise to Market.		Exporting Herrings or Cod-Fish.							
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.
Leith,	230	20	400	35	900	77	...	...	300	29	2,763	270	...	...	4,193	396	400	35
Eyemouth,	290	14	105	6	2,527	169	84	5	805	54	501	32	76	5	4,123	269	265	16
Greenock,	...	...	...	...	710	33	...	...	1,120	57	378	20	...	...	2,208	110	...	...
Ballantrae,	...	...	...	...	275	23	...	...	190	19	...	...	...	...	465	42	...	...
Glasgow,	75	5	...	...	250	16	...	...	1,222	70	1,360	68	...	...	2,907	159	...	...
Rothesay,	...	...	...	...	294	20	...	...	2,029	79	...	...	...	...	23,23	99	...	...
Inverary,	...	...	...	...	425	25	...	...	4,000	160	13	4	...	...	4,438	189	...	...
Campbeltown,	...	...	...	...	250	15	...	...	1,080	37	114	12	...	...	1,444	64	...	...
Fort-William,	...	...	...	...	532	36	...	...	1,493	120	...	...	...	...	2,025	156	...	...
Loch Carron and Skye,	...	...	...	...	494	39	...	...	1,420	61	54	6	...	...	1,968	106	...	...
Loch Broom,	...	...	...	...	143	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	8	...	...
Stornoway,	65	6	304	21	3,692	270	...	...	5,330	438	5,138	405	67	6	14,225	1,119	371	27
Shetland Isles,	90	5	...	...	1,497	99	243	8	2,688	161	739	58	732	76	5,014	323	975	84
Orkney Isles,	...	...	71	5	680	64	...	...	608	57	2,021	154	...	...	3,309	275	71	5
Wick,	1,359	80	3,816	282	2,483	170	...	...	2,061	242	6,621	435	1,332	92	12,524	927	5,148	374
Lybster,	68	5	47	4	265	24	...	...	...	...	1,495	104	174	10	1,828	133	221	14
Helmsdale,	220	33	100	9	880	50	...	...	112	26	500	35	122	8	1,712	144	222	17
Cromarty,	191	19	47	4	450	31	...	...	69	10	307	27	...	...	1,017	87	47	4
Findhorn,	...	...	252	22	465	33	...	...	...	...	532	35	61	5	997	68	313	27
Buckie,	...	...	50	4	209	13	...	...	...	...	213	14	125	9	422	27	175	13
Banff,	...	...	422	47	510	40	...	...	48	6	688	47	40	4	1,246	93	462	51
Fraserburgh,	523	27	1,770	168	3,097	204	...	...	156	16	5,957	391	1,067	70	9,733	638	2,837	238
Peterhead,	...	...	3,064	219	1,142	99	...	...	450	24	6,285	356	1,625	94	7,877	479	4,689	313
Montrose,	463	37	290	21	1,836	116	...	...	298	27	1,557	96	154	12	4,154	276	444	33
Anstruther,	584	37	333	25	480	31	...	...	785	54	159	9	...	...	2,008	131	333	25
Total,	4,158	288	11,071	872	24,486	1,705	327	13	26,264	1,747	37,395	2,578	5,575	391	92,303	6,318	16,973	1,276

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ABSTRACT of the preceding Accounts, showing the Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen, the Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen and Boys, and the Number of all other Persons employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries: SCOTLAND: in the Year ended 31st December 1869.

ACCOUNTS.	Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen.				Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen and Boys.		Number of all other persons employed in the Fisheries.	Total Tonnage and Persons employed in the Fisheries.			
	British.		Foreign.					British.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	Seamen.	Tons.	Seamen.	Tons.	Fishermen and Boys.		Tons.	Persons.	Tons.	Persons.
Total of Herring Fishery Account, No. 1, .	4,814¾	713	...	...	...	...	...	4,814¾	713	...	...
Do. of Cod and Ling Fishery Account, No. 1,	4,272	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	4,272	1,270	...	...
Do. of Fishery Statistics Account, No. 2, .	...	...	...	...	105,413	45,201	45,204	105,413	90,405	...	...
Do. of do. No. 3, .	92,303	6,318	16,973	1,276	...	...	...	92,303	6,318	16,973	1,276
Total,	101,389¾	8,301	16,973	1,276	105,413	45,201	45,204	206,802¾	98,706	16,973	1,276

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Report by the Engineers on the State of the Harbour Works under the Charge of the Herring Fishery Board: Scotland.

The Works at Anstruther Union Harbour have sustained serious damage during a ry heavy gale. Arrangements having been made by the Board to repair this damage, e work is now in progress, and the fishermen having represented that they would efer that the termination of the Pier were not carried so far to the eastward as originally signed, the suggestion has been conceded in the building of the new Pierhead. There is other work at present in progress under the charge of the Board; but we have had ler our consideration a "Run" in the Harbour of Buckie, which had been complained by the crews of Fishing Boats and Coasters.

D. & T. STEVENSON,
Engineers.

Edinburgh, 1*st June* 1870.

HARBOUR ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, PIERS OR QUAYS.

An Account of the Sums Received and Paid by the Commissioners of the Herring Fishery for Building or Repairing Piers or Quays: Scotland: under the Act 5th George IV. Cap. 64, in the year ended 31st December 1869.

1869.	*Dr.*			
	To Balance at 31st December 1868,	£3,859	18	7
June 18.	To Cash, being Bank Interest on this Account for the year ended 31st March 1869,	13	15	0
July 30.	To Cash, being Parliamentary Grant for the year ending 31st March 1870,	3,000	0	0
Oct. 15.	To Cash from Magistrates of Dunbar, being License Dues collected at the Harbour there, for the Fishing Season of 1869,	65	5	8
		£6,938	19	3

1869.	*Cr.*			
Dec. 31.	By Payments made in the year out of this Account further to the Contractors for Anstruther Union Harbour Works,	£3,799	9	9
		£3,799	9	9
	By Balance remaining at 31st December 1869,	3,139	9	6
		£6,938	19	3

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland:
Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT showing the EXPENDITURE upon the HARBOUR WORKS carrying on by the COMMISSIONERS of the HERRING FISHERY: SCOTLAND: Year ended 31st December 1869.

Dr.

ANSTRUTHER UNION HARBOUR—COUNTY OF FIFE.

1869.				
	To Balance remaining at 31st December 1868, .	£7,204	3	3
June 18.	To Cash, being Bank Interest for the year ended 31st March 1869, upon the Public Works Loan of £16,500 to the Anstruther Union Harbour Commissioners, authorized to be paid to them by Treasury Letter of 20th March 1866, . .	153	17	8
Sept. 1.	To Cash, being the Parliamentary Grants to the Board for Piers or Quays for the two years ending 31st March 1869, and 31st March 1870, applied to this Harbour, ...	6,000	0	0
		£13,358	0	11

Cr.

ANSTRUTHER UNION HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

1869.				
May 7.	By Payment to Engineers, being their Fees for Survey, Plan, and Report for a proposed Dock and additional Works for Anstruther Union Harbour, . .	£300	0	0
June 29.	By Payment to Commissioners of Anstruther Union Harbour, being Bank Interest, *per contra*, . .	153	17	8
Dec. 31.	By Payments to account of Anstruther Union Harbour Works, ...	10,316	11	8
		£10,770	9	4
	By Balance remaining at 31st December 1869, . .	2,587	11	7
		£13,358	0	11

Herring Fishery Board: Scotland: Edinburgh, 1st June 1870.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HERRING FISHERY:
SCOTLAND:

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1869,

BEING FISHING 1869.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF SALMON FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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To the Right Honourable H. A. Bruce, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

I have now the honour to lay before you my fourth annual report, as one of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales.

Although the sitting of the Select Committee on Salmon Fisheries was extended last year considerably into the time best suited for river inspection, I am enabled to give reports on nineteen rivers, and my colleague has reported on many others, so that in fact nearly all the important rivers in England and Wales have again been visited and reported on by one or other of us.

I have gone fully into my reports of various rivers, as I feel convinced that it is only by careful management of details to which I have paid my best attention that a general satisfactory and successful result can be ultimately obtained.

In order to give a general view of the practical result of the salmon fishings during the past season, I give an abstract of the official returns of the Boards of Conservators.

The following fifteen rivers report a general increase:—Avon (Hants), Axe (in peal), Camel, Conway, Coquet (in bull trout), Derwent, Exe, Fowey, Frome, Seiont, Severn, Teify, Towy, Wharfe, Wye (in grilse).

The following rivers report increase with rods:—Avon (Devon), Elwy and Clwyd, and Lune.

The following nine rivers report diminution:—Avon (Somerset), Dee, Ribble, Tamar, Taw and Torridge, Tees, Teign, Tyne, Wye (in salmon.)

The following report diminution with rods:—Conway, Usk.

It is to be remarked that in seven out of the nine rivers which report diminution the falling off is attributed to natural causes far beyond the power of man, viz., dry weather. Want of water, therefore, has caused diminution in the Dee, Tamar, Taw and Torridge, Tees, Tyne, Ribble,* and Usk.

The following three preventible causes have also contributed to the falling off:—

Pollutions,—as in the cases of the Ribble, Tees, Teign, Tyne. The water being low in these rivers, the pollutions would as a matter of necessity have stronger influence in keeping back the fish.

Over-fishing,—as in the cases of the Ribble and Tyne.

Abstraction of water—Dee.

Dams—Tees (Dinsdale dam).

A very curious fact comes out from my analysis. Three rivers, all of which it is important to remark fall into the same estuary, report that the salmon caught are less in average weight. There must necessarily be some cause for this remarkable fact, and I shall endeavour to ascertain what it is.

Taking the reports as a whole, I have no hesitation in stating with pleasure that the salmon fisheries of England and Wales are decidedly on the increase.

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* The Conservators do not give this reason, but that drought seriously affected this river I know from my own observation.

The causes which affect salmon fisheries may be divided into two classes—those under the control of man, and those which are the result of Nature's laws. To the effects consequent on the latter we must necessarily submit with patience; but to the former, viz.—speaking very generally—pollutions, weirs, protection, and legislation, should our efforts, guided by accumulated knowledge and experience, be directed.

The result of legislation since 1861 is now, in 1870, beginning to show itself.

The reports from the various rivers, as found in the Appendix, if compared with the evidence taken by the Royal Commissioners in 1860, cannot fail to show that the operation of the Acts of 1861 and 1865 has already greatly increased the supply of salmon throughout England and Wales.

I do not by any means assert that legislation is as yet perfect, and that the two Acts contain all that those interested in the salmon fisheries could wish; but considering—in a Natural History point of view—that the short space of eight years only has been accorded to the protection of salmonidæ, the multiplication of these fishes has been very striking. We are encouraged by the facts before us to further diligent and practical study of the laws of nature, as influencing salmonidæ, in order that legislation may be founded upon the only true basis which will ensure a permanent success.

I have given an abstract of the suggestions of the various boards of conservators as regards legislation. From these it will be seen that the points to which the attention of the Houses of Parliament should be chiefly directed are follows:

The prevention of the pollution of rivers; the laws relating to dams; gratings to mill-leats; nets; close time; licences; water bailiffs; protection of trout; funds, &c.

The subject of byelaws is of the utmost importance, and as will be seen, no less than 28 boards of conservators approve of them.

In the subsequent pages I have also given my ideas upon pollutions, exportation of salmon, economical management of a salmon river, bull trout, weirs, ladders, &c., &c.

In my evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons my opinions on most points relating to salmon fisheries will be found. I trust that this Committee, after hearing the evidence brought before them, will be enabled to suggest improved legislation, and that the English and Welsh salmon fisheries may continue to prosper even more than they have already done under the present enactments of the law.

The United Kingdom undoubtedly stands pre-eminent among European States in the progress of salmon culture, and it is to our laws that France, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, and even Canada and the United States, have looked, and will look for a model of legislation based upon experience and accurate scientific knowledge. The subject of the culture of fish and especially salmon, therefore, is developing itself universally into vast proportions, and as long as I hold office it shall be my earnest and constant care that the British people maintain a distinguished position in the development of these important national industries.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK BUCKLAND, M.A.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

April 5th, 1870.

PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE

MR. BUCKLAND'S FOURTH REPORT.

REPORTS ON RIVERS.

THE AVON, HANTS.

I look upon the Avon as one of the most important salmon rivers in the south of England. Londoners should be specially interested in its cultivation inasmuch as exceedingly fine fish are sent from it, and arrive in the metropolis very shortly after they have been taken out of the water. The fresh-caught salmon from Christchurch are superior in taste and flavour to the Irish and Scotch fish which come long distances packed in ice. London salmon anglers are also particularly interested in this river, inasmuch as fishing with the rod frequently affords excellent sport. For some distance below Knapp weir the bed of the river has been prepared for anglers, and I believe a considerable fee is required by the proprietor of the fishery for permission to angle.

The river Avon is 67 miles long, and has a catchment basin of 166 square miles. The water takes its origin principally from chalky districts. This may be seen from the railway as it crosses the upper portion of the river a few yards to the east of the Salisbury station: the water is exceedingly bright and is admirably suited for the well-being of *salmonidæ*. The same excellent condition of the water may be observed from Christchurch bridge just before the river joins the sea. The harbour below Christchurch, and Christchurch bay itself abound with food for the salmon, and this, I think, is evident from the good condition of the fish when they ascend the river. As may be seen from the official report the produce of fish in this river has increased; the following is the list which I have carefully gone over with the water bailiff:

With the net (Run*) - - -	652
Mr. Walker (Knapp) - - -	1,300
Mr. Mills (Winkton) - - -	60
Mr. Aldridge - - -	12
Mr. Fane - - - -	10
Mr. Mills (Bistern) - - -	34
	2,068

The take of 652 fish this year at the "Run" is very satisfactory. The salmon averaged 11 lbs. each. The return for Mr. Walker's fishery is not given by the proprietor, but I was informed at a meeting of the Board of Conservators that it is calculated that Mr. Walker's nets at Knapp mill generally catch about twice as many as are netted in the "Run." The fishermen in the neighbourhood of Christchurch, I was sorry to hear, are acting directly against their own interests, inasmuch as they destroy large quantities of young salmon every year in nets which they say they are using for catching flounders. These people should be given to understand that they are liable to penalties under the 10th clause of the Act of 1861, which applies to catching salmon with a mesh of less dimension than two inches, from knot to knot; they are also liable to a penalty under the 15th section of the Act of 1861, for wilfully taking or destroying the young of salmon.

There are 13 draught nets fishing in public waters, and if the matter is put before them properly, I feel that those who take out licences would at once combine of their own accord to put a stop to this destruction of young salmon as well as to other illegal modes of fishing; for by wilfully destroying the fry when in an undeveloped state, and unsaleable, they are seriously injuring their own pockets; it is as foolish an act as slaughtering and throwing away chickens with their feathers just appearing instead of allowing them to grow into poultry worth several shillings a couple.

I trust that the fishermen in "the Run" will see the matter in this light, and take every means to preserve their own property, and at the same time that the magistrates will severely punish any offenders who are brought before them; any how, extra vigilance should at once be instituted by the Board of Conservators.

* The public fishery in the estuary.

The salmon in the Avon have several difficulties to meet; they are, firstly, weirs; secondly, weeds in the summer time; and thirdly, water meadows.

The conservators have sent in a return of 11 weirs on this river, and I have examined all these but two. Upon six of these weirs ladders have been erected at great expense; they are all upon the old-fashioned plan, and I am sorry to say they are in all instances of very little if any use. The first obstruction is at Knapp Mill, this is a fishing mill dam, at which a considerable salmon fishery is carried on by means of draft nets in the pool below the weir. At this weir the "rack system" can be seen in full operation, when the hatchways are lifted up to let the water pass through, a grating like a gridiron on a large scale, is let down; the consequence of this is that the water can pass down, *but* the fish cannot get up. I have serious doubts as to whether these racks are legal; the conservators should make a point of bringing evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons as to the nature and use of these racks. In the season, 1868, the proprietor of the fishery at Knapp Weir, Tyrwhitt Walker, Esq., was liberal enough to leave open one hatch without the rack in it during the first three months of the season, (February, March, and April,) thereby giving great satisfaction to the upper proprietors. I regret very much to say that Mr. Walker declines to repeat a similar act of liberality during the spring of 1870.

The owner of this fishery at Knapp Mill—whether the present occupier or any gentleman who takes the fishery after him—should recollect that, unless fish are bred they cannot be caught, and that if a just proportion of fish are let up during the proper fishing season the upper people will take greater care to preserve them during spawning time.

At Knapp Weir there is a ladder 14 feet long, 5 feet wide, with three steps; the stops are 1 foot 10 inches high, and the lower opening 1 foot 8 inches. There are several defects in this ladder: first, it is in the wrong place. The best position for it would have been in the middle opening of that part of the weir nearest the mill. Secondly, it is raised above the level of the bottom of the weir; thirdly, the water below it is shallow. This ladder has, I believe, been approved by the Home Office. Nevertheless, in my opinion its action might be improved if the openings between the stops were filled up so that a series of pools could be formed. The boards should also be made to slant, and not be upright as now. There can, however, be no doubt that the proper remedy to pass the fish over this weir is simply to leave one of the hatches open all the year round. A byewash joins the mill-pool at some little distance on the left-hand side below the ladder; the entrance to this is also guarded by two racks, each 4 feet long; and I found above the racks a piece of board, which I understood had been placed to stop the fish from going up. Should it be advanced that the fact of opening one hatch in the main weir all the year round would diminish the supply of water to the mill, it would be exceedingly easy at any time when the water is short, to prevent any of it from running down this byewash.

The wheel of the mill is placed in such a position as to be exceedingly dangerous to descending kelts and smolts; a grating should most decidedly be placed in front of this wheel during the months of March, April, and May. It should be fixed diagonally across the stream, and one of the hatches should be opened so as to pass the kelts back again into the main river. I do not suppose that the miller would have any objection to this being done, as it would not interfere with the action of his wheel, and the lives of many kelts would be saved which would probably reappear as very heavy salmon at a future time.

The next weir, at Winkton, belongs to Mr. Mills; it is similar in construction to that at Knapp. There is a ladder also in this weir, 13 feet long, 5 feet wide. Mr. Mills has kindly promised to make the experiment of blocking up the apertures of this ladder, so as to form a series of pools, as I am convinced that the pool system is far preferable to stops three parts across the breadth of the ladder. Mr. Mills thinks with me that these racks are the greatest possible impediment to fish, and promises that, if Mr. Walker, of Knapp Mill, below, will leave one rack out all the year round, he (Mr. Mills) will also do the same at Winkton.

The next weir is at Ringwood. There is a ladder here, cut into the bank on the right side of the river, but it is of no use, as it is much too steep, and has other faults as well. The miller says he never saw a fish enter it. At first sight the Ringwood weir appears to be an almost impassable barrier to the passage of fish; it consists of a series of hatches, that are raised by a windlass. Fortunately a wall, 13 feet long, runs along the tail-board of these hatches, and the wall, 18 feet long, which forms the bank, is firm and substantial. The space between the walls is 13 feet 6 inches. The length from the hatches to the pool is 18 feet. After mature consideration, I feel convinced that this would be a most admirable place for the building of a pass upon the "extended pool" system

as first invented and put in practice at the "White Mill," near Canterbury. The space of 13 feet 6 inches wide, by 18 feet long, could easily be divided out into a series of pools. Iron stanchions should be fastened on to the wall at each side, and into these boards might be made to slide. These boards should be placed in a slanting position, and be made moveable, so that when the floods come they may be taken entirely away. The miller's man states that he thinks his master would have no objection to allow 2 feet in depth to be removed from the top of one of the hatchways. This 2 feet should be filled up by two boards, each 1 foot wide. In the summer season, when there is any water at all to be spared, the upper board could be removed; and when there is plenty of water, (as in the autumn time,) both boards could be removed. The pools below would then always be kept full, and I have every reason to believe that the salmon in them would at once pass up through the pools over the weir. I submitted a model of this plan to a meeting of the Board of Conservators, and was glad to find that the meeting highly approved of it. I sincerely trust that they will cause it to be affixed this year; it will not be expensive, and in my opinion, if properly constructed, is almost sure to be a success. This form of pass, once for all, I strongly recommend for all the hatchways on such rivers as the Avon and Stour.

There is no grating in front of the wheel at Ringwood mill sufficiently small to keep out the smolts, though it may possibly keep back the kelts. I should imagine the miller would not object to the placing of galvanized iron netting in front of the present grating at the time that the smolts are descending towards the sea. One of the moveable top-boards of the hatches should at the same time be removed to let the smolts over. The owner of the mill is favourably inclined to the fisheries, and his foreman is a most intelligent man, who would look to the working of the pass, the height and condition of the water, and the protection of the fish as they take the pass.

The next weir is at Ibsley. This I do not consider to be a very great obstruction to fish, as they can easily pass over the byewash. There is, however, at the top of this byewash a board 6½ inches high. I strongly recommend that at least 6 feet of this board should be made moveable; a hinge should be fixed at one end, and a fastening at the other after the manner of the barrier used to keep back crowds of human beings. This board should be removed at the time when there is any water to spare in the river, and replaced when water is required for the water meadows.

The next mill is Bickton mill. Here are six hatches, each 6 feet 6 inches high, and 6 feet 3 inches wide. I observed that the "gap of one foot square," as ordered by the Act of Queen Anne, was closed up.

Four of these hatches are "whole hatches," two are "half hatches;" that is to say, in the case of the latter, the lower part of the hatch is a fixture. Moses Witt, a water bailiff that I met on the spot, assures me that when the whole hatches are lifted to the extent of 1 foot, salmon rush up and pass underneath them from the pool below, a distance of nearly 30 feet. This is an important point, and I would beg those Conservators who have the opportunity to pay attention to it, for if it be a fact that salmon will pass underneath a hatch when 1 foot only of it is raised, the problem of passing fish up a river will be in a fair way towards solution. My own opinion is that much depends on the height of the water below; if it be high, the opposition to the fish's upward progress will be very much lessened. I am afraid the mill wheels at Bickton weir destroy kelts and smolts. Precautions should be taken at the time they are descending to lift *entirely* the upper half of one of the half hatches for as long a time as it is possible to spare water from the mill.

A little way above Bickton mill is a second small mill; the lower leat of this joins the pool of the bigger mill. In former times, I understand, large numbers of fish used to ascend into this leat, and were destroyed. A moveable grating, 16 feet wide and 5 feet deep, has here been erected by Mr. Fane.

It is of most ingenious construction, and does Mr. Fane much credit. I understand this mill is about to be done away with; if so, the Conservators could easily convert this byewash into a pass, by means of which the fish might be let up round the weir.

I imagine the cut in the embankment where the mill wheel now stands could easily be converted into a series of pools for this purpose.

Above this weir, again, there is a long sloping weir. When I examined it there was a 2 feet fall from water to water at the end of the weir. The jump for the fish in the middle is about 3 feet. Three inches of water was then running over the weir. When the weeds are growing, the water is considerably backed up on to this weir. I do not consider it a very formidable obstruction to fish in the autumn months.

For a mile or more below this weir there is a fine reach of spawning ground, and if

the salmon will make use of it there is not much reason why they should be passed up higher, unless they get too crowded and knock up each other's nests.

The next weir above, is the factory weir, at Fordingbridge. The weir itself consists of six iron hatches, and the water flows into a deep pool below, in which the fish are sure to assemble. I here observed a fish struggling in the pool, (at a distance of 40 feet from the hatch,) against a stream that was coming through the hatch. We lowered the hatch gradually, till one foot of water alone was going through it; the fish then disappeared. We then turned the water on again, but the fish did not reappear in the pool below; it is possible that the fish was enabled to pass through the hatchway through this one foot of water.

There is a byewash to this weir some distance from it; this is commanded by a sloping weir, 17 feet long. Though a considerable impediment in summer, I do not think the fish would have any difficulty in passing up through it during the winter. The owner of the weir, Mr. Marsh, informed me that he has seen the salmon jump half way up on the face of the weir, stop a second or two, and then go on. I understand there are good gravel spawning beds from this factory weir up as far as Downton. I could not ascertain that any pollutions were placed in the river at this factory, though I heard of a factory above where sulphuric acid was sometimes put into the river. There remain three weirs between Fordingbridge and Salisbury, viz., Burgate, Bremore, and Downton, but salmon do not, I think, go up to the sources of the river, for I met at Salisbury a man engaged in collecting watercresses; he told me he had never yet seen a salmon above Salisbury.

I had not the opportunity of examining Burgate and Bremore weirs, but I understand the passes upon them are like those at the highest weir, viz., Downton, which I examined carefully.

The ladder at Downton is not in the right place; it is 6 feet wide, and has five stops. I have suggested that certain inexpensive alterations should be made by blocking up the stops, placing a flood-guard, &c. The byewash might also be easily made available. The water above Downton is heavy, deep, and full of fine jack. There are good spawning beds just above Lord Nelson's House, at Trafalgar, and his lordship has promised to alter his weir so as to make it more easy for fish.

The salmon (I was informed by the water bailiff) spawn every year on some gravel beds just below Downton, but one of the most favourite places for them to make their nests is on a reach of fine gravel, which extends for a considerable distance below the weir at Bickton.

One of the greatest difficulties under which the interest of the Avon suffers is the complicated system of irrigation, which extends nearly the whole length of the river. In some places this system is so complicated that it is difficult to say which channel is the river proper, and which is the irrigating canal.

The water is taken from the main stream by a very large cutting. This cutting shortly is subdivided into smaller cuttings; these again are subdivided, till at last they end in channels about a foot wide. The water from these channels overflows and runs down a bank on each side of them. There is no escape for the water out of these channels except by the overflow, the consequence is, that when the young salmon are descending, they get down into this complicated arterial system, the ultimate ramifications of which end in a *cul-de-sac* from which there is no escape whatever. The watermen who are employed to irrigate these meadows are called "drowners," and a system has been organized to reward these men if they will take care that the salmon which have got into the drains are again returned to the river.

I find that it is perfectly impossible to establish any kind of gratings or guards to keep the little fish out of these channels, therefore it is the more important that these drowners should be instructed to turn the fish out of "the carriers" into the main stream. I am, however, in great hopes that when the hatches are raised so as to allow the water to flow from the meadows back into the river, (in order that the hay may grow,) many of these fish may find their way back again into the river. Still the drowners should be carefully instructed to return the old fish.

The river Avon is strictly preserved by private proprietors from the mouth to Fordingbridge, and the owners of property above this spot are also very favourable to the cultivation of salmon. The chairman, Earl Nelson, takes the greatest interest in the fisheries of the river, and considering the good feeling there is between the conservators and the proprietors, I have great hope that the salmon fisheries of the Avon will continue to increase even more than they have already done.

In my report for 1868 I gave a full account of the Stour. I hear that several fish have

gone up it during the last season. Though apparently an unfavourable river for salmon, yet in my opinion the Stour would tell well under care and cultivation. I hope to give more details of this river in my next annual report.

I am informed by C. Hambro, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Frome Board of Conservators, that Sir Ivor Guest says he would pull down both his mill weirs at Cranford if he thought that the Stour was a salmon river. He will at my suggestion place up a diagonal board on Cranford weir this summer.

The latest report of the Avon is from Mr. Love, the intelligent water bailiff; it is as follows:—

Sir, Christchurch, 21st Feby., 1870.

From the appearance of the old fish I have every reason to expect a great increase this season.

The "drowners" tell me they have seen more fish this winter than for any two winters within the last 20 years.

I saw many small fry 3 inches long, in April and May last, coming down the river.

River Stour.

There has been a great quantity of fish on the Stour, and if the fishery is properly looked after the fish will undoubtedly increase very much.

Charles Love.

THE AXE, DEVON.

The object of my visit to this district was to meet the Board of Conservators to consult with the owner of a newly-constructed weir (at Westwater, on the Yarty, tributary of the Axe); to see if means could be taken to pass the fish up beyond Axminster weir, and also to inquire into the question of close seasons.

The Yarty is one of the best spawning tributaries of the Axe. The new weir at Westwater blocks out from 10 to 12 miles of spawning ground. The weir itself is sloping in shape, and is built between two walls. The pool is very shallow, and is situated no less than 53 feet below the foot of the weir. It is 25 feet long, and 32 feet wide.

This weir is used to divert the water for purposes of irrigation. There is therefore a set of hatches on each side of the weir, and immediately above it; the water running down on the righthand side joins the river a long distance below; the water running down the lefthand side nearly all flows over the meadows. The hatches and the weir render this spot very dangerous for the fish, as great facilities are afforded to poachers. Last season some men were caught here poaching, and were punished for their offence. The poaching is done as follows: the men shut the hatches which let the water down the meadows and send it in full torrent over the weir. The fish, attracted by the stream, run upwards and assemble at the weir; the men then shut the hatches suddenly, and the fish are left high and dry at its base. The obvious remedy for this is that the hatches should be strongly padlocked and the key entrusted to some responsible person. Mr. Payne, the owner, at once consented that this course should be taken.

When there is a fresh in the river the fish manage to ascend about three parts of the way up this weir. The top of the weir is a great hindrance to them, it is composed of a flat surface 2 feet wide, over which the water runs; then there is a dip of 11 inches perpendicular; then a flat surface of 2 feet 6 inches, a level of 9 inches, and a drop of 4 inches. Altogether this is a very difficult place to pass fish.

I met Mr. Payne, the owner of the weir, on the spot. He stated that he was willing to do anything that I advised. In consultation with Mr. Domett, the owner of extensive property above the weir, the secretary of the Board of Conservators and other gentlemen, we came to the following agreement:

Mr. Payne will place boxes of wood or iron in the middle of the weir and will fasten them down securely, each box will be 10 feet wide, and of a depth according to the rise of the weir, the fish never to have more than 1 foot jump at each rise; the obstructions forming the pools to be made slanting. The present baulk which goes across between the walls at the end of the weir to be raised 6 inches so as to lessen the jump into the lowest box. Mr. Payne will also cut away 6 inches from the lower side of the stone work of the weir so as to give increased depth to the upper pool.

This work will, Mr. Payne has promised, be set in hand directly the weather will permit in the coming spring.

Axminster weir is situated about 14 to 18 miles from the sea as the river runs, and (with the three weirs above) it shuts out 10 to 12 miles of excellent spawning ground. The water diverted by this weir works three mills. This weir is composed of stone steps, each about one foot wide. Measured along the edge of these steps it is 12 feet from water

to water, the perpendicular height being between 6 and 7 feet. On the top of the weir is a stone flooring 4 feet 4 inches wide. Salmon are frequently seen to jump upwards to about three or four feet from the top of the weir, they are then rolled down the steps into the pool below. In some seasons they manage to ascend, as salmon fry have been occasionally caught by the Rev. Mr. Bell between Axminster and the next weir. As a rule, this weir prevents the ascent of all migratory salmonidæ.

I met the owner of the weir, Mr. Henry Knight, and consulted with him as to passing the fish over; he would not allow a diagonal board to be fixed on the weir for fear of endangering its safety. I had a board cut to fit the steps, and placed it myself on the weir, while the water was running over, to show its action to the conservators who were present. If this board were fixed, I feel certain it would much facilitate the ascent of the fish at a very small cost.

The alternative therefore remains of going round the side of the weir; the south side is the most favourable place. The total length of the cut to be made from the pool to the mill leat above is 27 feet, and a steep bank, 15 feet in length, must be pierced. The distance from water to water is between 6 and 7 feet, as near as I could measure it (6 feet 2 inches). The plan suggested by Mr. Knight himself is that a series of wooden boxes should be made, each 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep. These should be buried in the earth forming the embankment, and placed one above the other, so that the fish would never have more than one foot to jump.

The direction of the lower boxes might be reversed, so as to bring the foot of the ladder straight into the pool at the base of the weir. They should also be prolonged so that in time of floods the current would run direct into the pool below. The place where the water enters should be guarded by means of sliding doors, so as to leave the opening about 2 feet 6 wide by six or seven inches deep. An estimate will be made as to the cost of this ladder. Upon this weir an old ladder stood until the last few months; it was then removed as it was perfectly useless; the fish would never take it. The timber of this ladder could be utilized for the construction of the proposed pass. Mr. Knight caused a model of his "box pass" to be made, and brought it to the spot. I highly approve of the idea, and trust that it may be carried out.

The weir next above Axminster is Weycroft; it is occupied by Mr. Norris. This also is made in steps measuring along their outer edges 9 feet, *i.e.* the slope of the weir is 9 feet; the total height of the weir is about 4 feet 6 inches; it is composed of five steps. On the top of the weir is a stone flooring 6 feet wide, and on this are two boards, one 9 and the other 5 inches in height; the width of the weir is 37 feet. Luckily it is built diagonally across the stream and the predominant current runs down the angle formed by the weir itself and the wall at its side. There will be no difficulty in placing boxes in the corner, if the owner will allow it, so as to pass the fish up. A diagonal board might almost be sufficient for the purpose.

A short way above this spot is Coaxdon weir. This is 56 feet wide, and is composed of eight stone steps, the measurement along the edges of which, from top to bottom, is 12 feet. Upon the top of the weir are two boards, the lower $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the upper 5 inches. At the west end of this weir is a waste hatch, with a byewash about 14 feet long. There would be no difficulty in forming this byewash into a series of pools by means of obstructions placed across it, so as to divide the open space into a series of pools. The owner of the weir, Mr. Weedon, kindly expressed his consent to this being done, at the conservators' expense, next summer. The entrance to these boxes should be formed with a small iron moveable hatch as now is used at the waste hatches at the mill below.

Coaxdon weir supplies water to two wheels, viz., a mill and a wheel which works the pump of a lias stone quarry close by. The water is exceedingly valuable to the owner of the property. Mr. Weedon expressed his anxiety to assist the preservation of the fish, and keeps a careful watch upon the men in his employ.

The water coming from the lias quarry contains powdered stone, the products of jumping holes, for blasting the stone. This mud has settled at the bottom of the river, below the point where the water from the quarry makes its exit. Although this powdered stone is not in itself poisonous to fish, yet I would rather that it should be kept out of the river as it is carried down by the floods and covers the spawning grounds, and also destroys the weeds which breed the insects upon which the young fish live.

Above Coaxdon is another weir, near Ford Abbey, called Westford weir. This I had not time to examine.

The spawning grounds in the upper portions of the river Axe are exceedingly good, they may be seen by a passenger by the South-western Railway to Exeter; they commence soon after leaving Chard Road station.

At a meeting of the board of conservators the question of passing the fish up over these several weirs was discussed. The Axe is naturally a late river for salmon, and if the weirs were made passable the salmon would not probably ascend to the upper portions of the river till the legal time for taking them—either by rod or net—had passed, the upper proprietors therefore would not be directly benefited by the alteration. Still it is to be remembered that the peal might come up at an earlier part of the season. The question of expense is also to be considered; the board cannot afford to build the ladders out of their funds, and a subscription must be raised to find the funds. An estimate will be made as to the total cost of all these three passes, for unless Coaxdon and Weycroft are opened, it will be of no service to open up Axminster.

The preservation of the river if opened up must also be considered, as there is one water bailiff only for the whole district: and the pools above Axminster are insecure places for the fish. The water bailiff should have a free pass on the rail, as then he could watch the river with comparative facility, alighting at any station near which he saw or suspected mischief.

A question also has arisen as to whether the salmon, if allowed to pass over the weirs in the neighbourhood of Axminster, might not injure the trout fishing. It remains therefore for Lord Bridport, Mr. Evens, of Ford Abbey, and other upper proprietors, to consider whether they should, or should not, open up the weirs at and above Axminster. Of course I should very much wish to see these weirs made passable, but the owners of the property should in fairness be made aware of all sides of the question.

The question of close time in the Axe is most important, in fact it is vital to the salmon interests of the river. Mr. Hallett, the chairman of the board, who has lived upon and known the river and its fisheries from childhood, has given me the following document for publication:—

"Facts showing that the Axe is a late river, and that the present close time is not only inapplicable but injurious.

"That salmon, in an unclean or well-mended condition, do not descend the river to the sea till March and April.

"That as the close time ends on the 1st February, after that time nets can be used, and unclean fish are captured and injured. No clean fish are taken.

"That sea trout and peal enter the river at the end of April, but not in any number till June.

"That salmon, as a rule, do not enter the river till September.

"That salmon assemble at the mouth of the river in July, but remain at the mouth or in the channel within the influence of the salt water, until a freshet in September, when they for the first time ascend the river *above* the influence of the tide.

"That from two pools in the river from 28 to 30 cwt. of peal and sea trout were taken during the last year from the month of May up to the 1st September.*

"That but five salmon were taken in this period, and all in the middle of August.†

"That on 21st September last, three weeks after the commencement of close time, at the request of Mr. Buckland, one pool in the river above the influence of the tide was drawn, and six salmon immediately taken, proving that the fish were then leaving the sea and running up the river for the first time. This they had not done before the commencement of close time.

"That if one pool produced these six salmon, it is fair to conclude that other pools also contained salmon in a fit and proper state for food.

"That if salmon do not enter the river until after the commencement of close time it follows that salmon in the Axe can only be taken when *descending* the river, in an unclean state; the law, therefore, practically says that salmon shall not be taken in the Axe except at a time when they are coming *down* the river in a state unfit for food.

"That the condition of the water is low and its temperature high, salmon therefore remain long at the mouth of the river before they are able or willing to ascend beyond the influence of salt water. In my opinion, therefore, the close time in the Axe should commence on the 1st of October, instead of as now on the 1st of September, and end on the 1st of May, instead of on the 1st of February. This should be the close time for nets. Rods should be used up to the 31st of October, as at present."

* One of these pools was within the influence of the salt water, the other not so.
† Of these five salmon four were caught in the salt water and one in fresh water.

THE CAMEL, CORNWALL.

In my former reports I have fully described the sloping weir at Blackpool, by which the Bodmin waterworks are supplied. When the fish were running up at the close of 1868 it was represented to me that the fish were in vain attempting to surmount this weir. A diagonal board was therefore at once, at my request, placed upon the weir on the Bodmin side of the river. At my visit to this weir last autumn, I was much pleased to hear that this diagonal had succeeded very well, for I was told by the man who saw the event that within five minutes after the workmen had finished fixing it a fish went up by its assistance and surmounted the weir, and on subsequent occasions many other fish were actually seen to avail themselves of its presence. At a subsequent date I again heard good reports—"Whenever there is water enough the salmon go up the diagonal."

This diagonal is not fixed at the best possible place; it is therefore the more satisfactory to hear of its success even in its present condition.

During the past autumn a second diagonal, consisting of a large baulk of timber kindly presented by a neighbouring proprietor, has been dragged down with considerable danger to the weir by two horses and some labourers. This baulk of timber is now fixed to the weir by four iron pins, and backed with stone to assist in holding the water.

The old ladder upon the face of the weir is 41 feet long, and contains eight stops going three parts of the way across. Each chamber formed by these stops is 5 feet long and 6½ feet wide. There was formerly no flood-guards whatever at its upper entrance; the rush in it at flood time was so great that no fish could ascend it. The stops have now been partially filled up with boards 12 inches high, so as to form a series of pools, and a floodguard has been affixed. This has been done by Walter Raleigh Gilbert, junior, Esq., in a most simple but ingenious manner. A sliding hatch was made in the top entrance to the ladder, and as the freshet rose in the river Mr. Gilbert waited till the pools in the ladder were just full, and no more than full. The hatch was then firmly nailed in its place so as to admit just the proper quantity of water. As the bottom part of the hatch is left open it makes no difference to the working of the pass when there is not sufficient water in the weir to require the fixed hatch to come into operation as a floodguard. The result of these improvements to the old ladder is reported as follows: "Dec. 19th, 1868. The water bailiff has seen salmon go up the ladder. He says they do not take a minute to do it." Again on Jan. 8th, 1870, the Rev. J. Wilkinson, chairman of the board, writes me, "Our water bailiff assures me that the old ladder is "wonderfully improved; that he has seen the fish going up with ease over it, and also by "the new diagonal. Still I hear complaints that some fish try to get up their old way by "leaping, and fall back into the pool; but according to the bailiff there are not many, and "he tells me that about three weeks ago there were more than 50 fish in the pool below, "all of which managed to get up in one night; and that the river is well stocked with "breeding fish up to Camelford."

Great credit is due to Mr. R. Gilbert, junior, for the great personal labour and pains he has bestowed upon carrying out these alterations. I trust with his assistance to make the works on this weir perfect, as occasionally even now fish can not get up.

The old evil of the pollution of the river from the China clayworks as pointed out in my last report, I am sorry to say continues, much to the detriment of the fisheries. I also understand that the whole of one tributary of the Camel has been diverted across a moor to turn the wheel of a China claywork. The tributary is 3 feet broad and 1 foot deep. This tributary is ultimately conducted into the Fowey. The quantity of water thus taken from the Camel was about the quantity I saw running down the leat at the Bodmin waterworks. The case has been tried and unfortunately lost by those interested in the prosperity of the Camel.

A grating has been ordered for the leat of the Bodmin waterworks. I have pointed out the locality where it is to be fixed, and it will be put in operation immediately before the smolts come down the river.

A grating has also been fixed to prevent the fish going up the mill leat at Dunmeer bridge. This is a place where doubtless much poaching was formerly carried on.

Altogether I am much pleased with the prospects of the Camel; it only requires perseverance in the good work which has been begun to render it a most valuable salmon river, not only for the nets, but also for anglers.

COQUET AND ALN.

In my report two years since, I fully described the Coquet and the condition of the various weirs upon it, viz., Warkworth, Morrik, Acklington, and Felton.

The ladder at Warkworth has now been made almost perfect by Mr. Tait, agent to the Duke of Northumberland. It consists of 11 water-steps or pools, 7 feet 3 inches wide; these water-steps are formed by 11 stops that go right across the pass. The stops are placed slanting at an angle of about 45°. The total length of the fishway from its upper entrance to the point where it joins the river is 190 feet. The lower portion of the pass consists of a cutting or ditch, the actual pass extends about half this distance. The upper portion of the ladder was formerly made moveable so as to act as a floodguard, but it does not seem to do well in practice. The present floodguard is formed by a simple iron valve or hatchway, which admirably commands the flow of water into the pass. The tide comes quite up to the foot of this weir, and if the weir were removed, I am told the tide would run two miles higher up the river.

The foot of the pass at Warkworth is not quite in the right place, and the water coming from it is too fan shaped. The fishing trap is on the other side of the pass; the fish, therefore, in low states of water are more inclined to go into the trap than into the pass, but at spring tides the fish take the pass and the trap in about equal numbers. This pass is a decided success; a gentleman present at the weir told me that he had seen 60 fish run through it in one minute. No mill is worked by this weir, which is in an exceedingly dilapidated state, and is propped up by poles, it is simply employed to fish the trap; and when salmon get more plentiful in the river; it is most desirable that it should be pulled down entirely. It is more than probable that the erection of this dam had a great deal to do with the extinction of salmon in this river.

Great alterations and improvements have been made at the Acklington dam since my last visit.

It may be recollected that in my report for 1869, p. 33, the second axiom that I laid down as regards passing fish over weirs was as follows: "*If the weir is impassable, see if the byewash cannot be utilized.*" This axiom has been adopted in the case of Acklington.

A cut has been made in the solid rock, and this cut has been divided into 12 or 13 water-steps 8 feet square. The water when running through this in moderation is about 18 inches deep; the steps go right across the pass and are sloped upwards. (See my advice on these points in my report for 1869, p. 32.)*

The fish will have to jump about 4½ inches from step to step. A portion of each board has been cut away from the middle, so as to diminish the height.

The cut in the land between the mill-leat and the river itself does not bring the current of water running down it to the place where the fish are assembled, viz., at the pool at the north side of the weir; the water, therefore, running down the pass has been directed right into this pool by means of baulks of timber. These are pinned on to the rock at the bed of the river, and form a most ingenious plan to enable fish in a low state of the water to find the entrance to a pass.

The total length of the cut in the solid rock is 113 feet. The entrance at its upper end when the water runs into it from the mill-leat is 8 feet 5 inches wide; a moveable board is placed in this entrance, and when water is scarce the board is kept in its position; but when water can be spared from the mill-wheel it is removed. This also is a plan which I have long recommended, as thereby the interests of the millers are not injured (see Report 1868, p. 45). The hatches forming the head of the mill-leat are situated 50 yards above this moveable plank; there is also a second series of hatches below the entrance to the pass. I understand the cost of this admirable ladder will be under 200*l.* The details of the construction of this pass can be readily understood by a model in my museum which I made directly after my visit, and which I have already explained to many visitors.

Above Acklington is Felton dam. The ladder has here been prolonged over 20 feet *up-stream*, so as to diminish the general gradient of the pass.

Mr. Tait has also made considerable alterations and improvements since my last visit, at the base of this ladder; the circumstances of the locality as to the position of rocks, &c., render further description of this locality difficult to be understood.

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* "The stops of the ladder should not only be fixed right across from wall to wall, but they should, in my opinion, be *slanted upwards*. The amount of slant will depend upon the locality, but the effect of this slant will be, first that a pool is formed underneath each stop of the ladder, from which the fish may take a spring; second, that the violence of the descending water will in some measure be expended in the triangular space underneath each stop; third, that the total ascent will be divided into a series of small weirs, and when in a confined space it is easier for a fish to slip up over a small ascent than to jump over a perpendicular height."

The weir at Felton is in a terribly leaky state, and much water is thereby lost both to the mill and the pass. I should be glad to see this weir made watertight.

The management of the details of these passes does Mr. Tait the greatest credit. In the remarks I have above made on them, I wish it to be understood that I quite disclaim any credit for their construction. It is, however, but natural that I should be gratified that the principles I have formerly laid down should be found to work so well in practice.

My colleague and myself held a meeting at Alnwick to consider the propriety of advising the Home Secretary to continue the shortening of the close season, so as to allow bull trout to be killed with a view of restoring salmon to the Coquet: having heard the complaint of a gentleman against this course, we have advised that this important experiment in salmon cultivation should be allowed to be persevered in at least for one year longer. The close time for the Coquet for 1870, therefore, is between the 1st of January and the 1st of February only.

Mr. Dunbar informed me that last year he had caught in the trap at Warkworth altogether 16,000 fish: of these 42 were salmon, the largest weighing 12 lbs.; only two salmon were killed, the rest were returned to the water. Mr. Riddle's keeper killed two grilse and two salmon last spring about Felton. A fine coloured cast of a very large bull trout, caught in 1868, can be seen in my museum. By the kindness of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, my colleague and I have received the following from Mr. Snowball:

"The Duke of Northumberland has received from the fishermen employed in destroying the bull trout at Warkworth dam a report upon the extent of the destruction, and, although the statement does not give the number, it gives the weight to be 3,628 stone 13 lbs.,* or nearly 23 tons, taken from 1st September to 22nd November. His Grace thought this information might be interesting to you, and therefore I trouble you with it."

The proper way to restore salmon to the Coquet will be to kill off the bull trout as much as possible and then pull down the weirs. I would, however, venture to remark that the experiment of destroying the bull trout as now carried out is philosophically hardly fair, as the bull trout get their regular weekly close time, and also one month's annual close time. The best fish ladders and passes in England are moreover found on the weirs in this river.

The Aln.

Upon the Aln, proceeding upwards, we find the following weirs with passes to them: Lesbury, Abbey Mill, Denwick, Filbert Lough. At Lesbury, under the superintendence of Mr. Dunbar, a ladder has been placed which promises every success. It is 77 feet long, has eight stops, and each pool is 4 feet 6 inches wide. If the sluice at the head be raised 9 inches, there will be sufficient water for the fish to run. My own opinion is that this pass had much better have been on the opposite side of the weir, as the conformation of the ground seems to point this out as the right place. I seriously advised Mr. Dunbar on the spot to build a secondary weir a few yards from the exit of the present pass, at a point where the stream naturally narrows. A grating is badly wanted at the entrance to the mill-leat.

The dams at Abbey Mill and Denwick Bridge have both been improved and made passable on the principle of taking fish round by the side of the weir.

The construction of these ladders on the pool system seems all that could be desired; they are small editions of Acklington.

The pass at Filbert Lough is 36 feet long, the pools 4 feet 6 inches wide; the leat is bad; a secondary weir is wanted below the original weir, just below the iron bridge.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has taken the greatest personal interest in devising and constructing these admirable passes.

DART.

The Dart is 35 miles long, and has 200 square miles of catchment basin, and is naturally a good salmon river. The following is a statement of its elevations above the level of the sea: at Dartmeet, 800 feet; at Spitchurch, 328; at Holm Bridge, 228; at Dart Bridge, 128. Four nets are worked upon it, and 51 licences for rods have been taken out.

* At 5 lbs. a fish, I find the number captured would be 10,161.

It is a river, I should imagine not frequented by salmon till late in the season. The upward progress of the salmon is entirely cut off in dry weather by Totnes weir. This at my visit was perfectly dry. It consists of a wall from 7 feet to 8 feet high; originally it was a well-built weir, but the floods have demolished a great portion of the apron. It belongs to the Charity Commissioners of Totnes, and is used for diverting water to two mills below. There is a sloping portion of the weir on the north side, up which the salmon may sometimes pass.

Pending the reconstruction of the weir, when I trust a proper pass will be placed on it, I feel convinced that fish may easily be passed by it if the waste hatch on the south side be utilized by dividing it, by means of moveable boards, into three pools, after the manner described in my present report on "Ladders." A portion of the top of one of the hatches should be made moveable, so as to keep these pools full when there is water to spare. I have spoken to the tenant of the mill below, and he has no objection whatever to this plan being carried out. I have forwarded a model of this proposed plan to the Board of Conservators.

The next weir above, at Staverton Bridge, is not important. There are several old stumps projecting from the water at this place, which are said sometimes to injure descending fish. Mine-water sometimes comes out near this weir, which prevents fish rising to the fly, but does not, I believe, kill them.

The next weir above is at Kilbury mills, the property of Mr. Barns; here is an exceedingly handsome ladder, which cost 70*l.*, made of granite. Its floor is buried about 0 inches into the depth of the weir. Its total length is 19 feet, the space between the walls is 4 feet wide. In its original formation the stops (15 inches high), only went three-parts of the way across. Mr. John Barns, jun., has wisely prolonged these stops to the opposite side of the wall, so as to form pools. I have received a most satisfactory report from him dated November 9, 1869. He says:—"On Thursday, from a rain-fall in the moor, there was a stiff flood. My mason observed several fish leap into the pass, but the current was so strong that they were beaten back. On Friday the water fell low enough to quiet the water in the chambers, and he observed *several large fish pass during the day.* I am confirmed in the opinion that with your proposed alteration this pass will be a good thing." Anticipating that the pools would occasionally be too full of water, I had previously suggested to Mr. Barns the advisability of placing a wood guard at the head of the pass; this should be either of wood, or better still of two blocks of granite. Unfortunately the weather changed soon after my visit, and the alterations could not be made. This flood guard will be fixed at the first possible opportunity this spring.

The next weir above is at Buckfastleigh. The weir here is made of large stones, its length from top to bottom is about 22 feet, and the angle about 1 in 4. A question had risen as to whether the weir had been raised since the Act of 1861, in which case the proprietor would be obliged to fix a pass upon it under the 25th section of that Act. Messrs. Berry, however, are ready to prove that the boards which now exist at the top of their weir, were there before 1861. These boards are 7 inches in height, and joined to a bar of iron 3 inches high, making a total of 10 inches. A weir has existed at this place for many years, and the present weir was built 45 years ago. After long conversation Messrs. Berry agreed to do as follows:—"to cut out a portion of the baulk its whole depth so as in fact to leave a gap at the top of the weir; this moveable portion to be taken away whenever they can spare water from the mill-wheel, and a board to be fastened diagonally upon the face of the weir so as to cause the water running through the gap to fall into the pool where the fish naturally congregate. Whenever the mill is not working, or when there is a surplus of water, they offer to shut the sluices at the head of their mill-race, and to allow the water bailiff to open (or see that it is opened) the moveable portion of the board at the top of the weir. On Sundays and nights the hatches are to be down and the water to be diverted over the weir down the pass."

I am happy to say that this pass has now been erected, and the following is the report of its operation, dated 8 November 1869: "The fishermen who fish the river say that the fish cannot help going up the pass; they also express themselves to us that the pass is very satisfactory. A fisherman of 40 years' standing, told us that the pass has spoiled his fishing below the weir, as all the fish go up the pass instead of remaining at the foot of the weir; in fact, he says there is no difficulty for a trout 2 oz. in weight to go up the pass. And another fisherman of considerable experience both in Ireland and Scotland, says that there is not the least difficulty for any salmon to go up the pass."

Shortly after the pass had been erected I received information that the leat leading to the mill-wheel had been widened. I inquired into the matter, and the following is the

answer, dated 17 September, from Mr. Willcock, agent to Messrs. Berry: "There will be no "alteration in the leat; but from the wheel for some distance upwards Messrs. Berry are "building a new wall, and at the same time they are widening the leat, but the depth of "the leat is not altered in the least; that remains throughout as before. We do not "see but that the fish pass will be quite as effective in every respect as before the altera- "tions." It is a question whether this will not affect the supply of water to the pass in dry weather, a matter into which I hope to inquire at the earliest opportunity when the water again becomes low.

The tail end of the leat that works the mill of Messrs. Berry and Co. joins the river where the water is scanty, the leat is therefore likely to attract the up-fish; these gentlemen have been good enough, at my request, to whiten the walls of the leat where it joins the main river, and to place the whitened skull of a horse, with the experimental idea mentioned in my last report. They have also promised to fix a hurdle wattled with furze boughs at the *head race* of the mill, at the time of year when the smolts are descending, the furze hurdle to be at right angles to the weir so as to guide the fish down through the open pass.

THE DEE.

In my report for 1868, page 12, I explained fully the injury that was being done to the fisheries of the Dee by the fishermen on the tidal waters below Chester transferring their licences from one to the other. This mischief, which could easily have been checked if the byelaws had been allowed to pass, has now culminated. I have no doubt the same practice goes on in other rivers besides the Dee. I am informed by Mostyn Owen, Esq. (hon. secretary to the board) that the same number of fishermen were at work last season as the season before, and yet they managed to find employment with *twenty-two fewer* licences. The licences for using a net are transferred to such an extent that one licence is made to suffice for about a dozen men. The holder of the licence sends his boat and men out to fish, and when they are tired or lazy they hand over the licence for *a consideration*, so the water gets no quiet, and all the fish are stopped. The Board of Conservators loses its revenue, and consequently its power to take care of the river. The present *loss of revenue to the board from this source is* 120*l*. The upper men have lost hope of improvement, and the board cannot be expected to run themselves further into debt to breed fish entirely for the net men, particularly as the fish running from the sea are caught in large quantities before they arrive at the weir. If the weir be dry, as is often the case in July and August, they are pounded in the pool, and rush down or are pelted down again to the nets.

I think that the condition of the Dee nets is a good argument for a higher license than that now allowed by the Schedule being imposed, for I am informed on the highest authority that "at Chester a man made considerably more at one haul than paid "for his licence." This is also the case with other rivers.

Another great cause of complaint in the Dee is the shortness of the weekly close time. What is desired is an extended weekly close time of not less than 54 hours, and no netting in fresh water between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. as in the Irish rivers. Mr. M. Owen writes me as follows:

If six additional hours were added to the present weekly close time, and it were consequently to begin at 6 a.m. on Saturday morning (instead of 12 a.m. as now) the fish would gain nothing, because fishing with nets before 6 a.m. on Saturdays would be legal, and it is on or about the dawn of day, *i.e.*, before 6 a.m. that most salmon move with the natural intention of going upwards, and those that are not then taken by the nets would be so scared that they would probably not attempt to move upwards again for many hours, but more probably drop down the river to some rocky pool where they know there is good shelter; consequently the *six* additional hours of weekly close time would be no gain to the fish. But if *twelve* hours additional weekly close time were granted, they would have the first part of Saturday morning (about day dawn) free from interruption by the nets, whereby their chance of getting upwards (and over any obstructions, such as weirs, &c.,) would be increased.

I cannot but believe that this increase of the weekly close time would (after the first year or two) greatly increase the take of fish by the lower netters, because many more fish would get up the rivers, and very few comparatively being taken by the anglers, there would be more fish to spawn, and probably many of them *earlier* than they do *now*.

The netters would not be able to use their nets *at all* on Saturdays, but that loss of time would not be great because they *cannot now use them after* 12 *a.m.* If 12 hours additional close time were granted, the upper (rod fishermen) fishermen of rivers would get some fish in their waters, which they seldom do now (during the fishing season), and consequently they would take an interest in the preservation of the salmon fisheries which they have no reasons to induce them to do now; what *interest* they (or some of them) have taken since 1861 has evaporated *because they have not* benefited by the increase of fish.

From the report of the conservators (see Appendix) and also from the chairman himself, I learn that the total number of salmon caught with a rod this last season

in the Dee above Erbistock was 40 only. If 40 salmon eggs be counted out they would about fill a tablespoon, yet in the waters occupied by these upper proprietors, thousands upon thousands of salmon eggs must be deposited, and their products are eventually nearly all captured as marketable fish by the nets below. The weekly close time on the Dee, to take one case out of many, therefore requires serious consideration as regards its re-adjustment, and giving the upper proprietors their share in, the product of the river. An important question as to fishing at, near, or in, fish passes has occurred in the Dee. In the month of November several people were tried before the petty sessions for fishing with rod and line in the pass at Llangollen weir. They pleaded that because the pass was not erected with the written consent of the Home Office that there was no proof that the 23d section of the Salmon Act 1861 had been complied with. This fishing in the pass in reality amounts to snatching; for in the heavy waters the pass is the only way the fish can get over the weir, and they do so by creeping up, over, or outside of the breaks of the ladder, in which situation they can be easily reached by the anglers who fish from the garden wall, besides which several persons standing close over the pass must prevent the fish from passing up.

By the fourth paragraph of the 28th section of the Act 1861, a penalty is laid down for persons who scare, deter, &c., fish from entering and passing up and down a free gap at all times of the year, and by the 23d section of the Act of 1861, "any person doing "any act for the purpose of preventing salmon from passing through a fish pass, or "taking any salmon in its passage through the same, shall incur a penalty not exceeding "5*l.* for a first offence, and not exceeding 10*l.* for each subsequent offence, and shall "forfeit any salmon taken by him in contravention of this section, and any instrument "used by him in taking the same."

The question has arisen as to whether the pass at Llangollen is really a pass or not. If the pass were approved by the Home Office, fishing within 50 yards of the weir might be legal by paragraph 2, section 12, Act 61, the conservators therefore hesitated about having this pass approved by the Home Office, and on their submitting this case to my colleague and myself we sent them the following reply. "You appear to be under a "misapprehension in regard to the effects of the approval by the Home Office of a parti-"cular pass, as this approval would not confer a right of fishing *unless water were* "*continually flowing through the pass, a condition which so far as we know could not* "*possibly exist at Llangollen.*

"We therefore venture to suggest that the best solution of the difficulty to which you "refer would be the approval of the pass in accordance with the provisions of the 12th "section of the Salmon Fishery Act of 1861."

The case of the fishing mill dam at Chester has been adjudicated upon by the Special Commissioners in December last. It now remains for the Home Office to approve a pass under the 12th section of the Act of 1861.

EXE.

I have, in my last two reports, fully described the various obstructions on this river. Considerable advances have since been made in facilitating the upward passage of fish. The lowest weir is at Salmon Pool. I understand that at average spring tides the water rises a quarter of the way up the weir. At the east end there is a pass with an arm of wood on the top, so as to collect the water. The zig-zags placed in this pass last year have not acted satisfactorily; they would not answer, as the boards were not at sufficient angles.

Since my visit, this pass has been altered by strong fir poles being put across, whereby a rough ladder, with two pools at the bottom, has been formed. A floodguard should be added to limit the supply of water flowing down the pass.

The bottom pools are not, as yet, quite satisfactory to the secretary, but fortunately they are covered with water at each tide. Since this pass has been opened, the passage of the salmon has increased, admitting them nearer to the pollutions of the city, beyond which in the summer months they could not go. I am sorry to say 25 of these were captured by poachers.

Upon the top of this weir there is a sill 7 inches in height, which adds to the difficulty of the salmon surmounting the weir. If a length of 7 feet of this sill were made moveable a predominant current would be formed on the weir. The moveable portion of the baulk might be kept in its place during low water time, and removed when the freshes begin to come down the river. I wrote to the owners of the weir to ask them to allow this plan

to be carried out, and regret to say they refused my request. The owners of the weir are prepared to prove that the weir is not above the original height, and that it does not come under the 25th section of the Act of 1861.

The pass suggested by my colleague and myself has now been completed at Trew's weir. Baulks of timber have been so arranged as to form a series of large pools, with an easy jump from pool to pool, each jump being about 15 inches. The difficulty in supplying this pass with water has been ingeniously overcome by Mr. Ware, the engineer to the city of Exeter, who has fitted up a hatch 14 inches high and 5 feet long, which can be moved *sideways* by means of an apparatus fixed on the bank, so that water can be allowed to flow into the pass whenever it can be spared from the canal or the paper works.

The only fault about this pass is that it is not directly connected with the pool in which the fish congregate. The formation of the weir, however, is such that it would have been impossible to place this pass opposite the pool. I have, however, great hopes that the fish will find it out, and that it will eventually act satisfactorily. I am sorry to report that the pollutions from the paper mill at Trew's weir still continue to exist, and I gathered from some experienced persons whom I met at the weir that the chief reason, in their opinion, why there are so few salmon in the Exe is that they are deterred by the polluted water of the river, and that the pollutions damage the river quite as much as, if not even more than, all the weirs.

Blackaller Weir.—The pool at the west end of this weir has been filled up with stones, the idea being to prolong the slope of the weir so as to assimilate it to the form of Head weir immediately above it, up which the fish have no difficulty in swimming. I believe that if the same stones which have been applied to filling up the pool had been applied (according to Mr. Ford's plan) to enlarging the old pool, the eventual success would be greater. I learn from the secretary that he watched for some time the salmon at this part of the weir, and that though he saw more than a dozen fish trying to go up, not one was successful. Had any gone up he could have seen it. The rush of water was too great; but he saw a fish leap upwards about 3 feet on the face of the weir, and then work up and pass over; but this fish was only one out of 20. The readiest mode of passing the fish by this weir would be by utilizing the old trap in the mill; but I fear this plan would be too dangerous to be put in practice. Still I cannot help stating that could the difficulty of poaching be obviated, this plan would be the readiest to pass the fish up.

Cowley Bridge weir has always been a great obtruction, but I am happy to say that I believe it is now completely overcome. The Bristol and Exeter Railway have in a liberal manner contributed 40*l.* towards the total expense, which has been 86*l.* It is formed upon the pool system. Each pool is 27 feet in length, and 8 feet wide across, and the fish have now to jump, in three springs, a height which formerly they had to surmount in one leap.

The walls forming the pool are made of solid stone. I regret that the natural pool at the base of this weir has been necessarily destroyed by the railway in carrying out their works. A wall has been also made from the lowest pool across to the bank of the river so that when the hatchway is open there will be no current to lead the fish into an impassable place. This wall now forms another most valuable pool. Six fish were seen to pass over this weir during the last season.

Pyne's weir is a long sloping weir, and, I fear, a great obstruction. It has been built at very great expense with clay, concrete, and piles, and even now, frequently requires money to be laid out upon it; it is therefore dangerous to tamper with it. The ascent of fish might be somewhat facilitated by placing a diagonal board at the west end of the weir. Should it eventually be found desirable to make a series of alterations at this weir, the best way would be to pass the fish *round* it; on the railway side there is a natural depression in the land, which might be made available for this purpose.

Pyne's weir was built for the supply of waterworks: under the 13th section of the Act of 1861 a grating ought to be placed at the mouth of the leat. Mr. Frank Dymont, agent to the water company, explained to me that the water which runs down the main leat just above the weir is divided by a buttress into two channels: one of these channels goes to supply Sir Stafford Northcote's house; and having worked a wheel for this purpose, again rejoins the leat at some distance from the weir. The two waters then uniting, turn a large water-wheel 18 feet in diameter. This wheel is built in what was originally a corn mill, which was also worked by a wheel. It was quite evident to me that the main use of the water running down this leat is to turn the present water-wheel, which is used to pump water into the city of Exeter. Mr. Dymont informed me that one tenth only of the water that comes down the leat goes to supply the city. This supply

is forced by the wheel and also by a steam engine through two pipes—one 9 inches, and the other 10 inches in diameter. The inhabitants of Exeter are requiring an increased supply of water from the waterworks, and they have also made complaints of the water which is at present supplied tasting of chloride of lime. It is proposed, therefore, shortly to take the water for the town from the Exe at a point some mile and a half above the weir. In this case the present mill leat will be used only for the purposes of driving the wheel, and no water whatever will be taken from it to supply the town. In case the supply pipes at present in the leat are not moved, it will be incumbent upon the water company to place a grating opposite the entrance of each of them; and should these supply pipes be removed further up the river, it will still be necessary for them to obey the provisions of the Act, and take the necessary precautions against the destruction of salmon when descending the river.

The conservators have spent the 150*l.* collected by private subscription, and also 150*l.* which was granted them by the town council of the city of Exeter; but they complain and are getting disheartened that the sea fishermen in the estuary who are fishing for other fish, catch more salmon than the few further up who take out licences. They received only 7*l.* for net licences last year. Then they have advanced between 8*l.* and 9*l.* to pay the night watcher put on, and they are liable for 46*l.* to make up the total sum for the Cowley weir beyond the sum which the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company advanced.

THE FOWEY.

I am glad to be able to report that the cultivation of the Fowey under the able and energetic management of the chairman, Richard Foster, Esq., and the Board of Conservators, progresses very favourably.

In my last report I mentioned most of the facts relative to the pollutions of the Fowey. I am now able to give further information on this point. Lord Vivian has caused the waters of the Fowey to be chemically analysed. Mr. F. W. Griffin, of the Bristol School of Medicine, has sent in the following report:

October 30th 1869.

I HAVE very carefully examined the sample of water from Cornwall. I find it to be remarkably *pure* water, containing *in solution* nothing that could affect the most sensitive fish.

It contains in the imperial gallon only 4½ grains of fixed earthy and saline residue, whereas many contaminated rivers have 15 or 20 grains. It contains no trace of nitric acid, nor phosphates, either soluble or insoluble, indicating the entire absence of animal matter from sewage or drainage. There is a portion of organic matter, but it appears to be solely of a vegetable character; and being moderate in amount, is quite harmless. There is no trace of any metal, not even iron. The lime salts are very small; the magnesia comparatively large; still the actual amount is too small to be injurious.

There is a large quantity of light mud mixed with quartzose sand, and I have reason to believe that *this* contains metals. If these were deleterious, and the mud were diffused through the water, fishes might be injured thereby, but an analysis of the mud would of course be a separate matter.

The sediment was mixed with decaying leaves, indicating the source of the organic matter as is natural at this time of the year.

F. W. GRIFFIN.

As regards the analysis of the mud itself, Mr. Griffin writes:

Bristol, Nov. 23, 1869.

I BEG to hand you the results of a very careful examination of the *sediment* of the Cornish water.

I preferred to exhaust it with strong acids and prolonged boiling, rather than to prepare it by fluxing with alkali, as I consider that whatever could not be so dissolved out would not be more injurious or distasteful to fish than ordinary mud.

Besides a large residue (mainly of quartzose sand) I found in solution much *alumina* and *sesquioxide of iron* and a portion of *silica* from clay, &c. There were also arsenic in notable amount, a little *antimony* and *copper*, and traces of *lead* and *manganese*.

The following metals were proved to be absent:—tin, bismuth, cadmium, zinc, nickel, and cobalt. There was a trace of lime, but no baryta or strontia.

There can be no doubt that this arsenical mud swallowed by fishes with their food would prove hurtful or poisonous to them according to its proportion.

F. W. GRIFFIN.

Bristol, Nov. 29, 1869.

IN reply to your inquiry, I may just say hastily, that I have no doubt that the water from Cornwall, which I analysed, if drank by animals in a *turbid* state would prove injurious. The acid juices of the stomach would in all probability dissolve out more or less of the arsenic and other poisonous metals contained in the mud. Amongst these I am not sure whether I named *antimony* which also seems to be present in small amount.

F. W. GRIFFIN.

I am indebted to the Chairman for the above correspondence. He remarks, "The "above analysis prove two points; 1st, That these waters will deposit all injurious matter

" if allowed to stand awhile, and 2nd, that unless so treated the water is very distasteful " even if not injurious to fish. The water analysed was taken from the river below its " junction with the St. Neot stream. All or nearly all the mischief arises from this " stream, as the slime from clay works comes down it, and also the foul water from " the mine stamps which are situated above the village of St. Neot and on the very " bank of the river. The spawning beds are situated on the main river, above the place " where the foul water comes in. The fish that run up will not attempt to spawn until " they have gained pure water."

What then can be a simpler remedy for this evil than "catch pits," and the mine owners who are under a promise to my colleague and myself to keep their refuse out of the river cannot do better than make catch pits on the alternate system. The best model of these pits (which can be constructed at a very small cost) can be found in those made for the Crelake mine, close to the town of Tavistock, by the agents of the Duke of Bedford. (See report on the Tavy).

The Golitha falls in the Fowey, altered and made passable for fish by myself and Mr. Chapell Hodge, continue to be no obstruction to ascending fish, and I am happy to hear that many more fish have spawned in the upper water this season than the season before.

The old complaint of not being allowed to net in September still continues, and Mr. Climo, the intelligent fisherman of Polruan at the mouth of the Fowey, reports to me that the porpoises have committed great havoc among the salmon when they were waiting in the estuary to ascend the river. These salmon the fishermen consider ought more properly to become the food of man rather than the food of porpoises.

That the prospects of the Fowey are brightening there can be no doubt, and I trust the day is not far distant when the Conservators may be rewarded for the pains they have taken with their river, and the fishermen may reap the results of their patient obedience to the enactments of the law of close season as it at present stands.

FROME.

That the Frome is naturally a salmon river there can be no question, and that it is capable of greater increase there can also be no doubt. The Board of Conservators report that the take of fish has increased. I have attended a meeting of the board, and examined the weirs in this district. The fishery is rented by Mr. Panton, who last season caught 27 fish averaging 9 lbs. each; the largest was 19¾ lbs., the smallest, 5¾ lbs. The nets were not used continuously: they were only employed 48 times during the whole season. The first fish was caught May 31st. The weeds between the harbour and Wareham Bridge are a very great impediment to the ascent of fish in the months of June, July, and August. The temperature of the water also becomes at this time increased, and the fish will not take the river, remaining outside in the deep and cool water of Poole harbour. This harbour is, moreover, frequented by very heavy fish. A man caught 20 last season in Poole Harbour, two of which weighed 25 lbs. each. I am sorry to say they were caught without a licence.

This river also labours under a very great disadvantage as regards the destruction of smolts and old fish. By the side of the Frome are large tracts of "water meadows," and the water from the main river is turned into these from September to the middle of May, and occasionally to the 1st of June. The consequence of this is, that many fish are destroyed; the farmers also, as I am given to understand, give the "drowners" (that is the men who attend to the hatches to flood the meadows) a sort of perquisite in what fish they can catch—a state of things that should no longer be allowed to continue.

The lowest weir on this river is at East Stoke mill. Here is an ancient and useless ladder, put, moreover, in the wrong place. The weir which diverts the water down the mill-leat at East Stoke mill is formed of three large iron hatches, and below them is a tail-board of 16 feet. This is the main road which the salmon take. By the side of this weir there is a depression in the land, going nearly up to the embankment of the river. Nothing could be easier than to make a passage round the weir at this point; the expense would be but small. I wrote to the proprietor of the weir—Sir H. Oglander—to ask permission to make a salmon pass in this locality, but the request was to my great regret peremptorily refused.

The next weir above this is at Bindon Abbey; the ladder here is 45 feet long, 4 feet wide, and has 27 stops. I pointed out certain alterations which were desirable in this ladder, more especially the necessity of converting it into a series of pools, and an

lteration in the bank at the foot of the ladder, so as to cause an improvement in the irection of the current of water. The proprietor of this weir and mill (J. Weld, Esq., ulworth Castle) most kindly at once consented to have the proposed alterations, which ere fully approved of by the conservators present, carried out.

Salmon have been seen go up this ladder. In a letter from Mr. Weld, dated 16th ebruary, I read, "Salmon have been seen passing up my ladder; in fact one male was caught in the net and put with the female fish."

At the meeting of the conservators, I am pleased to report that, at the suggestion of the hairman, C. Hambro, Esq., M.P., the first movement in England was made towards the onsolidation of the interests of the upper and lower proprietors; and the arrangement ome to is, that "the upper proprietors shall do their best in every way towards the preservation of the fish, and in return the owner of the nets below will give up one quarter of the fish caught by him to those proprietors who conserve and breed the fish." I am uch pleased that this movement in the right direction has now been started, and that Ir. Panton has been wise enough to give this example of foresight and friendly coperation. I trust this plan will ultimately be adopted in many other districts.

Until the weirs are made passable by proper ladders, I suggested to the conservators he temporary expedient of asking the proprietors and tenants of mills and hatches to be ood enough to raise a hatch entirely every 12 hours, from the middle of April to the nd of May, each hatch to remain open at least from a quarter to half an hour, so that he fry of the year and the parent fish which had spawned should be able to return to the ea. This plan I have every reason to believe will be faithfully carried out.

The fisheries of the Frome suffer under two disadvantages, which the enactment of yelaws would probably tend to remove: first, as regards the capture of mullets; and econd, as regards spearing eels in the winter months, at which time a great temptation is iven to the eel spearers to destroy the breeding salmon.

The conservators of the Frome, under the able presidency of their enthusiastic and ractical chairman, mean to do their best to preserve their river and to increase its esources, and such are its natural capabilities that I have no doubt that in proportion as hey remove the present hindrances to its development so will the fisheries gradually and ermanently increase.

Colonel N. Sturt, M.P., has hatched several thousand salmon artificially during the ast three years. He has presented them to Mr. Panton, who has turned them down nto the river.

LUNE.

At my visit to the Lune the water was very low, and I had a good opportunity of examining the lowest weir at Skerton. This is a very difficult weir for the fish to ascend at low water; and above it Halton weir also presents a very great obstruction. I am of opinion that the present pass, 11½ feet in length, should be divided into "water-steps" by means of boards placed straight across. There are two admirable places on this weir where diagonals would be of service, and I trust that they will be fixed at the spots where I advised. If the details that I recommended be carried out, I feel convinced no injury will accrue to the weir.

The weir forms a kind of angle, and there is an island below it. I suggested to Mr. Sproat, the lessee of the fisheries who was with me at my visit, that a secondary weir after Mr. John Lloyd's plan should be erected. He has since written to me. "I am 'perfectly certain that this plan would succeed, and being an economical method it 'would not be open to objection, as injuring either the weir, the milling power, or the 'land adjoining, as the barrier might be so formed as to throw the current off the land." I trust, therefore, that this simple and inexpensive plan may at least be tried during next summer, as it would at all events in some measure answer the remarks made by the Lune board in their replies to question 13, and I am always more in favour of simple and inexpensive mechanical means than a complicated and costly action at law.

Mr. Sproat informed me that up to the time of my visit (7th August 1869) he had only sent away four boxes of salmon. Last season was very bad for the net fishermen on the Lune, on account of the extreme lowness of the water and scarcity of rain. Mr. Sproat gives me the following information relative to his fishery: "The river has pro-"duced more grilse this year than last; some large salmon have been taken. One of the "heave-net men took one of 46½ lbs., the same man also took one of 37 lbs., one of 38 lbs., "and one of 40½ lbs. On our own fishery one of 35½ lbs. was taken; this fish seemed "to me so fine and well grown as to cause me to measure him. He was in total length

" 3 feet 7½ inches; girth, 23¾ inches, and well shaped up to the very tip of the tail in a " way I have rarely seen. I consider the Lune salmon a particularly fine breed, as I am a " believer in the different qualities and characteristics of various rivers. As I like to give " some reasons for my views, I may state that I imagine the cause of the Lune fish being " larger and better fed as a rule than those of adjoining rivers (the Ribble for instance) to " be that the channel of the Lune meets a kind of submarine valley, which is continued " out to sea in a tortuous direction, but chiefly tending south-west, which valley (being " very much deeper than any of the surrounding parts, and extending seawards beyond " the shallower channels of the Ribble), naturally attracts the fish, and also furnishes a " rich feeding ground; the fish following the tidal current in this deep valley are led " straight into the estuary of the Lune. With this advantage on the one hand, and with " the magnificent spawning accommodation possessed by the Lune on the other, and by " the erection of really good passes on the weirs across the rivers and its tributaries, the " Lune may soon enter on a new and better era."

When the autumnal rains commenced in the middle of September, a large number of fish ran up out of the estuary and afforded fair angling. Mr. Sproat informs me that he considers that the increased quantity of fish in the river is mainly due to the operation of the Fishery Acts. He would gladly give up his nets in February, March and April, for September. He is, however, much opposed, to byelaws, and I trust that his evidence as a practical netter of lower waters, will, in fairness to the interests he represents, be taken before the select committee of the House of Commons.

It is, however, to be observed that the Lune Board of Conservators consider byelaws almost indispensable.

From what I have seen of the Lune I feel convinced that by its natural conditions it must be a late river. It is a fair sample of the class of river mentioned in my report of 1869 (p. 51) where the estuary of the river acts as a lake in which the salmon will remain in safety till the time arrives for its seeking its spawning beds, attracted also by the decreased temperature of the water.

The effect of overdrainage (as I have mentioned, respecting the river Axe) operates also in the Lune in a very marked manner. I have it on the authority of Mr. Sproat that the " Lune flows through an enormous tract of well drained land, and the summer " rain no sooner falls on it (and at that time of the year the rains are simply showers) " than the drains pass it into the river, and before the fish at the mouth of the estuary feel " the effect of the fresh water the river has quite fallen away. If the watershed of the " Lune drained an equal area of flatter land, or if it had a lake to cause it to be more " continuous and steady in its flow, the average summer height would be greater, and it " would then be most likely to become an early river; and the upper proprietors might " then be induced to protect the fish better instead of prohibiting water bailiffs from going " over their land, as I am told many of them do in the head waters of the river." The fact that the lower waters of the Lune are fished by 48 haaf nets and one baulk, and that there are nine draft nets on the river, is sufficient to prove that it is naturally a fertile salmon river; the fact also that 61 rod licences have been taken out shows that this is no mean angling river; and I sincerely trust that the interests of the nets and rods may eventually be so adjusted as to advance local sport and increase the supply of salmon for the public.

THE RIBBLE.

In my report for 1868 (p. 19), I fully described the weir at Low Moor, near Clitheroe, the property of Mr. Thomas Garnett. I then stated that Mr. Garnett had informed me that " he was, and always had been desirous that the weir at Clitheroe " should have as good a fish pass attached to it as could be devised, provided that the fish-" pass did not affect the stability of the weir or the supply of water to the works, and " at the same time had the sanction of the Secretary of State." My colleague and myself during the last summer had an interview with Mr. Garnett and his sons at the weir. The secretary of the Board of Conservators was also present. At this time and place a plan was settled upon to make the weir passable for the fish. Below the weir itself is a plateau of rocks, and upon these rocks some large baulks of wood had been fixed by Mr. Garnett according to the photograph and model exhibited by myself before the Select Committee of the House of Commons. The position of these baulks has now been re-adjusted, additional baulks have been placed on the top of some of the original baulks, and others have been affixed by their sides, so as to form very large pools of considerable depth.

The hatchway now in position opens by means of a hinge, like the blade of a knife: the weather did not permit this to be altered according to our plans during the last season, but directly the water goes down, this hatchway will be altered in such a manner as to be opened *sideways* on a slide, by means of a cogwheel and spindle so as to command just sufficient water to fill the pools. In fact it will act as a flood guard, allowing the pools to be filled but no more,—a great improvement upon the old hatchway on the weir. The predominant current, according to our new plan, now meets the salmon as they ascend the middle of the river, and when there is a fair spate in the river the fish will have two roads from the pools, either by going through the moveable hatch at the top of the weir, or by jumping the weir itself from the second pool, as the height of the weir is considerably diminished by the action of the baulks.

I feel perfectly confident, and have every reason to believe, that when the river rises even slightly this new pass acts in a most satisfactory manner. Its action, however, has not as yet been practically tested in a low state of the water; under these latter circumstances it may be necessary to make some minor alterations in the position of the baulk next below the hatchway, particularly when the new sliding hatchway is put in. The principle of this pass, however, is exceedingly good, and I trust will give satisfaction to the Board of Conservators and allow a larger proportion of fish than formerly to pass to the upper proprietors.

My colleague and myself have advised the Home Secretary to approve this pass, subject to minor alterations, and with the full understanding that this approval does not in any way give the right of fishing within 50 yards of the dam. I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Garnett and his sons for the manner in which they have met our proposals and have rendered us every facility for carrying out the new plans.

I have a second time, in conjunction with my colleague, examined the weir at Settle, this is an upright weir, 5 feet high, with no pool at the base. It would not be a very difficult task to pass the fish over this weir; but on the whole we both agree that it would be not advisable to pass the fish higher up the Ribble than Settle. The reasons are, 1st, That there is another formidable weir just above, which diverts nearly the whole of the river for the use of the mill (see report, 1868, p. 21); 2nd, Poaching; 3rd, A natural waterfall at Stainforth, so that any spawning fish let above Settle would with their fry probably be lost to the river.

The weir belonging to Mr. Ovendon between Settle and Stainforth, and described in my report for 1868, p. 21, I found was again rebuilt. A form of pass was given to him, but the weir has, I understand, again been blown down.

By the report of the Conservators it will be seen that about 6,852 salmon—a very satisfactory produce for this noble little river—were caught in 1869; it would produce a great many more fish but for the pollutions, a sad example of which is given by the Conservators in their answer to our 1st question (see Appendix). I also agree with the suggestion of the Conservators that the weekly close time requires alteration, as the fish coming in from the sea hang about the estuary, and are there caught by the nets. This is particularly the case when the water coming down the river is small in quantity and of not sufficiently low temperature to tempt the fish to ascend.

I was sorry to hear from the intelligent and active water bailiff, Mr. Birch, that it is becoming very common to fish with an armour net about 2 yards in depth, the sheet being much deeper, so that when the fish strikes through the armour the sheet forms a bag, and the fish have no chance of escape.

The suggestions of the Board of Conservators relative to the alteration of the mesh of the net are most worthy of consideration, as they are founded upon local experience and knowledge. This a good case where byelaws would prove of great service.

I also here repeat what I have elsewhere observed (p. 22, report 1868), that the law of license for nets require alteration, as 5*l.* is too small for owners of nets which fish in the lower waters, and too much for those that fish in the upper waters.

The Ribble also requires extended weekly close time. See remarks of the Conservators in the Appendix. Mr. Birch thinks it should be from six o'clock on Friday night to six o'clock on Monday morning; thus the upper proprietors would have a chance of catching a few fish when in full season. As matters stand the fish have only an opportunity of migrating a few miles above the tideway, and are there caught by the middle proprietors.

The following note from one of the conservators confirms the success of the new pass at Clitheroe:—"Feb. 14, 1870. You will I feel sure be pleased to hear that the fish-"pass which has just been finished on the too-celebrated weir at Low Moor has proved "a great success. The men who were at work on the pass declare that they saw the fish "ascend and get through 'as if no obstacle interfered with them at all,' and I have

" been told by our superintendent, and also by another water bailiff who spent several " hours watching the pass, that large fish passed up easily. The water bailiffs report " more spawning fish in the upper waters (especially of the Ribble) than have ever been " known before. This promises well for the future."

THE SEVERN.

Since my last report I have again visited this river, and am glad to say that, upon the whole, the Severn fisheries are in a satisfactory condition. Notwithstanding that the last fishing season was a bad one, not only in the Severn, but also throughout the kingdom, yet I am informed the number of salmon taken in the Severn exceeds 50 tons, representing a commercial value exceeding 6,000*l.* and giving employment to upwards of 300 persons.

There can be no doubt that both the take of salmon, the commercial value, and the number of persons employed could be increased to a far larger extent if the two great impediments to the development of the salmon fisheries, viz., weirs and pollutions were rendered less injurious to the fisheries. As to the weirs, in my last report I stated that the Severn Navigation Commission had applied to Parliament for an Act to enable them to improve the navigation of the river Severn. The improvements proposed consisted of the erection of two weirs across the Severn at Gloucester (where it is divided by an island, one in each channel of the river) so as to raise the water.*

Of the importance of such a work from a commercial point of view there can be no question. But there can also be no question that, unless proper means were provided for the passage of fish over these weirs, the fisheries of the Severn would be, if not ruined, at least most seriously depreciated in value. The Severn Board of Conservators endeavoured to secure by negotiation the insertion of clauses into the Act which would have provided for the construction of proper fish passes. Unhappily the negotiations failed, and the Board of Conservators were compelled, in order to protect the interests of the fisheries, to oppose the bill before Parliament. The Bill came on the 14th of April 1869, before a Committee of the House of Lords. The Board of Conservators had confined their opposition to those clauses in the Bill that related to the fisheries, and as the promoters withdrew those clauses, the opposition of the board was not further proceeded with. The Bill passed the House of Lords without any provisions as to fish passes. In the House of Commons the promoters, however, added the following clause at the request of the Board of Conservators.

" The provisions of the 'Salmon Fishery Act, 1861,' and of the 'Salmon Fishery Act, " 1865,' and of any Act hereafter to be passed amending the same shall extend and apply " to the dams or weirs authorized by this Act.† "

I desire here to call attention to the peculiarly anomalous and unsatisfactory state of the law in regard to the navigation weirs on the river Severn. The weirs at present in existence are five in number. In addition to these two are in course of construction under the powers of the Severn Navigation Act, 1869. Four of these weirs, those at Lincombe, Holt, Bevere, and Diglis were erected by the Severn Navigation Commissioners under the powers given them by their original Act of 1842.‡ That Act contains the following provisions (secs. 158, 159, 160) as to the liability of the Severn Commissioners to maintain fish passes in those weirs.

" Sec. 158. And be it enacted, that in the construction of the weirs for the purposes of the Act, means shall be " provided for admitting the passage of salmon up and down the river in such manner as may best effect the " object without unduly wasting water or otherwise impeding the navigation of the said river.

" Sec. 159. And be it enacted, that in case it shall hereafter be found that any of the said weirs or dams " prevent or interrupt the passage of any fish in their progress up or down the said river, the said commissioners at their own costs and charges shall on proof thereof, before the justices of the peace for the county " of Worcester in Quarter Sessions assembled, within such time as the same justices shall order or direct, adopt " such means as without impeding the navigation of the said river or unduly wasting water, shall enable such " fish to pass freely up and down the said river, and if the said commissioners shall refuse, or for the space " of two calendar months after the time or respective times in this behalf appointed by such justices shall " neglect to adopt such means, they shall from and after the expiration of such two calendar months forfeit and

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* By the 16th section of the Severn Navigation Act, 1869, " It is provided that the topmost level weir " No. 1 shall not be above the level of the 7 ft. 6 in. mark on the gauge now upon the lower sill of the entrance " lock at Gloucester, of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal. The topmost level of the dam or weir No. 2 " shall not be above the level of the 7 ft. mark on the same gauge. The topmost level of the dam or weir " No. 1. shall be higher than the topmost level of the dam and weir No. 2, and the difference in height between " the said dam or weir shall not exceed six inches."

† Severn Navigation Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. ciii. (local) s. 17.

‡ Severn Navigation Act, 1842 (5 Vict. sec. 2, c. 24).

" pay the sum of 50*l.* for every month which shall elapse until such alterations or additions as aforesaid shall " be made and completed, such penalty to be from time to time recoverable by any lord of a manor or owner " of land adjoining, to the river Severn within the limits aforesaid, with full costs of suit in any of the superior " courts."

" Sec. 160. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the commissioners shall make full satisfaction " to all parties interested for all damage sustained by them by reason of the execution of such works."

The weir at Tewkesbury was erected in the year 1856, in pursuance of the authority given to the Severn Navigation Commissioners, under the Severn Navigation Act, 1853; the 8th section of that Act includes certain of the sections of the Act of 1842, and among them those relating to fish passes.

As regards the five weirs above mentioned, the law as it now stands is that the Severn Navigation Commissioners, *at their own cost*, are to make effective fish passes over them, under a penalty of 50*l.* per month in case they fail to do so, such penalty to be recovered before the Quarter Sessions for the county of Worcester, at the suit of any lord of a manor, or owner of lands adjoining the river Severn. It will thus be seen that over these weirs the Board of Conservators, as such, have no authority, while the commissioners are under a perpetual liability to maintain effectual fish passes. But as to the Gloucester weirs they are, by the Severn Navigation Act, 1869, placed under the control of the Home Office, and the Severn Navigation Commissioners having once made in them a pass approved by the Home Office, are discharged from any further liability. Should any alterations or modifications be required in these passes, they are to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1865, *at the cost of the Board of Conservators.*

On the Severn Navigation Bill, 1869, coming before the Committee of the House of Lords, the counsel for the Severn Fishery Board (Mr. Willis Bund) pointed out this anomaly, and endeavoured to obtain the insertion of a clause extending the provisions of the Act of 1842 to the new weir, so as to place all the Severn weirs under the same law, but the promoters opposed this amendment so strenuously that their Lordships refused to grant it.

During the progress of the Severn Navigation Bill, 1869, through the House of Commons, a clause was introduced into the Bill in Committee, by which the clauses of the Act of 1842 were repealed as to the five existing weirs. The result of this change was that as the whole of those five weirs had been erected anterior to the passing of the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 109), neither the provisions of that Act nor those of the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 121), would have applied to those weirs, and as the liability of the Severn Navigation Commissioners to maintain fish passes would have ceased, the weirs would have remained in their present state. There would have been no law to compel the Commissioners to make any fish passes at all, and any further prospect of developing the Severn Fisheries would have been at an end. My colleague and myself at once took such steps as we were able to prevent a provision so destructive to the fisheries becoming law, and on the Bill being reported to the House, Mr. A. H. Brown, the member for Wenlock, moved the omission of the clause, and Mr. Brown's motion was carried by a large majority. The best thanks, not only of the Severn Board of Conservators, but also of all the proprietors of fisheries throughout the district, are due to Mr. Brown for his conduct on this occasion.

It will, however, be seen that while it was imperatively necessary to maintain the safeguards provided by the Act of 1842, yet, as unfortunately those provisions were not extended to the new weirs at Gloucester, the state of the law in regard to the navigation weirs on the Severn is one that calls for some legislative reform.

My colleague and myself are in communication with the engineer of the Severn Navigation Commission with respect to the plan of passes to be placed in the new Gloucester weirs, and no effort will be spared on our part to fix upon such a plan as shall reduce the mischief necessarily consequent upon the erection of the weirs to a minimum.

No alterations have been made during the past year in the weir at Tewkesbury.

At Diglis weir the Severn Navigation Commission have made numerous alterations in the fish passes. In accordance with Mr. Willis Bund's suggestion, the upper part of the centre pass has been ingeniously boarded over so as to make a flood guard. By this means the flow of water has been partially regulated. The lower portion of the pass requires further alteration, as the water at this spot is apt to wash over the sides. That fish, however, have gone up it is evident from the observations of the water bailiff, who lives close to the spot. He "has seen salmon playing about near the lower end of the pass, and has shortly afterwards seen fish 'strike' above the pass, and in a line with it." This, he has seen several times. There can, therefore, be no doubt that this pass as altered is much more effective than when I examined it for the first time, though still it needs great alteration. Mr. Williams, the engineer to the Severn Navigation Board, has altered his pass on the east side of the weir, dividing it out into pools by means of transverse

boards placed across. The pass requires lengthening some four or five yards, and the position of the notches in the transverse boards requires to be readjusted. But even with great alteration, I do not feel sanguine as to the success of this pass. The fish now mostly go up on the west side of the weir, where there is a long and comparatively gentle slope.

I am happy to say that the floods during the past autumn have been so high at Diglis that the fish managed for the most part to get over without the assistance of the passes. The great desideratum for this weir, which I trust will be shortly obtained, is that each of the three passes should be suitable to a separate state of the water, and that one of them should always be in action when the others are out of gear.

As to the Bevere and Holt weirs no alteration has been made during the past season.

Considerable alterations have been made at Lincombe weir, but owing to the high state of the water at the time of my visit to the Severn, I have been unable to inspect and report upon them.

I am glad to be able to state that through the liberality of Lord Powis, the weir at Pool quay has been rendered a far less formidable obstruction from the erection of a second weir below the old one, in accordance with the recommendations of my colleague and myself.

At Glenhafron a weir erected by Mr. Naylor since the date of the passing of the Act of 1861 has had a new pass attached to it, approved by ourselves and certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the provision of the 25th section. (See Mr. Walpole's report.)

At Penarth a new weir is about to be erected. It will be on the pool system, and I have every confidence in its success. The walls forming the pools will extend from bank to bank.

I have great regret in stating that the Severn Board having failed to induce the owner of the Milford weir (Major Drew) to place a fish pass upon that weir, have considered it right to give up protecting the river above that point. There can be no doubt that with the limited funds at their command they are right in doing this as the weir completely, except in very exceptional cases, obstructs the passage of salmon to the upper water of the Severn, and thereby cuts off the fish from a very large extent of fine spawning ground.

The same observations apply to the Dolanog weir on the Verniew.

On the Teme I am happy to be able to state that the damage caused to the weir at Powick has been successfully repaired, but not without great difficulty. The ladder on that weir continues to act very well. I am informed by the water bailiff stationed there that he has seen salmon lying in every pool of the pass, and as many as four in a pool at a time. When I state that the pools are only 5 feet square, it will be seen that this implies a good deal. One great proof of the salmon being able to surmount this obstacle is found in the fact that not one-tenth part of the number of salmon that before the fish pass was erected were seen leaping and vainly endeavouring to pass up the weir are now to be observed, while the number of fish seen at the weirs above has largely increased.

I am happy to state that the fish passes on the Bransford weirs, which were erected from my own designs, have proved successful. The miller's man informed me that he himself had seen at least 50 go up the pass; formerly they used to jump at the weir, but they do not now do so, as they go up by the diagonal, thus giving a proof that the diagonal board plan, if properly constructed and fixed up in places suitable for it, forms a very cheap and effective fish pass, and does not inflict the slightest injury either on the weir or upon the milling power.

A fish pass has been placed upon the Knightwick weir. It is made of iron and has been liberally built at the sole cost of Mr. S. B. Evans, the owner of the weir. I have recently inspected the weir, but I regret to say that I was unable, on account of the high state of the water, to examine it as closely as I could have desired. I have, however, been able to suggest certain alterations to Mr. George, the energetic clerk of the Severn Board, which I hope may be carried out.

When the pass at Knightwick is made to act properly, which I trust will be the case in the course of next summer, the Teme will be made available for fish as high as Ashford weir.

As to pollutions, I refrain from entering into a detailed statement with regard to them in my present report, as the Severn Board have just appointed a committee to inquire into the subject. On their report full information on this subject will be obtainable, and it would obviously be undesirable to prejudge matters by a partial statement of the case.

I have referred to the state of the river at Gloucester in my remarks on pollutions p. 33.

THE CANTERBURY STOUR.

This river has now been under careful cultivation for four years; no netting has been allowed, and the weir at Fordwich has been entirely removed during this period. I have before stated that 1,505 jack were destroyed in 1866; 787 in 1867; and 1,052 in 1868. During the year 1869, 1,577 jack have again been destroyed, 1,150 of which were taken below Sturry, and the remainder between Chartham and Sturry. Most of these jack were caught in front of the "blow-boat," and distributed among the poor people. The river is now comparatively free from these enemies to the salmon, as the total of 4,921 have been destroyed in four consecutive years. Twenty-four salmon (*salmo salar* or *salmo eriox*) were caught in front of the blow-boat and again returned to the water. These fish averaged from 7 to 12 lbs. I understand from Mr. Kingsford that several young salmonidæ have been caught in Pegwell Bay, and sold in the neighbouring markets.

During the past four years upwards of 26,500 young salmon have been hatched artificially and turned into the river by Mr. Montague Kingsford, Colonel Cox, Mr. Thomas Cooper of Canterbury, and Mr. Dowker. Besides these, the water bailiff reports that during the last three years many fish have made their nests naturally. In some places the bed of the river was "ploughed up" by them, so that taking all things into consideration there can be no doubt that there is every prospect of this river once again becoming stocked. In my report for 1868 I gave a return of salmonidæ caught in the weir at Fordwich, from which it appears that in 1864 the produce of this weir was six fish only, and in 1865 three fish only. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that if this weir at Fordwich were again put into use, the number of fish caught by it would be found to be vastly increased over these last returns.

According to the agreement with the mayor and corporation of Fordwich, this fishing weir at Fordwich should be re-fixed and set to work again during the season 1870.

As formerly constructed it consisted of gratings of wood let down between posts fixed in the bed of the river. These gratings entirely blocked the river across except at one point, and at this point a net was fixed. This net was of hoop-shape, tapering towards the end. Its total length was 11 feet 10 inches, and its opening 5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 10 inches. The small end of it was fastened up stream, and of course it captured every fish that ascended the river, as the only passage through the weir was into the net. It was to the existence of this net and non-preservation that the destruction of fish in the river may be attributed.

As a new weir was about to be built it became the duty of my colleague and myself to see that the 27th and 28th sections of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, were duly carried out, and with that view I visited the locality and carefully measured the breadth and depth of the river.

Having duly considered the peculiar circumstances of the river, I thought it my duty to advise the Stour Fishery Association not to re-erect this weir at all at present, provided always, of course, that the consent of the Mayor and Corporation to the plan could be obtained.

My reasons for advising the non-reconstruction of this weir were, firstly, that its re-erection would be an expensive process; secondly, that the freegap in it which must necessarily be constructed according to the law, would, (considering the peculiar character of the place,) render its fish-catching powers almost inoperative; thirdly, that in all probability the fish would not come up the river so high as the weir till a late period of the year, but rather remain down towards the estuary. Under these circumstances therefore, I recommended that, as it seemed unlikely that the fish would come to the net, the net should be taken to the fish, in other words that instead of the weir with its single stationary net being again set to work, two ordinary draught nets should be employed. These nets (being moveable) might be worked either in the estuary of the river or in the lower portion of it wherever the salmon may happen to be assembled.

By this plan the increase of the fish in netting season after their jubilee of five years, could be at all events tested for the first year, and if events should render it advisable, the weir might again be re-erected at Fordwich on a future occasion. The corporation of Fordwich have kindly consented to this arrangement on condition of their receiving the royalty of fish reserved by the lease and the rent payable for the weir, as by the old agreement.

At the White Mill at Fordwich (as I have stated in my previous report), there exists a ladder built upon the Forsyth plan, at very great expense; this was formerly quite useless, but by my directions it has been considerably altered, and though by no means at present perfect, yet it has certainly been greatly improved. This is particularly the case as regards the lower portion of the pass which has been converted from a steep and

difficult slope into a pool of water. The ladder upon the pool system at the Black mill, although unjustly abused by persons who at its first construction said it never could possibly succeed, has continued to be of the greatest use, and several fish have been known to avail themselves of it.

A new ladder on this same principle has been built by Montague Kingsford, Esq., at his own expense at Seaton on the Lesser Stour. Of this I have reported more fully in my chapter on ladders. Six fish have been taken *above* this ladder; they could not possibly be above the obstruction unless they had passed through the ladders.

I fancy that the ducks in the river Stour are a very great detriment to the eggs of salmonidæ during the winter and early spring time; I have therefore urged that these birds should be kept off the water from the middle of December to the end of March. This may seem to some to be a needless precaution, but I feel convinced it is a point that should be attended to.

Having had personally so much to do with the original (and I am happy to say long continued) protection of the river, I feel very anxious for the results of the netting of 1870. The preservation of the river has been a practical experiment on a large scale, and the results will in any case be of the greatest importance for the future guidance of salmon conservators. The greatest credit is due to the individual members of the Stour Fishing Association at Canterbury, for the great liberality they have shown in carrying out their praiseworthy object, and more especially am I bound to mention the name of Montague Kingsford, Esq., honorary secretary of the association, who has spared neither expense, time, or trouble in looking to the interests of the fisheries entrusted to his care and management.

The Special Commissioners of fisheries held a court at Ramsgate on the 13th January last, to inquire into the stake nets and other fixed engines in Pegwell Bay, the result of which has been that the Commissioners have decided that they have no jurisdiction in the cases brought before them on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the nets in question were used for the capture of salmon.

They also inquired into the legality of the weir at Fordwich, and certified that it was found a legal weir to be used with one net as before, and with a Queen's Gap, as provided by the Act in the centre of the stream.

It is to be regretted that the stake nets in the estuary have not been removed as there can be no doubt but they are very destructive to the salmonidæ, although it is extremely difficult (the fish not being numerous) to prove their destruction by the fishermen.

TAMAR.

I have paid a visit to the River Tamar on purpose to examine some alterations that had been made in an old ladder over the weir at Latchley, close underneath the Devon Great Consols mines. This weir is 36 feet long, and there are boards 2 feet wide at the top of it. I found that the old ladder had been taken away all but one side, which had been utilised to form the new ladder. I shall not attempt to describe the locality; suffice it to say that at my recommendation a series of large pools were formed between the bank of the river and the side of the old pass. At my request Mr. Stephens, the intelligent water bailiff of the district, has carefully watched the operation of the new pass. On the 9th November he reports as follows:—"The alteration in the fish pass at "Latchley weir is a perfect success. I do not believe that a fish ever went over the old "pass since it was first put up, but now they pass through easily and freely; when there is "only an ordinary supply of water in the river they are seen going over very frequently." He adds, "I have been nearly up to the rise of the river and on most of the streams that "run into it, and I find no obstruction whatever beyond Latchley that fish cannot pass "over with a very moderate supply of water." This ladder as altered cost 15*l.* only.

Not far below Latchley weir I examined the place where the water from the Devon Great Consols mines comes out. I tasted the water at the point where it mixes with the river water. It tasted very slightly of copper. The pool below the entrance of the water into the river was slightly discoloured, but the water did *not* taste of copper. A few yards below the pool the bed of the river was quite clean and the water not discoloured. This, it must be recollected, was at a time when the water in the river was unusually low.

The Devon Great Consols Company use a most ingenious contrivance for catching all the copper by means of old scraps of iron; they have also an extensive series of catch pits.

Mr. Crossman and Mr. Stephens have been good enough to measure these pits for me, and give me the following information :—" There are 14 pits each 60 feet long, 12 wide, and 6 deep. After passing these pits the refuse falls into another pit 267 feet long and 8 feet wide and 12 feet deep. It then mixes with the water in the mine-leat before it falls into the river." I sincerely wish other mine owners would take example from these admirable works which have been constructed by the proprietors of the Devon Great Consols, and which prove that mining operations are not incompatible with purity of rivers.

Drake Wall Mines.—The pits which ought to collect the refuse from these mines are in a deplorable state of neglect and dirt; in fact they are not pits, but mud ponds full to the brim. I have it on good authority that they have not been cleaned out for years, and that they are occasionally flushed out with water as a kind of temporary cleaning.

The water that runs through these pits works a mill. The miller informs me that the act of the catchpits being filled up is a loss to the mill of at least 20*l.* per annum. They ought to hold a supply of 12 hours' water, whereas they only hold a supply of 3 or 4 hours' water.

That all this is capable of being remedied is proved by the fact that on Sunday and Monday mornings the water runs down clear enough for drinking and washing purposes.

In walking from the mines to the point where the water from the works joins the river I examined two more catchpits—or rather places which were once catchpits. They are now filled quite up to the level of the ground, the marks of cows' feet were seen upon them, and the mud itself was almost solid enough to serve for the foundation of a house.

At the point where the water joins the river I observed banks of mud extending at least three parts of the way across the stream; this was "mine mud," not "estuary mud."

Mr. Crossman, superintendent of the fisheries, tells me that if fish that come up with the tide miss the returning water, they are killed by the mud in the mine water entering their gills and suffocating them.

There is, therefore, ample evidence that the Drakewall mines are doing an immense amount of mischief to the fisheries of the Tamar, and it seems hard that when the Devon Great Consols are doing so much for the river the mines below them should be suffered to undo all the good which they are attempting to bring about. The Drakewall mines have no excuse for sending their mud into the river, the catchpits are already made, they should at once be cleaned out, and if possible worked for the future on the alternate system. That is, the mud should be allowed to settle in the pits before the water is let off.

Okletar Mines.—These mines, situated a little below the Drakewall mines, also throw their pollutions down into the river. The exit for the dirty water is by the side of a precipice where no catchpits can be made. I would beg the proprietors of this mine to carry off the dirty water by means of a wooden aqueduct on to a piece of waste ground on the bank of the river. I pointed out the place to Mr. Crossman and Mr. Stephens.

The water being carried to this spot should be allowed to flow into catchpits, and I would especially ask that these pits should only be emptied at the time that the tide is going out. It would be better still if the water were allowed to deposit its mud before it was let out at all.

THE TAVY.

The admirable ladder at Tavistock continues to act well. I have fully described this in my Report for 1868 (p. 26).

The stock of fish in the Tavy is also satisfactory. Mr. Stephens reports to me as follows, November 9, 1869: "We are getting a great many fish in the Tavy; they are 'coming up now very fast, and there are fish in all the tributary streams; the rivers 'are in first-rate condition, with plenty of water, and everything now looks very pro-'mising for another year."

The weir at Tavistock has been built for the purpose of supplying a canal. A grating of a circular form like a fire-guard has been erected in front of the entrance of this canal. Of this grating I could not at all approve, and a new one is now in course of construction, and will be affixed before the smolts come down in 1870.

I have lately learnt from the report of the conservators that "the fish pass at Denham 'Bridge has been improved; the pass has been lowered to the level of the weir. A 'rest pool has been cut in the middle of the pass, so that fish can now make their

" way over the weir without difficulty; the other passes on the river have also been " improved in the same way."

In my Report last year (p. 20) will be found a copy of the clause inserted by His Grace the Duke of Bedford in the lease of the Wheal Crelake mine, close to Tavistock. I was much pleased to find that the conditions imposed by the Duke of Bedford as regards catchpits had been faithfully carried out.

The ingenious, simple, and inexpensive plan for catching the refuse from these mines is well worthy of imitation all over the country. I have made a model of this plan, which is now deposited in my museum.

I understand from Mr. Stephens that upwards of 300 tons of powdered mud were taken out of these catchpits since they were first made. If it had not been for these catchpits these 300 tons of mud slime would have gone into the river; the water from the catchpits now comes out comparatively pure, quite pure enough not to injure the health of the fish.

THE PLYM.

The China clayworks and the mines are still doing great damage at the mouth of this river, which is in the Tamar district, by filling up the bed, and entirely destroying the oyster fishery at Oreston and Catwater.

When a law is passed to prevent pollutions being placed in rivers—particularly the estuaries of good salmon rivers—I sincerely trust that the owners of the works which are doing so much injury to the Plym may be made to understand that they cannot injure the rights of the public with impunity, and I fully agree with the recommendation of the Board of Conservators that it should be made compulsory for all mines to have catchpits and filter beds to filter their refuse water before turning it into the rivers, a plan which has shown very beneficial results wherever it has been tried.

I cannot conclude my report upon the rivers Tavy, Tamar, and Plym, without publicly thanking Mr. C. Bridgman, jun., secretary of the Board of Conservators, for the great pains and attention which he devotes to the interests committed to his charge.

THE TEES.

Dinsdale dam still remains *in situ*, and the legal questions which have been raised relative to the obstruction are not yet finally determined.

In the mean time the salmon remain at the wrong side of the weir.

At my visit to the river the water was very low, and the whole of the river was pouring through the old fishlock or culvert (now a free gap) on the Yorkshire side of the river. I fully described this culvert in my last year's report (page 27).

A few scurfs (bull trout) were at the lower end of the pass, and it was most instructive to observe how they sheltered themselves from the violence of the water by going behind projecting portions of rocks. They stayed in these lurking places for a while, and then making a sudden dash upwards generally managed to pass through and gain the upper water.

Being anxious to know for certain the action of the water at a part in this culvert where it cannot be observed from above on account of its being covered over with a brick roof, I waded breast high into the water, and got as near to its entrance as I dared. From this station, which I attained with difficulty, I obtained a view of the pass which but few people I think have ever witnessed. The water at the upper end of the pass appeared like a huge solid mass of green semi-transparent glass. From the crest of this quasi wave (which always remains in the same place) the water rushed down with fearful velocity over the face, (as it were,) of a steep precipice 20 feet long and about 5 feet wide. The bottom of this culvert must, therefore, be on a considerable incline to give this terrible appearance to the water rushing through it.

Arriving at the lower end of the pass the water instantly spreads itself out into a huge fan-shaped mass of white water and foam, and dashes over tabulated ledges of rock. It was in the sheltered places behind the ledges of rocks that the scurf had rested before taking their upward start. Being in the water myself I was able to ascertain that the reason why these fish had chosen these very localities was because in them the pressure of the water was much less than at any other parts of this fan-shaped piece of fierce rushing water.

The fish themselves, therefore, pointed out to me the measures which would remedy the disadvantages under which they laboured. These remedies were simply to fix a strong baulk of wood at the base of this fan-shaped water; the effect of this would be to convert all this water covering the plateau of rocks into one large comparatively quiet pool, to diminish the velocity of water rushing down through the culvert, and to lessen the height of the wave at the top of the culvert.

The opening in Dinsdale dam is in fact under the same conditions as a mill-race without any wheel at its upper end. Why do fish so constantly run up mill-leats? Because the velocity of the water is stopped by the wheel. The obvious remedy therefore is to place a flood guard at the upper end of the pass. With the assistance of some men, I therefore floated across the river a large hatchway. We let it down as well as we could. The effect I had anticipated immediately took place. The current of water was considerably diminished, and if the fish had not been frightened away they might have passed up easily. That a flood guard would be of great service may be seen from the following evidence:—"A railway official who has known the Tees for years watched 'the fish going through the old hecks; he observed 22 good-sized salmon pass up in an 'incredibly short space of time, and they all 'sidled' up behind the old pier (which 'formerly stood in the middle of the culvert at its upper end) and then twisting round 'it passed upwards." He also said that "a great tree with its roots got jammed in the 'upper end of the pass, and that 8 or 10 salmon got up. The water bailiff then came 'and moved it away. He had much better have allowed it to remain."

Shortly after I had left the dam a flood came down. I understood that the fish were then leaping in great numbers. Most of them tried to leap the dam on the Durham side near the mill-wheel; their instinct probably told them, if they had not found it out by experience, that the water rushing through the culvert was under its present conditions too heavy and too strong for them.

To render, therefore, the culvert on the Yorkshire side of Dinsdale dam passable, all that is required is to place a baulk at its base, at the position I have pointed out, and a flood guard at its entrance. I am not at all sure that a series of rails made like the ordinary hecks, would not be of great service. The space inside the culvert might also possibly be divided into pools with advantage. These alterations might be made at a very small expense.

Although these alterations would be of great service to the fisheries of the river, yet they would not, either in my opinion or that of my colleague, be sufficiently efficacious to warrant our advising the Home Secretary to approve of the culvert so altered as a sufficient pass under the 12th section of the Act of 1861.

I understand that Mr. Surtees has been compelled to lodge an appeal against the decision of the Special Commissioners, whose order was to cut a hole in the weir 7 feet long by 4 feet deep. Whichever way the decision is given in this case by a superior court, the fish will still be at the wrong side of the weir, for, 1st, if the hole is cut the fish will not be able to get up through it; 2nd, if the hole is not cut they will still, as before, be unable to surmount the obstruction. The only solution of this difficult question is that the weir should be entirely destroyed.

From what I have seen of Mr. Surtees, I feel convinced that he is no enemy to the salmon. Dinsdale dam is his private property, and there has been a "fish garth" there for many generations. He has been greatly annoyed by law proceedings, and the more they are persisted in the greater will be his opposition to what he considers interference with his private rights and property.

The question is not so much a fishery question as a legal question, and it is high time it should be brought to an end. There is but one remedy. *Let the conservators buy the dam and pull it down*, this will be the least expensive and readiest solution of the question for all parties concerned.

TOWY, LOUGHOR, AND TAF.

My object in visiting this district was to examine the Gwindreathvach river, which empties itself into the sea at Kidwelly. This little river, which contains excellent spawning grounds, has for some time past been terribly polluted by the tin plate works belonging to Messrs. Caleb Chivers and Son, which are situated some distance up the stream. There is a weir opposite the house of R. Maliphant, Esq., of Kidwelly, and when I made my visit the water running over this weir was of a blood red colour. On following the river upwards, I found all the stones encrusted with a red oxide of iron; a condition of things most unfavourable to fish life. This red deposit comes from the tin works. *Above*

these works the stream runs quite clear. The washings from the works run through a ditch into the river a few yards below the Weir, the water below the junction of the two streams is almost the colour of blood, and tastes very strongly. After examining the works, which were politely shown me by Messrs. Chivers and Son, I ascertained that the pollution was caused in this wise. Iron is rolled out to an extreme tenuity; it is then dipped into a solution of sulphuric acid, a process which prepares it to receive the proper coating of tin. It is then washed in water. It is this water that is doing the mischief. It contains a solution of iron, which, oxydizing in the air, forms a red precipitate.

The pollution from the works runs down a deep and broad ditch. I advised Messrs. Chivers to build weirs across the ditch, and to form a series of large catch pits, which could be done at very little expense. I also advised the utilization, as a series of filters, of the slag and cinders, of which there is abundance about the works. This process of filtration would not be entirely effective, but still it would remedy the present state of things considerably.

I subsequently placed Messrs. Chivers in communication with Mr. W. J. Pughsley, the patentee of a process to utilize the vitriol from tin plate works, &c. A correspondence has taken place upon this matter, with the following satisfactory results, as appears from a letter to me from Mr. Chivers, dated 5th January 1870, in which he writes :—" Mr. " Pughsley and I have arranged to apply his patent, and are now in negotiation for a plot " of ground to build on; as soon as we get possession we shall commence the building. " Mr. Pughsley is very sanguine as to the results, and I am persuaded that one-half or " two-thirds of the impurities can be done away with, and that will be a great step in " the right direction." Mr. Pughsley also writes to me as follows:—" Mr. Chivers " seems very desirous of doing everything or anything in his power to prevent the " pollution of the river, and the consequence is that we have agreed that I shall have the " whole of his acid to do what I like with. This will be a mutual accommodation, and " I have not the slightest doubt that when the apparatus is completed and Mr. Chivers " can see for himself the advantage arising from the process, he will *very readily* take it " out of my hands, and work it himself. I have had to contend with a certain amount " of prejudice, existing more particularly among the 'picklers' connected with the " different tin plate works than the masters themselves; but I am happy to say that as " my patent becomes more generally known, the prejudice subsides, and tin plate manu- " facturers are fast adopting it, and all (about 20 in number), with the exception of two, " freely admit the benefit they derive from its use, and the *thorough prevention* it is to " the pollution of the rivers, as not one particle of acid need be thrown away."

I trust in my next report to be able to state that Pughsley's patent is in full work at Kidwelly, and also in other localities where " waste acid " from tin works is allowed to run into salmon rivers or their tributaries. The above case shows plainly how much can be done in many cases of pollutions by representing the facts to manufacturers, who as a rule, if properly spoken to, are like public spirited Englishmen, ever ready to do their best for the general interests of fisheries.

At the Kidwelly works there is a large weir some 15 feet high. It is next to impossible to pass salmon over this weir, but there is a brook by the side of the weir by means of which the salmon might be passed round the weir. I however doubt much whether it is worth the expense and trouble of the alteration, as there would be difficulties in the way of the return of fry and kelts, and I understand also that the proprietors above the weir, who have at present good trout fishing, are not anxious that the salmon should be passed up, as they might prove detrimental to the trout fishery. The Messrs. Chivers, however, stated that if the conservators thought fit to place a pass on or at the side of the weir, they would take care that whenever water could be spared from the mill-wheel it should be made to flow down the pass.

In my report, 1869, p. 25, I have described the weir at Cothi which blocks out a fine tributary of the Towy. During the last winter the floods have made a great gap in this weir. I am indebted for this intelligence to Alexander Fry, Esq., of 3 East India Avenue, London. I have the greatest hopes that this weir, which after all only supplies an insignificant mill, will be bought up outright. Mr. Fry and his friends, who are anglers in the Cothi in the autumn, have generously offered to assist the board of conservators in bringing about this most desirable result. If Cothi weir could be bought up and done away with, the salmon products of the Towy both with the net and rod would be greatly increased; the net fishermen are therefore greatly interested in this case.

I sincerely trust that in my next report I shall be able to state that Cothi weir exists no longer.

TYNE.

There can be no doubt whatever that if the Bill brought in last year, authorizing bye-laws, had passed, the fisheries of the Tyne would have been in a far more prosperous condition than they are at present, or in the words of the Board of Conservators, "the "byelaws would have gone a long way to remove the defects and deficiencies of the "Acts of 1861 and 1865 so far as they affect this district."

During the past year, the water in the river has been very low; the salmon consequently remaining out at sea have become an easy prey to those terrible and destructive instruments, the "hang nets." Of this kind of net an excellent specimen can be seen at my museum at the Horticultural Gardens. Some of these hang nets are from 50 to 60 meshes deep, and form a wall of considerable depth in the water. The nets are joined by their ends, one on to the other, and as there is no law to determine what the length of a net may be, they are often joined together in such numbers as to form a barrier of net nearly a mile long. The ordinary length, I understand, is 1,200 yards, and they are used longer this year than last year. The obstruction caused by these nets of course is very great, and they kill both clean and unclean fish without mercy. They are used at night time, and therefore become most destructive.

From practical experience, I know well that if a fish's gills are once injured, and any hœmorrhage takes place from their delicate structure, that fish is nearly sure to die afterwards. It is therefore probable that the fish that have the luck to escape from the hang nets in which they are caught by the gills die afterwards of their injuries.

The most favourable place for fishing at the mouth of the Tyne is at the back of the South Pier, and from the North Pier to St. Mary's Islands, a distance of about four miles. The salmon seem to live among the long ribbon weed that grows at the bottom of the sea in these localities. There can be no doubt, therefore, that these nets are exceedingly destructive, and to put them down or regulate them, as to their *mesh*, and as to their *length*, byelaws, to be framed by the Board of Conservators and approved by the Home Office, are absolutely necessary.

These hang nets are sometimes made fixtures, contrary to law.

I examined several heavy stones which had been used for the purpose of fixing them. I understood that 33 nets had been taken this year for fishing as fixed engines.

Mr. Harbottle, the water bailiff, complains justly that the law is defective, inasmuch as if he takes people fishing without a licence the net is *not* forfeited.

I was sorry to hear that the Newcastle pollutions continue to be injurious to the descending smolts. My informant mentioned to me that last year he picked up a quarter of a bushel of smolts about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. There were not so many smolts last year as the year before. If these pollutions were kept out the salmon proceeds of the river would greatly increase. If they *must* be put in, let that be done when the tide is high in the river, and *never* at low water time.

The Tyne Salmon Conservancy last year intended to bring in a special Bill for their district. This Bill, however, was withdrawn, as that introduced by the Government included most of the points that were important to the district, and I trust that in any future legislation, the requirements of the Tyne board, *as regards byelaws*, will be specially and seriously considered, as unless some protection is afforded, the products of this valuable river must necessarily (from the principles of cause and effect) gradually diminish. Any new regulations respecting weirs and the passage of fish over weirs will be of no use to the Tyne. The power to make byelaws is the principal thing this important district requires.

The Tyne salmon interests are threatened this year by two new dangers: 1st, the abstraction of water from the river by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, near Prudhoe Castle; and 2nd, the proposed placing of the sewage from the town of Hexham into the river. The abstraction of water from the Tyne cannot fail to be a great detriment to the interests of the important and valuable fisheries of this river; the proprietors both above and below must suffer, whilst the supply of salmon to the public will be decreased. Then the evils have another bearing: for if the works are simultaneously carried out, the inhabitants of Newcastle will be supplied with water by no means in a state of purity, for it must contain more or less of mine pollution from the South Tyne, and if to this be added the impurities both soluble and insoluble which must result from the Hexham sewage, the combination will be such as to cause serious anxiety in the minds of those who will depend for their supply of water upon this source.

I have made a careful examination of the river Derwent, which empties itself into the Tyne a few miles above Newcastle.*

* At their junction there are coke works.

There is a very long, steep, and difficult weir at Swalwell, formed in steps near the mouth of the Derwent, and at the top of the weir is a board 22 inches in height.

The salmon sometimes come up as far as this weir, but the lead pollutions from the Derwent are, *fortunately in this instance*, very bad, and the fish making for the upper waters of the Tyne, in all probability, pass the mouth of this river without attempting to take it.

Above Swalwell, at Winlaton, there is a very high mill weir, with the inscription "1744": this is perfectly impassable to fish. Above this is Linsford paper mill with its pollutions, and just above Linsford, the water running into the river from Allexdale mine, is perfectly red. The stones at the bottom of the river are also of a bright red colour. This precipitate is the product of iron from coal mines. After the coal is taken out the iron forms on the walls, and ultimately becomes dissolved in the water. Nobody knows better than myself how fatal any solution of iron in water is to young salmonidæ. Above Linsford mills we find a weir nearly 20 feet in perpendicular height at Ebchester; this is perfectly impassable. At the top of the Derwent there are some lead mines which pollute the river very much.

To sum up my report. The Derwent *is utterly useless for salmon purposes*, and I would advise the board of conservators never to let a fish up it if possible.

The south Tyne is commanded by a weir at Warden, where there are also paper mills; not far above Warden paper mills some pollutions come out from the Nent. I understand that 400 fish were killed near this locality the year before last.

There are many mines on the South Tyne, some of which I examined. They are principally as follows: Rodderup Fell mines, Hudgill Burn mines, Brownley Hill mines, Nent Head mines, besides many other smaller ones. I understand from high authority that the value of the produce of mines on the South Tyne altogether is 60,000*l.* a year. From personal observation and from the information I received, the population in the valley of the South Tyne is very dense. Even, then, if the water from the mines could be made pure, any fish which ascended would probably be poached, even if the eggs were not covered over, or the young fish destroyed by the refuse from the mines. The South Tyne, therefore, for salmon purposes is utterly useless, and on the whole, I think, it very advisable to divert any fish that attempt to ascend it into the North Tyne; for the breeding grounds in the North Tyne are very good, and the fish are properly protected.

I cannot, however, help observing in this place that in my opinion the mineowners should be compelled to keep their broken stone and other rubbish out of the public streams. Dredging vessels are continually employed at great expense to keep the lower portions of the Tyne harbour clear for navigation purposes; the navigation commissioners should therefore do their best to prevent the mineowners from allowing the products of their mines which they cannot use being put into and subsequently carried down a public water highway, to be afterwards dredged out again at great expense, to the injury of the commercial shipping business of Newcastle, the endangering of human life, and the certain deterioration of the fisheries.

The limits of the Tyne fishery district have now been altered, and the following is the certificate of the Home Secretary, issued in December 1869:—

"Salmon Fishery Act, 1865.

"Whereas the fishery District of the river Tyne has been formed and its limits have been described by a certificate under the hand of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, G.C.B., dated the 1st day of May 1866; and whereas it is expedient to alter the said fishery district by including therein the space between the ordinary high and low watermark (herein-after termed the seashore), between Crag Point, in the county of Northumberland, and Newbiggin Church Point, in the same county, and also the sea adjoining to the seashore between Souter Point, in the county of Durham and Newbiggin Church Point aforesaid, for the distance of three miles seawards from the ordinary low-water mark; now, in exercise of the power given to me by the said Act, I hereby declare that the seashore and the sea between the points and for the distance aforesaid be a 'river' for the purposes of the said Act and of this certificate; and whereas the said river as above defined is frequented by salmon or young of salmon, and is a 'salmon river' as defined by the said Act; now, in further exercise of the power given to me by the 'Salmon Fishery Act, 1865,' I do hereby certify that the said fishery district of the river Tyne is duly altered by me, by including therein the said salmon river as above defined, and as laid down on the annexed map deposited in the office of the clerk of the peace for the county of Northumberland.

"Given under my hand, &c.

"H. A. Bruce.

"Home Office, Dec. 22, 1869."

WYE.

The Munnow, 56 miles long, is a very important tributary of the Wye, well suited for breeding purposes. The salmon, however, are blocked out of it by weirs; the chief of these weirs is Forge weir, just above the town of Monmouth. Messrs. Miller, lessees of the fisheries, have now placed a pass upon this exceedingly difficult weir; the principle adopted in the construction of the pass is partly a modification of the pool system, and partly of the Forsyth plan. A large water-tight box, about 4 feet deep and 12 feet square, has been constructed at the base of the weir. A salmon arriving at the weir would find a current which would conduct him into a pool below the box, (formed by an obstruction placed across the stream;) from this pool he would have no difficulty in getting into the large box. He would then find himself, so to speak, about one-third of the distance up the face of the weir, and in tranquil water. His next step would be into a second box, 6 feet 6 inches in length and 5 feet 7 inches in width. This would take him still further up the weir. The rest of the journey would have to be performed by one of two ways, either by taking a ladder divided into partitions by three stops going three parts of the way across the distance, and forming quasi pools 5 feet 10 inches wide by about 6 feet 6 inches long, or by taking a pass which has no stops in it, and which is placed by the side of that just mentioned. The distance the fish would have to swim would be about 23 feet, and the angle of ascent about one in seven. The design and construction of this ladders does the greatest credit to the ingenuity and perseverance of the Messrs. Miller. The weir itself has not been in the least injured by this structure being placed near it. Its stability has on the contrary been rather improved. I understand a guarantee against injury to the weir was required before the works were commenced. The expenses attending the construction of the pass have, I understand, been defrayed by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, for whose liberality the Wye Board of Conservators will, I am sure, take an early opportunity of expressing their gratitude; the cost of the pass was under 20*l*.

The following is a report on the operation of this ladder during the past season. Mr. Miller writes, 19th January 1870:—"The pass on Forge weir is a success; six fish have "been seen to go through it; a great number have been observed to go into the large "box, and as they were not afterwards seen there can be no doubt that they passed up "over the weir by means of this ladder. The fish have been seen to pass up from the "box, both by the ladder with stops and also by the free run. Fish used formerly to "jump for days at this place in vain." In order to make this pass perfect it will be necessary to cut a notch out of the plank at the top of the weir, and to place at the head of the pass that valuable invention first brought to public notice by Mr. Alex. Miller of the Chepstow Fisheries—a flood guard.

There are two weirs between Forge weir and the junction of the Munnow with the Wye.

The weir which works the Munnow mills just above the town is very steep and in a low state of water, difficult for the fish to pass. I have suggested to the Messrs. Miller that it would be very easy to convert into two large pools the twin streams which run on each side of an island near the end of the weir which is furthest from the road. This can be done by old trees or other inexpensive material being fixed across the streams; the result would be the formation of pools, which would materially assist the fish in their upward progress.

The weir in the town of Monmouth I am informed does not present much obstruction to the fish, as when the water rises in the Wye the stream in the Munnow is backed up on the weir.

The weir itself is about 15 feet long, and upon the top of it there is a board one foot high; and now that this pass has been made at Forge weir, I consider it most desirable that both the Monmouth town weir and the Munnow Mill weir should be made passable. I have described how the latter is to be done, and shall be glad to recommend a plan for the former.

Above the Forge weir I examined a pass which has been constructed by John Lloyd, jun., Esq. It consists of three pools 8 feet square, and the fish has to rise 18 inches at each jump.

The construction of this pass does Mr. Lloyd much credit, and I have no doubt it will be found that the salmon will avail themselves of it without difficulty.

I am informed by Mr. Miller, of Monmouth, that last year about 40 pair of salmon were seen spawning between the point where the Munnow joins the Wye and Monmouth town bridge. The produce of this 40 pair of salmon would come to much greater perfection if the ova had been deposited in the upper and shallower waters of the Munnow. This

desirable event would have taken place if the weirs had been made passable. Two of them, viz., Forge weir and Peithyr weir, are now laddered; I therefore hope that the two lower weirs may also be made passable during the summer of 1870.

I regret to say that the upper waters of the Wye are very much polluted by washings of lead ore from the Plinlimmon Mine Company's works. My colleague and myself have carefully inspected these mines, and have suggested to the proprietors a simple and inexpensive method of remedying the evil, by means of utilizing a quantity of waste land covered with rushes which would act admirably as filters, the polluted water being allowed to flow down among them from the side of a hill which is on the level of the exit of the dirty water from the mines.

POLLUTIONS.

The question of pollutions is one of the utmost importance. Parliament may frame laws, the weirs may be opened up, protection duly enforced, &c. yet all our labour will be comparatively useless unless the fish have clean water in which to live. This question is of double importance, because as I have observed in former reports, the presence of salmonidæ indicates purity of water, and purity of water indicates conditions favourable to the health of the human beings living on the river side. Polluted waters on the contrary will be found fish-less, and the health of the public is certainly in danger, inasmuch as a nidus for the generation or the development of epidemic disease is always present. I therefore much regret that the Salmon Committee of the House of Commons did not take evidence on this important point. I trust, however, that the Government will shortly advise strenuous measures to be adopted throughout the country.

Much has lately been said and done about the pollution from town sewers, and arguments have been brought forward that it is not injurious because fish are frequently found to congregate at the mouth of a sewer; this, all anglers for coarse fish (such as roach and dace) know well. I myself have had excellent angling in the Thames at the very point where the mouth of the large sewer which drains the town of Windsor joins the river. It is not I observed at the point where the pollution first joins the stream of the river that it is injurious, but if the bottom of the river at some distance below the mouth of the sewer be examined, it will be found to be a mass of decaying animal and vegetable matter from which bubbles of sulphuretted hydrogen—the result of the decomposition of the sewage—are given out. This gas, as well as minute particles of decomposed matter, is absorbed by the water and carried down stream, possibly to be pumped up by a water company a short distance below, and thence distributed to the inhabitants of a town.

The most important case of town sewage, as affecting salmon fisheries, now before the public is at Gloucester, and I here give an abstract of a report of the remarks I made at a meeting of the Severn Board of Conservators at Gloucester in February last:

Mr. Buckland had been present at nearly all the meetings in London where the subject of pollutions had been discussed. He had often inveighed against the pollutions at Gloucester, not only on account of their effect upon the fisheries, but also their effect on the public health, and he felt the time was come when they must, for these two reasons, be taken out of the river. He had examined these pollutions three times, twice when the water was at low summer level. A pipe entered the river from the Gloucester side, and went three-parts of the way across the river, discharging pollutions which made the river like Pactolus of old. The bargemen on the river denounced the filth, which they said was allowed to collect in the pipe, and that once or twice a week the sewers were flushed, and the consequence was that solid cakes of human excrement and every other abomination that could be imagined was poured out into the Severn. These abominations not only lodged close to the mouth of the sewer, but they went up and down the river, and they might be found adhering to the cables of the barges lying off the quay. These abominations contained a chemical ingredient called cacodile, which was in itself highly poisonous. This was a nuisance which was not to be tolerated. He did not speak so much in reference to the fish, but he warned the people of Gloucester of the consequences to their health. The Gloucester people who lived a quarter of a mile or more from the sewer might say that the pollutions in the river were too far from them to be of any mischief; but the rain pipes which carried the water from the eaves of the houses ran into the sewers, the top was close to their bedroom window, and when they opened their window in the morning to breathe the fresh air they inhaled instead a deadly gas from the sewer without being aware of it. Mr Buckland read an extract from the evidence taken before the Pollution Commissioners in reference to the drainage of Windsor, to show the danger to the inhabitants from the deleterious matter rising from the sewers, and highly commended the double system of town drainage as first brought forward by Mr. Menzies, surveyor of Windsor Park.

He understood they were going to build a weir across the Severn below Gloucester. That weir would, in his opinion, pound up the sewage from Gloucester; but Mr. Williams, the Severn Navigation Engineer, said that as the second weir at the "upper parting" would be six inches higher than the one at the lower parting, it would cause a current which would sweep the sewage away at the lower parting. That was what Mr. Williams said; and as he was an engineer his opinion ought to have weight; but he (Mr. Buckland) must say that as a matter of common sense he was almost afraid of the consequences of the building of this weir.

If they would allow him he would state what he thought might be done in reference to the Gloucester sewage. The Chinese, who used everything in the way of manure, called us barbarians, perhaps because we poured our sewage into the rivers, and a calculation has been made that the utilisation of our sewage would produce 405 million loaves of bread to nourish five millions of people for a year. They were paying thousands a year for birds dung from the South Sea Islands, while they wasted what they had at their own doors. He proceeded to advocate the spreading of sewage on the land and the use of earth to deodorise. They had at the dock cloaca accommodation for 800 workmen. He suggested the use of earth closets on Moule's system for this purpose, by which deodorisation would be effected and the manure secured. In order to utilise the Gloucester sewage, he suggested a scheme for placing it on Alney Island. This island was close to Gloucester, and only separated from it by the river itself, three miles long and nearly half a mile wide. The sewage was actually taken in a pipe to within twenty or thirty yards of it; and he produced a rough diagram of his own idea for making a syphon to carry the sewage under the river on to the island, and there discharging it. If the syphon would not act, the sewage must be pumped. He brought these things before the people of Gloucester in order that the Corporation might consider whether they would not adopt some measures for doing away with these pollutions. Take them from the river where they were doing harm, and place them on the land where they would be doing good.

This is really a most important matter for the consideration of the citizens of Gloucester, and that I was right in my ideas on the subject may, I think, be proved by the following note of a gentleman who has very great practical experience in such matters:

Mr. Buckland stated that the sewage of Gloucester discharges by a pipe under the river bed, and he pointed out the danger consequent on this to the inhabitants from foul air being driven back upon the town.

If I have correctly interpreted his meaning I can confirm his statement from my own experience; indeed, I may say it is now universally admitted that the outlet of all sewage pipes should be at all times open—that is to say, free to discharge without having a pressure of outside water upon it. The reason is that the foul air in the pipe is driven along before the descending current of sewage and water, and being unable to get out at the exit it gurgles back and forces its way into the houses, either through the traps or, as Mr. Buckland says, by the rain-water pipes. Much may be done by great ventilation of the drains; but as prevention is better than cure, and the evil ought to be reduced to the minimum, the safest way of obviating the danger is, as he pointed out, to separate the rainfall from the sewage, and thus have the whole foul system thoroughly under control, to amply ventilate the foul drains, and to have a perfectly free outlet for the drainage under all circumstances, so that the stream shall be uniform and continuous. Abundance of evidence in support of these views may be found in the ninth report of the medical officer of the Privy Council, where, at the pages from 44 to 47, Dr. Buchannan gives the result of his experience to be, that he found a great tendency to fever to exist in towns where the outfall sewer is under water with scanty exit behind.

With regard to the effect of the new weir, as to damming back the sewage of Gloucester upon the town, I may state my opinion from my own experience. It is probably correct that the raising of the second weir six inches higher than the one below the outfall pipe will increase the current on the surface towards the last-mentioned weir. This is obvious, because if the second weir was high enough it would stop the whole stream in that direction, and send it down past the outfall pipe. It is a question for some local consideration how far this may be accomplished by the six inches difference in level. Taking the view, however, of the engineer employed as correct, I may point out what I believe will be the effect; guarding myself by saying that, not knowing the locality, I must speak with caution. The discharge from all sewers of towns drained on the system on which Gloucester is drained, *i.e.*, the rainfall and sewage all in one pipe, consists of very different and various materials. A great portion of the fecal matter floats upon the top, and if there is a current over the top of the weir below, it will probably be washed away over it. If there are moveable hatches in the usual manner, a fearful accumulation of filth will arise, as hay, straw, rags, and other floating material come down at the same time and block the waterway at the top, and the floating filth gets in amongst it and sticks there, to the great disgust of everyone. If, however, there are no hatches, but this weir is simply a dead wall with a self-acting tumbling bay, then we may admit that there will be a greater current over it than there is at present, if the six inches difference in the two weirs practically affects the river.

But there is another discharge of even greater importance from the pipe or sewer of a large town which must be followed. Great portions of the sewage, immediately it passes into water in the sewers, commences to dissolve and fall to the bottom, there mixing with the smaller portions of road-grit, which are kept moving on to a certain extent as long as they have a flushing stream behind them. Offal of slaughter houses, and a vast quantity of filth of all descriptions, travels along in the same way, and commences to deposit the moment it gets into comparatively still water. At present, at Gloucester, immediately below and on both sides of the river, there are no obstructions in the bottom of the current, and consequently there must be much scour, and so great deposits are prevented. The erection of the new weir, however, *below* the outlet pipe will produce dead water all along the bottom, or only a very slow current in the direction of the weir, as the stream will be all along the top. The effect, therefore, will probably be a large deposit of all this matter, which falls to the bottom, of a most nauseous description, immediately below and around the mouth of the pipe; and in summer this will rise to the surface in bubbles of the most offensive description, and dredging will have to be resorted to, to keep the bed of the river open. It is very difficult to say at what spot exactly this deposit may arise, as much will depend upon eddies.

From a town of 10,000 inhabitants I have known a deposit of this description six feet deep in a few months, and then when a flood came and stirred it up it was carried away over lands adjoining, and most serious evils arose. Typhoid fever followed on its track. Will not the same effect arise at Gloucester? is the question that is raised at once.

I forbear to go into the great question of the utilization of town sewage in which I have taken the greatest interest. It has been, however, shown in a pamphlet on "The distri- "bution and agricultural use of town sewage, by Mr. William Hope, V.C., read at the "institution of surveyors, November 22d, 1869," that sewage can be profitably applied to the cultivation of land, and the fertilization of waste soils. In this valuable pamphlet Mr. Hope has made the following important remarks:

"I will now say a few words upon the value of the sewage at present being wasted all over the country; and I do so because this is the time of all others, as it seems to me, when the subject calls imperatively for that serious and practical attention from Parliament which it has never yet received. And I desire at this moment, when the trade of the country is depressed in almost every department, when pauperism, and starvation, and disease, and misery are rife, and are continually presenting insoluble problems to the Government and to philanthropists to estimate the value of sewage, not in money, but in something which, perhaps, may be even more easy to understand, namely, in loaves of bread.

"So far as my observation has enabled me to form an opinion, one additional quarter of wheat, or two additional quarters of oats, I mean over and above the natural produce of the soil, may be obtained from an application of sewage equal to that of four persons for one year; and striking out the scattered population of the rural districts, there exists an urban population in the United Kingdom of upwards of 15,000,000.

"The sewage of this population would produce no less than 3,750,000 additional quarters of wheat, or 7,500,000 quarters of oats. But in every quarter of wheat there are 108 quartern loaves of bread; therefore, our present so-called sanitary arrangements throw away, waste, and destroy, in every year 405,000,000 loaves of bread. But a quartern loaf of bread will feed a family of five persons, which is an average household, that is to say, it will keep their bodies and souls together for an entire day. Therefore 405,000,000 loaves would support no less than 5,547,945 persons for an entire year.

"Is it possible to conceive of any other event, or work, or reform, or legislation, that would permanently feed a population of 5,547,945 in this crowded and extensive country?

"Is it absolutely necessary that all these loaves of bread should continue to float down our rivers in the form of *putrescent matter poisoning fish and spreading fevers?*"

I would also beg to refer the Boards of Conservators to a valuable "Report of the Bristol Association Committee on the Treatment and Utilization of Sewage, R. Grantham, president."*

The question of pollutions from mines is of a different character, and it unfortunately happens that these mines are often situated high up on the rivers, upon the mountains and hills, in fact, whence the rivers take their origin; the salmon ascending from the sea to spawn, either are driven back by the dirty water, or find the gravel in which they desire to lay their eggs covered entirely with débris from the mine.

Again, the eggs, if deposited, may be covered over and destroyed, or the delicate young fish injured or possibly actually killed when they emerge from the egg. Any person who watches the young salmon hatching out at my museum, cannot fail to observe what a fragile delicate little thing it is and how little is required to annihilate it altogether.

I have remarked so fully in my former reports on pollutions from mines, especially lead mines, that I shall not now reopen the subject, except to say that in November last an important meeting was held at Aberystwith, and the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity "to discuss the necessity of cleansing and purifying the rivers Rheidol and "Ystwith, for drinking and fishing purposes, with a view to improve the health and "general trade of the town." The question of mines was thoroughly ventilated, and Col. Pryse has ably put this matter in the following words: "As to stoppage of the "mines, I believe that such an idea would be strongly repugnant to the general feeling "of the country, and from opinions which I have obtained from various quarters, and "from personal observation, I really think the purification of the rivers does not entail the "stoppage of the mines.

"To me it seems to be simply a question of asking the mining interest of the locality "to do a little more than they are at present doing in the matter, to expend a little more "money, and this, I think, will satisfy everybody. I do not wish to assert positively that "the rivers can be purified without any interference with the mines, but I give it as my "candid opinion, and in it I am backed by the result of careful inquiry in many "quarters, that our object can be accomplished without stopping the mines."

The following remarks of Mr. Edward Ellis showed the mischief that the river pollution was doing to the farmers. "No grass will grow where the sediment of the river has "been, and if a farmer lets a horse or colt have a run of a few weeks near the polluted "streams, it is impossible for him to warrant it. No ducks nor water birds can be "reared, and the loss which is entailed upon the poor farmers is very serious."

The following resolution was come to by the meeting: "That it is desirable that the "rivers Rheidol and Ystwith should be cleansed and purified."

I am in communication with Dr. Rice Williams, of Aberystwith, on this subject. I feel convinced that the proper mode of treating pollution from the mines near Aberystwith is to allow the clear water which works the wheel at the mines to run into the river and to collect the dirty water which flows from the washing-pits into a channel which would have to be made artificially. This dirty water should be conducted at once into the sea.

I now give an analysis of the answers to our questions relative to pollutions. The following districts report that no new mines or factories have been opened on their rivers:

Avon, Brue, and Parret.	Conway.
Avon (Devon.)	Coquet.
Avon (Hants.)	Dart.
Axe.	Dee (no new ones, but pollutions
Cleddy.	from old ones increased).
Clwyd and Elwy.	Derwent.

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Exe.
Fowey.
Frome.
Kent.
Lune.
Otter.
Ribble.
Seiont.
Stour (Canterbury.)
Tamar and Plym.
Taw and Torridge.
Tees.
Teign.
Towy.
Trent.
Usk.
Wharfe—in all 28.

The following districts report new works:

Camel:—A copper mine near Advent Church.
Dovey:—Works on the Mawddach.
Severn:—Several new lead mines on the Upper Severn and tributaries.
Teify:—One or two mines recommenced work.
Tyne:—Probably new works in or near Newcastle.
Wye:—A tin plate work at Forge Mill on the Munnow.

The following rivers report that no steps have been taken to prevent pollution: Avon (Devon), Camel, Cleddy, Clwyd and Elwy, Coquet, Dee, Dovey, Exe, Fowey, Lune, Ribble, Stour (Canterbury), Teify, Teign, Trent; while the Avon, Brue, and Parret, Conway, Otter, and Seiont report that there are no pollutions calling for any interference.

The following rivers report that steps have been taken to prevent pollutions:

Avon (*Hants*):—It is likely that the sulphuric acid at East Mill, Fordingbridge, and pollutions from paper mill at Downton will be diverted.
Dart:—Notice was given to Birch, Torr, and Vitivor mines, but was unsuccessful, there being no evidence of the destruction of fish.
Frome:—Notices given to gas companies at Wareham and Poole which were attended to.
Kent.
Severn:—No legal proceedings have been taken, but personal applications made, which have been successful in some cases.
Tamar and Plym:—Catchpits have been made at Wheal Crelake mine.
Taw and Torridge:—Pollutions from copper mine at North Molton have been remedied.
Tees:—Applications have been made to Rivers Pollution Commissioners to inquire into the matter.
Towy:—Applications have been made to owners of works to divert pollution, with a prospect of success.
Tyne:—Steps are being taken to prevent pollution at Hexham.
Usk:—Many tin plate works now utilize waste, vitriol, &c., and at Llangroyny Paper Mills filtering tanks have been constructed. The Newport Harbour Commission have obtained powers to prevent scoria, &c., being put into the Usk and tributaries.
Wharfe and Derwent:—Application was made to Otley Board of Health not to cast sewage into the river, but was not heeded.
Wye:—Several proprietors have promised to adopt suggestions of conservators and inspectors with prospect of success.

See also my reports on the Camel, Exe, Tamar, Tavy, Towy, Wye, Plym, Fowey, Tyne, &c.

In short, there can be no doubt whatever that mine owners can, if they choose to go to the expense, keep the greater part of their pollutions out of the rivers, and I trust that if they will not do this in a proper and generous public spirit, Parliament may shortly compel them so to do whether they like it or not.

A great cry is made against weirs, which obstruct fish. A greater cry should more properly be established against those which deter or kill the fish by the noxious materials which they pour into public waters for their private use and benefit. For without pure water fish cannot live, much less breed.

I am given to understand that owing to some very important discoveries which have recently been adopted, three very prolific sources of pollution will in future be almost entirely obviated. The first of these has for its object the utilization of what are known as "chlorine residues," or those residual compounds of manganese which are produced in such enormous quantities in the production of chlorine from oxide of manganese in the manufacture of bleaching powder. These residues were until very recently allowed to run to waste, but by the introduction and now general adoption of

what is known as Weldon's patent process, the oxide of manganese contained in the residual liquors is regained and reconverted into available peroxides; by other processes the hydrochloric acid will shortly be regained so that the many hundreds of tons of these residues will be reconverted into valuable chemical products.

The second relates to the utilization of what is generally known as soda-waste, or that product containing sulphur, which is obtained in the manufacture of soda from salt, and which is now by a process known as Mond's process, employed as a source of sulphur, and is thus excluded from one of the many sources of pollution.

The third has reference to the artificial production of alizarine, or that colouring matter which is contained in and is extracted from what is known in commerce as madder root. Madder has hitherto been employed for the production of those tinctorial products which contain alizarine, and in the treatment of the madder root, in order to obtain those desired educts, much pollution has occurred. The artificial alizarine now prepared by Mr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., from what is known as "anthracine," a constituent of the heavy oils of tar, will, there is no doubt in a very short time entirely replace the employment of the madder root, and even at the present time it competes most successfully with the vegetable product.

I regret to say the report of the Pollutions Commissioners, 1870, has not come to hand in time for me to mention it in my present report with the consideration which is due to its value and importance.

LEGISLATION.

I now give an analysis of the recommendations of the Boards of Conservators as to legislation. I shall not make any comments, as I have so lately given my views in full on the various points in question, in my evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons.

SEC. 4, ACT 1861, and SEC. 64, ACT 1865.

Suggested by	TROUT, &c.
Clwyd and Elwy	That trout in salmon rivers should be preserved, and no one allowed to fish in salmon rivers without a licence.
Fowey	That the time for trout fishing should be regulated.
Kent*	That a minimum size of net for trout and char should be fixed.
Ribble*	That the common trout should be protected, but that it should not be necessary to take a licence to fish for it.
Seiont	That trout and char should be included in Acts, and penalty imposed for selling them during close time.
Usk	That power should be given to assimilate the powers for trout during fence months to those applicable to salmon. Bull trout should be destroyed at all times.
Wye	That the mesh for trout and coarse fish should be defined.

SEC. 5, ACT 1861.

	POLLUTIONS.
Avon, Brue, and Parret	That more stringent powers should be granted to prevent pollutions.
Avon (Devon)*	Do.
Camel	Do.
Cleddy	That sec. 5, Act 1861, should be made more definite and clear.
Fowey	That the words "be injurious to fish, or injuriously affect the "spawn or spawning beds," should be substituted for cause "the water to poison or kill the fish."
Ribble*	That the maximum penalty for pollutions should be 100*l.* and the minimum 5*l.*
Tamar and Plym	That more stringent powers should be granted to prevent pollutions.
Teign	Do.
Usk	Do.
Wharfe and Derwent	Do.
Wye	Do.

* Those suggestions to which an asterisk is affixed were made last year, and are referred to in the answers received this year from the respective Boards of Conservators, as still applicable.

SEC. 8, ACT 1861.

Suggested by	ILLEGAL AND UNLICENSED INSTRUMENTS.
Avon, Brue, & Parret	That more powers shall be given to prevent the use of illegal and unlicensed instruments.
Avon (Devon)* -	That spear and gaff in possession of persons on or near salmon river should render them liable to fine.
Frome - - -	That fixed engines for catching flat fish in the estuary should be prohibited.
Seiont - - -	That the otter or lath should be illegal.

SEC. 10, ACT 1861.

NETS.

Conway - -	That number of nets should be limited, and size of mesh should be enlarged.
Ribble* - - -	That nets should be liable to seizure during yearly close time under the same restrictions as apply to weekly close time. That no net should be used after 15th July of less mesh than three inches from knot to knot. That placing two or more nets behind each other should be illegal.
Seiont - - -	That all licensed nets should have a label attached and be in custody of officers of customs during close time.
Usk - - -	That all nets should be registered and mesh of nets in tide-way be regulated.
Wye - - -	That nets of every description should be liable to seizure if found near rivers during close time.

SEC. 11, ACT 1861 and SEC. 39, ACT 1865.

FIXED ENGINES.

Avon (Devon)* -	That no fixed engine should be used within two miles of a river's mouth.
Ribble* - - -	That a drag net held stationary by hand should be considered a fixed engine.
Usk - - -	That fixed engines should be more clearly defined.

SEC. 12, ACT 1861.

DAMS.

Dee - - -	That no fishing should be allowed within 100 yards of any dam.
Lune - - -	That mill dams should be under control as well as fishing mill dams. That means should be adopted for purchasing dams, weirs, or fixed engines, by powers similar to those under the Land Clauses Act.
Ribble* - - -	That it should be illegal to fish, except with rod and line, between where the water is diverted for milling purposes and where it is returned to its natural course.
Seiont - - -	That fishing should be illegal for 100 yards above and below all dams.
Tees* - - -	That power should be given to boards to purchase compulsorily, if necessary, all dams or other obstructions to fish.
Wye - - -	That all weirs should be made passable for fish. That all modes of fishing should be illegal within 100 yards of weirs.

SEC. 13, ACT 1861.

GRATINGS.

Camel - - -	That whoever diverts water from main stream should erect gratings.
Dee - - -	That millers should be compelled to attach gratings to head and tail races.

Suggested by	
Fowey - - -	That millowners should be compelled to erect and maintain gratings.
Frome - - -	That mouths of artificial water channels should be protected by gratings.
Lune - - -	That gratings should be compulsory in both head and tail races of mills.
Ribble* - - -	That gratings should be compulsory wherever water is taken down a goit.
Seiont - - -	That millers should be compelled to attach gratings to head and tail races.
Wye - - -	That gratings should be placed in mill sluices and artificial water courses.

SEC. 16, ACT 1861.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING.

Tees* - - -	That boards should have power to establish and maintain artificial breeding ponds.

SECS. 17 and 18, ACT 1861.

CLOSE TIME.

Avon (Devon) * -	That close time should commence 1st October. That no one should be allowed to have fish for any purpose during close time.
Conway - - -	That weekly close time should be extended.
Dee - - -	That weekly close time should be 60 hours, commencing 1 a.m Saturday. That netting should be illegal in fresh water between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.
Kent* - - -	That close time for trout and char should commence a month earlier.
Ribble* - - -	That weekly close time should commence 6 a.m. Saturday and end 6 p.m. Tuesday.
Seiont - - -	That close time should be varied.
Tees* - - -	That weekly close time should embrace whole of Saturday and Sunday, and yearly close time commence 15th September, and end 16th February.
Trent - - -	That power should be given to regulate close time.
Wharfe and Derwent.	That weekly close time should be from 6 p.m. Friday to 6 a.m. Monday.
Wye - - -	That close time should be varied.

SEC. 19, ACT 1861.

SALE OF FISH.

Exe- - - -	That persons buying salmon (except in market overt, or public shop) from a person not holding a licence, should be liable to same penalty as fishing without license. That no person should sell salmon except those holding a licence to fish, and those taking out a nominal licence for a shop or stall.
Wye - - -	That Section 19, Act 1861, should apply to persons having salmon in possession otherwise than for sale.

SECS. 23 and 25, ACT 1861.

PASSES.

Exe- - - -	That power should be given to erect passes without compensation.
Severn* - - -	That means should be adopted to secure free passage for fish.
Wharfe and Derwent.	Do. do. do.

SECS. 19 and 20, ACT 1865.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.

Suggested by	
Coquet - - -	That Boards should be formed of the sea proprietors as well as upper and lower proprietors of rivers, or in other words, those having an interest in sea salmon fishing, and the proprietors of the river, should be one Board, with power to make byelaws.

SEC. 27, ACT 1865.

PROSECUTIONS.

Fowey - - -	That prosecutions instituted by the constabulary should be under the direction of Board of Conservators, who should receive the fines.
Otter - - -	That all prosecutions should be conducted in the name of the secretary.
Ribble - - -	That there should be power for complainant to appeal against dismissal of any charge under Fishery Acts.
Tyne* - - -	That power should be given to boards to apprehend offenders detected in the act of breaking the law.
Wye - - -	That in proving a previous conviction against an offender, it should be unnecessary to produce certificate of previous conviction. That the clerk, or some other person authorized by the board, though not a solicitor, should be empowered to conduct proceedings on their behalf.

POLICE AND COASTGUARD.

Avon (Devon.)* -	That police and coastguard should be instructed to watch for poachers, &c.

PENALTIES.

Cleddy - - -	That persons convicted twice under Sections 20, 21, and 22, Act 1861, should be liable to hard labour.
Dee - - -	That persons convicted under Sections 12 and 17, Act 1861, should forfeit nets, boats, &c., used.
Fowey - - -	That minimum penalties should be fixed.
Ribble* - - -	Do. do. do.
Wye - - -	Do. do. do.

SEC. 31, ACT 1865.

WATER BAILIFFS.

Avon (Devon.)* -	That water bailiffs should have power to go on all lands without special leave.
Axe - - -	That there should be power to enter lands at any time.
Clwyd and Elwy -	That water bailiffs should have power to search persons.
Conway - - -	That powers of water bailiffs should be increased.
Exe - - -	That water bailiffs should have full power to enter any lands and search baskets, &c., at any time. That the county police should also act as watchers as far as practicable.
Frome - - -	That powers of water bailiffs should be enlarged.
Kent* - - -	That water bailiffs should have power to go on land when they suspect any offences against the Act, without authority of justice of peace.
Ribble* - - -	That water bailiffs should have power to go on all lands without special leave.
Seiont - - -	That water bailiffs should have power to search persons and to enter all lands. That search warrants should run for one month or longer.
Tees* - - -	That water bailiffs should have power to go on all lands without special leave.
Towy - - -	That powers of water bailiffs to enter lands, &c., should be extended.

Suggested by	
Usk - - -	That water bailiffs should have power to follow the river.
Wharfe and Derwent	That powers of water bailiffs should be enlarged.
Wye - - -	That powers of water bailiffs to enter lands, &c., should be extended.

SEC. 34, ACT 1863.

LICENCES.

Dee - - -	That net licences should not be transferable, or used by any one but licencee, and a sufficient number of men to work the net, whose names should be endorsed on the licence.
	That the maximum scale should be raised.
Fowey - -	That all nets used in district should be licensed and registered, and no fishing of any kind allowed without a licence.
Kent* - -	That a licence duty should be paid for every net.
Seiont - -	That power should be given to vary net licences in different parts of river.
Ribble* - -	That power should be given to use graduated scale of licence for nets.
	That the uncertainty as to whether a net licence attaches to the net or its owner should be removed.
	That the licence for haaf nets should be personal.
	That the maximum charge for draught or hang net should be 25*l.*
Wye - -	That evidence of approval of scale of licences by Secretary of State should be defined.

SEC. 34, ACT 1865.

FUNDS.

Avon (Devon)* -	That a small public grant should be made annually to funds of Board.
Axe - -	That better means should be adopted for raising funds.
Otter - -	That all fines should be paid into the funds of the Board.
Towy - -	That more reliable means should be adopted for raising funds.
Tyne* - - -	That funds should be raised by means of a rate on right of fishing.

SEC. 39, ACT 1865.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Tees - -	That Powers of Special Commissioners should be enlarged.
Usk - - -	That Special Commissioners should have power to inquire into all mill-dams.
Wharfe and Derwent	
Wye - -	That powers should be given to Special Commissioners to deal with Crown fisheries.

RETURN OF NUMBER OF FISH CAUGHT.

Avon (Devon) -	That all persons taking out a licence should make a return of the number of fish caught, under a penalty.

BYELAWS.

The following twenty-eight rivers think byelaws are desirable:

Avon, Brue, &c. -	As to weekly close time, instruments, boats, &c.
Avon (Devon) - -	As to close time and regulation of rods and nets.
Avon (Hants) - -	
Axe - - -	As to powers of conservators and water bailiffs to enter lands.
Camel - - -	
Cleddy - - -	As to close time and licence duty.
Conway - - -	As to licences, water bailiffs, nets, close time.

Coquet	
Dee	Byelaws desirable; but had better be included in General Amendment Act.
Derwent	As to boats, nets, &c.
Dovey	As to close season.
Exe	As to nets and water bailiffs.
Fowey	
Frome	As to use of illegal instruments.
Kent	
Lune	As to weekly close time, licences, &c. (almost indispensable).
Otter	
Ribble	As to nets, licence duty, and weekly close time.
Seiont	As to nets, water bailiffs, and boats.
Severn	
Tamar and Plym	
Tees	Should be as extensive as possible.
Teify	Close time, licences, &c.
Trent	
Tyne	Close time, nets, boats, &c.
Usk	
Wharfe	As to boats, nets, &c.
Wye	As to nets, times and modes of fishing, water bailiffs, licences, &c.

The following *three* districts alone think byelaws *not* desirable: Dart, Elwy and Clwyd, and Taw and Torridge.

WEIRS AND PASSES.

A weir is an obstruction placed across the bed of a river in such a manner as to pond up the water, which being thus diverted is made applicable to the various purposes which are too well known to be here mentioned.

The natural consequences of this diversion of the water is that when the salmon ascending from the sea arrives at the bottom of a weir, he is unable if the water is low to get further till it rises high enough to enable him to pass it.

Now, there are but three possible ways by which the passage of the weir may be effected by the fish; first, over the weir; second, through the weir; and third, round the weir.

In contriving or altering a pass it will be found to be a useful plan for the observer to imagine himself to be a salmon, and consider which of these three ways would be the best for him to adopt. The natural road for the fish to take is *over* the weir, and it is for this reason that we see the fish jumping at it. But it must not be forgotten that if the proper means be used we can induce the fish to adopt almost any other road we think fit, provided always we place structures built in accordance with their powers of locomotion and the dictates of their instincts.

The various forms of passes to assist them *over* the weir should form our first study.

The placing of a secondary weir below the original obstruction, after Mr. John Lloyd's discovery, is on the whole the most satisfactory plan, for thereby the water is raised on to the side of the weir, and its height as regards the purposes of the fish diminished, —the weir itself is left untouched—and the milling power is not interfered with. This system is more applicable to the smaller weirs than to those situated in the lower and broad portions of rivers. During the past year this pool system has been most successfully applied to; first, Mr. Garnett's weir at Clitheroe (see report on the Ribble); second, to Cowley bridge weir, on the Exe (see Exe report); Pool quay weir in the Severn is also made surmountable by this system, and I have every reason to believe continues to act well. The new weir at Penarth, on the Severn will be built on this plan.

A proposal has been made that a 2-foot gap should, under certain conditions, be cut in all weirs. The objections which I have felt it my duty to make to this proposal have been so frequently criticized that I take this opportunity of explaining them.

I object to prescribing a definite rule of this description; 1st, because I believe that a great number of the weirs in the country are in so unstable a condition that a gap of this description would prove most injurious to their stability. I do not of course

mean to say that it could not be possible to adopt precautions which would minimise this danger; but I do say that these precautions would be difficult and consequently costly.

2nd, I object to the insisting on a provision which must largely increase the expense of making passes, and possibly, if the work be not carefully done, subject the conservators at a future time to heavy damages for injury done to the dam; and I object still more because I believe that the advantages which may be derived from cutting a hole in the structure may be gained inexpensively in other ways.

It has been publicly stated that in my evidence before the House of Commons I leant rather to the interests of millers than to the interests of salmon fisheries. My statements have either been misconstrued or not understood.

My intention was to place myself, as in duty bound, between the interests of the Boards of Conservators, the real friends of the fish, and the grave consequences which, in my opinion, would be likely to ensue upon the enforcing of a principle, the practical results of which, could not have been sufficiently taken into consideration. Having, therefore, placed myself as a shield over the salmon interests, I have—as is the fate of shields—received most of the arrows.

An easy way, by means of which I would propose, to pass fish over a weir at low water time, is to *economise the water without detriment to the milling power*. This may be done by fixing boards, say one foot high, along the top edge of the weir.

At the point opposite the pool (at the base of the weir) in which the fish naturally collect, an aperture of the requisite size should be left in this wooden wall.

The consequence of this simple plan would be that any surplus water that happened to come down the river would not be allowed to flow in a shallow stream all over the weir, but would be concentrated into the opening, and having passed this point could be made available for the fish in the manner thought most desirable.

The miller could not possibly grumble, as his head of water would remain intact; in fact, its height would rather be increased, and no injury whatever would accrue to the stability of the weir.

By the adoption of the above system we should have a space certainly equivalent to a 2-foot hole cut into the weir, and this without at all disturbing the substance of the weir; in fact, there would practically be a gap in the weir without the weir itself being touched. It is true that the actual height of the weir would remain the same, whereas if a gap was cut it would be diminished; still this would be compensated for by the absence of the danger of having to pay for the weir if it were blown down, or injured. It may be advanced that the temporary heightening of weirs was contrary to the 25th section of the Act of 1861. The placing of boards on these weirs for *bonâ fide* fishery purposes might be made the subject of Byelaws.

When the autumn floods begin to come down these boards might be *entirely* removed, and the weir would then offer no greater obstruction to the fish than in its original condition, while it had been made passable for them at times during which hitherto they had been unable to surmount it. The danger of backing up the water on lands above would also be obviated.

I have submitted the above plan to one of the most eminent water engineers in the country, and I am happy to say that he highly approves of it.

The second road which the salmon may take is "through the weir." We must recollect that most large weirs do not in reality extend right across the river from bank to bank. A waste hatch, or hatches, are generally built into the weir at one side or the other: these hatches are lifted in times of flood, and if they are entirely removed there is practically a gap in the weir from the top to the bottom. In the presence of these waste hatchways I think we may often find a solution of the difficulty by passing the fish as it were "through the weir." In summer time these waste hatchways are idle, and when rain falls in the upper country the water will trickle over the whole length of the weir and be of no use to the fish. At this time there is more water than the miller requires, and he could have no possible objection to this surplus being utilized.

The waste hatchway has generally an apron to it corresponding to the apron of the weir. I would suggest that the portion of the apron in front of the waste hatch should be divided out into three or more pools, by means of boards placed across between the walls, and that a portion from the tops of the hatchways should be made moveable, so that when any water can be spared from the mill it may not be allowed to run to waste over the weir, but be utilized for the purposes of the fish. It should therefore be made to flow down the pass constructed in the waste hatchway, and if any fish is inclined to move upwards from the deep water at the foot of the weir, he would without doubt at once avail himself of this easy mode of ascent.

I have fully described the details of this when speaking of Ringwood weir (see Report

on the Avon, p. 2.) This plan will be found especially useful in all rivers where the weirs are made in the form of moveable hatches, and I cannot see why the idea should not be enlarged and the plan applied to the waste hatchways, or to portions of these waste hatchways, in most of the large weirs throughout the kingdom. It is also equally applicable to the old salmon traps (that at Tadcaster weir is a good example) which are not now in use; and I shall be very pleased to send a model to any board of conservators who think they can put this simple and inexpensive plan into operation.

It has been stated that this form of pass would be liable to be washed away in floods. I would, however, anticipate this accident by removing *entirely*, at the beginning of flood time, all the boards which serve to form the pools; there would then be no resistance whatever to the water, and the hatches (restored to their original condition) might be lifted away from the bottom sill to let the flood water off as usual.

The above principle is also applicable to localities where the mill itself is built from bank to bank right across the stream.

At Seaton mill, near Canterbury, a mill of this kind exists; nevertheless fish have been passed by it.

M. Kingsford, Esq., secretary of the Stour Fishery Association, has utilized *the eel trap* which exists *by the side of the mill wheel;* removing this trap entirely, he has divided out the space between the head water and the mill tail into three pools: one board at the head of the pass can be taken away if there be but little water to spare, and in proportion to the quantity of water which can be spared the second and third boards can also be removed.

The result of this arrangement is that there is plenty of water for the mill all day, and plenty of water for the fish every night and on Sundays. The owner of Seaton mill informed me that the fish now had the use of the water, and the pass was in operation every night from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., and from Saturday from 6 p.m. to Monday at 6 a.m. The fish made use of the pass without the slightest detriment to the milling power, whereas before the pass was put up no fish ever got beyond the mill, and the waste water was allowed to run down *under* the hatch and was of no service either for milling or for fishery purposes.

The third mode of passing the fish is by making a cutting round the side of the weir, and so conducting them into the mill leat or into the river above the weir. To prove how successful this plan may be if properly carried out, I would refer to my description of Acklington dam in my report on the Coquet (p. 9).

In this case, again, the weir itself is not interfered with in the slightest degree, and any water not required for milling power is utilized.

Diagonal Boards.

The great success which has followed the fixing of diagonal boards on the canal weir on the Taw, near Torrington, on the Bransford weir on the Teme, and on weirs on the Camel and Dart induces me again to draw the attention of Conservators to this simple and inexpensive mode of passing fish over the smaller weirs up country.

These weirs are important, because fish that arrive at them have passed the most dangerous parts of their journey; they are often heavy in spawn, and require assistance in their comparatively enfeebled state.

These small weirs again are often the last barriers between fish containing thousands of eggs and many miles of the very best *spawning* beds in the whole district in which these eggs could be developed and come to perfection. The making these small weirs passable at a small expense and without detriment to the millers' interests is, therefore, most desirable.

A new form of diagonal has been suggested to me by Mr. Domett, of Hawkchurch, Axminster. The great advantage of this is, that it need not necessarily be attached to the face of the weir at all. Two boards should be fastened together at one end, so as to form two sides of a triangle; these boards, of course should be placed at a proper angle with the weir, so as to give the fish as little trouble as possible in ascending. A post should then be driven into the bed of the river above the weir, and the apex of the triangle fastened to it by means of an iron band. The two lower ends might also require fixing into posts at the foot of the weir. This plan has not yet been in actual operation, but I think it my duty to make the idea public, and request its trial by any Board of Conservators who may have the opportunity; its great recommendation is its cheapness. In many cases I feel convinced it will prove of great service.

Alteration of old Ladders.

As I have stated in my former reports, I believe that in many instances old ladders can be altered so as to be made available for the passage of fish. In the old plan the water was compelled by the stops which stretch three parts of the way across the ladder,

assume a serpentine form. This is not, except at a very slight gradient, a form of pass which is agreeable to the fish, though, if not too steep, they will avail themselves of its presence. The original model of this pass was placed at a very low gradient, on a weir by Mr. Smith of Deanston, and it was unfortunately concluded that this zigzag form of pass was to be the panacea for all weirs. It was forgotten that the slope of the pass in which these stops were placed would make all the difference between success and failure.*

To remove the old stops and affix new ones in a ladder already built is an expensive operation, and it is difficult to fix a board on to the end of the old stop so as to make the obstruction continuous. I have hit upon a plan, simple and very inexpensive, of converting the water from a serpentine course into a series of pools or cataracts; all that is required is to get a bit of board the right height, length, and width; one end should be made to rest on the upper side of the free end of the stop, the other against the wall of the pass; the pressure of the water flowing down *will fix these boards and keep them in their places.* If the experiment be tried on a ladder through which water is running, their salutary effect will at once be seen. This plan is especially useful when water is scarce. In some instances the height of the walls of the pass requires increasing if this plan be adopted. This can be easily done by affixing rough planks which would be all the better if inclined a little inwards.

I have altered the stops of the working model of a salmon pass at my museum, prolonging them from wall to wall. It is interesting and most instructive to see how easily the fish go up it. Being a series of successive pools they almost fly along the surface of the water from pool to pool, taking occasional springs as they go, but never resting in the pools.

Box Passes.

Difficulty will be sometimes experienced in taking salmon round by the side of precipices. In cases of this kind I beg to call attention to the possibility of large wooden boxes being used. Professor Hetting has published a drawing of a salmon pass which he proposes for use in Norway where the obstructions are very high, and the rocks difficult to blast. His plan consists of a series of large boxes of rough wood connected one with the other by means of wooden troughs.

A modification of this plan as proposed by Mr. Knight of Axminster, may be found in my report on the Axe. It is here proposed to construct large boxes of wood, and to carry them in the bank which it is desired to surmount so as to pass the fish by the weir without interfering with it.

The American fish culturists have also hit upon this idea. In "American Fish Culture," by T. Norris,† will be found a diagram of a "double fish stair," as used at Lowell. It consists of a series of large boxes or tanks about 12 feet square, and about 2 feet deep with a fall from each tank to the next of one foot. The entrance to this pass is on the same plan as proposed by myself, *i.e.*, boards are placed upon the top of a dam and the surplus water thereby economised to supply the pass.

The "box pass" has already been put in operation with success at a precipice-like weir, by the Messrs. Miller, of Chepstow. See Report on the Wye, p. 31.

Material for making Salmon Ladders.

Salmon ladders are generally made of wood or stone, iron fastenings being variously used in their construction. I would, however, call the attention of conservators to the utilization of material which is generally close at hand, viz., the *gravel from the river bed.* The gravel is first well washed and passed through a sieve. Two boards from 12 to 18 feet long are then laid *on their edges* upon a level bit of ground, or better still, on a third bit of board laid flat. The space between the long boards is then divided off into partitions by other cross boards so as to leave a series of chambers about two feet long and one foot wide or deep. The long boards are then fastened together with iron clamps, the pointed ends of which are hammered into them. The gravel is then mixed with hydraulic cement (of which I shall be glad to send anyone the exact composition), and then poured into the compartments and pressed down level; in a few hours the cement will have hardened the gravel stones into a solid block like the "pudding stone" of geologists. The clamps holding the boards together are then knocked away, and the boards falling down leave on the ground bricks of a hard heavy pseudo-stone, which may be made to be of a great service in the construction of salmon ladders.

Mr. Leach, the engineer of the Thames Conservancy Board, has been kind enough to

* The Americans place their stops facing upwards at an acute angle. I have had no opportunity of judging the efficacy of this plan.

† Sampson, Low, & Sons, London, 1868.

explain to me the above process of the manufacture of these gravel-made stone blocks. He uses them extensively in the works under his superintendence on the Thames, and he finds them not only very useful, but very lasting under water. Structures made with them can be seen at Chertsey and Windsor weirs.

FLOOD GUARDS.

All salmon passes should have flood guards, for if they have not the water will, when there is a spate in a river, fill them too full and the salmon will not be able to get up. A flood guard may be a single hatchway, (see "Warkworth pass" in the report on the Coquet,) or a board may be fixed in such a position and height that the ladder shall be full and never any more than full. Experiment would easily prove the proper dimensions of the flood guard. (See report on the Camel and Ribble.) A flood guard may, I think, be also made of single bars placed in a reversed V slope, the point of the V being left open. Salmon go through "hecks" into traps with ease, and from an experiment I made at the fish trap at Warkworth I found that the presence of bars considerably diminished the force of the water. This is a hint which may be of use some day.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I will not now enter further into the subject of salmon ladders, as my ideas as to their construction and position can be found fully detailed in the evidence which I gave before the Select Committee of the House of Commons last year. The models which I then exhibited are still in my museum at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington.

Since August last the following seven weirs have, within my own experience, been successfully made passable for fish by one or other of the plans I have suggested in my evidence:—(1) Clitheroe on the Ribble; (2) Buckfastleigh on the Dart; (3) Trew's weir, and (4) Cowley Bridge on the Exe; (5) Seaton on the Stour; (6) Latchley on the Tamar; (7) Forge weir on the Munnow.

As my colleague has made a list of passes I would here beg to refer to his report, page 71, from which it will be seen that nearly fifty passes, most if not all of which are working efficiently, have been erected since he and I have held office, and several others have been greatly improved.

There is an important point which must not be entirely neglected when the subject of weirs, as a whole, is under consideration.

The primary object of the Salmon Acts is to increase the supply of food for the people, but it must be recollected that salmon is not the only food upon which the people subsist. Weirs are constructed in order that the water flowing down the river may be converted into a mechanical power. This power in the case of corn mills converts corn into flour, without which bread cannot be made. In the case of manufactories, employment is given to numerous labourers and artizans.

In a national point of view, therefore, weirs are in many cases of great industrial importance to the public. It is for those who have the salmon interests at heart—while doing all they can for their cause—to recollect that there is another public besides the salmon public. Though it is my duty and pleasure to support the salmon interests at all times, yet occasions have and will occur where our cause will be best served, not by a headstrong and injudicious zeal, but by a well-considered compromise, both legal and physical, of interests; so that salmon shall not be impeded in their progress up the rivers, while the corn continues to be ground and the factory hands to earn their daily wages.

As regards the cure for weirs in the present condition of things, I would remark as follows:—

1st. If Boards of Conservators think it desirable to build a pass on a weir they have, at present, great powers under the 23rd Section of the Act of 1861. They have also power to borrow money on the licence duties.

2nd. Let steam power, on all possible occasions, be used instead of water power, and the weirs be done away with altogether. This plan is more available in coal countries where fuel is cheap, than in countries where there is no coal and water power therefore becomes more valuable.

3rd. Let the millers and manufacturers have the use of the water in the day; the fish by night and on Sundays. See report on Canterbury, Stour, Seaton mills, &c. &c.

4th. Let the water not required for the use of the mill be rigidly economised by mechanical means for the use of the fish *at all times.*

5th. Above all Parliament should give *compulsory power to buy up the weirs*, cording to the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts.

A statement has been made that since the appointment of the Inspectors of Salmon isheries only five passes have been approved. The information to this effect was ublished in a return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated h June 1869. From the results of this return it has been attempted to call in question e energy and industry of the fishery officers of the Home Office.

It is my duty here to call attention to the circumstance, that while the fact of five isses only having been approved, was prominently brought to the front and made a eat deal of, the following statement although printed on the same sheet of paper mediately after the names of the passes which had been approved, was carefully ithheld.

"N.B.—A great many passes have been built since 1865, under the immediate rection, or with the concurrence of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries on the English nd Welsh salmon rivers. *But, with the above exceptions, none of them have been formally pproved of by the Home Office; as the fact that such approval may be construed, under the 2th section of the Salmon Fishery Act*, 1861, *to confer a right of fishing in the part mediately below the weir, has, almost uniformly led the conservators to consider that it as inexpedient that it should be granted.*"

EXPORT AND SALE OF UNCLEAN AND UNSEASONABLE SALMON.

At the commencement of the fishing season of 1870, I received information that everal boxes of salmon were almost daily sent over from Ireland to Paris and that these oxes contained "unclean and unseasonable salmon." They arrived for the most part *iâ* Cork and Bristol, they were also sent over *viâ* Dublin. These fish were sent direct o Paris and remained but a very short time in London. In some cases vans waited to ransport them immediately from one station in London to the other.

I considered it my duty to take immediate action in the matter. I therefore tried to ut in force the 34th section of the Salmon Act of 1861.

This section reads as follows:

"It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace upon an information or oath, that there is probable cause to uspect any breach of the provisions of this Act to have been committed on any premises, or any salmon legally taken, or any illegal nets or other engines to be concealed on any premises by warrant under his hand nd seal to authorize any inspector, water baliff, conservator, constable, or police officers to enter such premises r the purpose of detecting such offence or such concealed fish at such time or times in the day or night, as in uch warrant may be mentioned, and to sieze all illegal engines, or any salmon illegally taken that may be ound on such premises; provided that no warrant shall continue in force more than one week from the date ereof."

On application to two police courts in London I was unable to gain the warrant I esired. I then applied to the authorities of two of the railway stations in London, who aid they would give me every facility of search if I could bring a warrant. I also pplied to the Fishmongers Company, who offered me every assistance in their power. I hen communicated with the Custom House officers at Bristol, Folkestone, and Dover, ut found they also were unable to act. The powers of these officers can be found in he Salmon Exportation Act, April 1863, 26 Vict., cap. 10, and the 65th clause of the almon Act of 1865.

The words of the latter clause which apply to the matter are—

"Any officer of the customs may between the 3d day of September and the 2d day of February open any arcel entered or intended for exportation, or brought to any quay, wharf, or other place for that purpose, and uspected by him to contain salmon, and may detain any salmon found in such parcel until proof is given in anner provided by law of the salmon being such as may be legally exported; and if the salmon before such roof is given become unfit for human food, the officer of the Customs may destroy the same."

On official application to the head quarters of the Custom House in London, I eceived the following:

Custom House, E.C.
28th Feb. 1870.

IR,

THE solicitor to this department having laid before the Board of Customs your letter dated 18th instant, questing to be informed whether the officers of this revenue have power under the law to open boxes in der to search for unclean salmon between the 3d of February and 2d September,—I am desired to state for our information that the officers of customs have no such power; their duties being restricted to see that lmon be exported only during the legal periods appointed for the several districts of the United Kingdom.

I am, sir
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEO. DICKINS,
Secretary.

Francis T. Buckland, Esq.,
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries,
4, Old Palace Yard.

The matter was then brought before the House of Commons in a question to the Home Secretary, by J. W. Malcolm, M.P., and I have every reason to believe that, in consequence, the powers of search will be extended by the Home Secretary—through an Act of Parliament—to the Custom House officers, during the months of February, March, and April.

It appears to me that those who framed the above-mentioned clauses as to the exportation of salmon, had in their minds the intention of putting a stop to the exportation of fish to Paris during the close season, *i.e.*, the fish that were out of condition on account of their being full of ova, or milt, but that they did not think of the "kelts" or salmon which have spawned, and which come down the river in the spring months. These fish are then in a very weakly state, and are easily captured. They are, for the most part, wretchedly thin, covered more or less with sores, and are unfit for human food. It was probably the above kind of salmon, and *not* clean run fish, that was intended when the clause was put by the apprentices of olden times in their indentures, that "they should not be obliged to eat salmon more than so many days per week." This old, and very common story, is generally quoted as a proof of the abundance of salmon in former times, but I put a very different interpretation on it.

The exportation of these kelts to Paris is doing an immense amount of mischief, for,

1st. It leads to the encouragement of local poaching on the banks of salmon rivers.

2d. It takes away from the stock of the river, for many of these kelts would eventually return from the sea, as clean run fish, much increased in weight and full of fat, of considerable commercial value, and forming excellent food for the table. It is for the above reasons, therefore, that it is so desirable that the exportation of kelts in the spring months should at once be stopped, and that it will be stopped there can be no doubt.

Finding myself unable to act in impeding the exportation of "unclean and unseasonable" salmon, I made it my duty to observe the fish exposed for sale in the London shops, and found a kelt exposed for sale in a fishmonger's shop at Billingsgate. Upon my evidence, and that also of Lord Abinger, a fine, under the 14th section, Act 1861 (accompanied by a caution to future offenders), was inflicted at the court of the Mansion House, by Sir Robert Walter Carden.

The effect of this prosecution was very salutary, for within the next few days several of the largest dealers in salmon voluntarily handed over to the fishmeters of the Fishmongers' Company at Billingsgate a considerable number of unclean and unseasonable salmon and trout.* The total number of fish that have thus been, up to this date, voluntarily handed up at Billingsgate have been 40 salmon and 170 trout. Besides this, a few days afterwards 31 kelts were seized at Berwick, and a look-out has been set on foot in certain large towns in England.

I have every reason to believe that the sale of "unclean and unseasonable salmon" has now ceased in the London markets.

The fishmongers who handed over these fish expressed themselves much pleased that action had been taken in the matter; at the same time they promised that they would, through their agents at a distance, do all they could to support the law, and at the same time they trusted that the exportation of salmon to Paris and the continent would be stopped at once and for ever.

ON THE INCREASE OF BULL TROUT.

It will be perceived from the questions which my colleague and myself have sent round that we have asked the various boards of conservators whether or not bull trout have increased in their district.

This question is becoming of great importance in the management of our salmon fisheries, because I have a strong suspicion that the inferior kind of salmonidæ is gradually gaining ground upon the *salmo salar*, although of the two *salmo salar* is the superior race as yet. I fear that there is just an indication that the inferior race, *salmo eriox*, is attaining a greater supremacy in some of our waters than it ought.

The facts as yet are not very abundant, still we know that in the Coquet *salmo eriox* has exterminated, or nearly exterminated, *salmo salar*. I have had opportunities of examining the so-called "scurf" of the Tees (see specimens in my museum), and although the Board of Conservators report that bull trout have not increased, I am afraid that the scurf of this district, caught so plentifully, are really bull trout, *salmo eriox*, though

* I have made casts of many of these, which are now in my museum, together with anatomical preparations of them for future reference.

ong the five specimens sent me there was one which from anatomical indications I uld pronounce a hybrid between *salmo salar* and *salmo eriox*. It is therefore high e to inquire into this question.

As far as I have hitherto been enabled to examine into the question it appears to me t the increase of bull trout may be attributed to several causes. We men must nfess that, if we interfere with the ordinary course of nature, corresponding changes l ensue, without any opinion on the point being requested from the human race.

I give an example of this by stating that the increase of woodpigeons is principally e to the over-preservation of game. Hawks are shot down in order that pheasants y be preserved. The consequence is that the natural enemy of the woodpigeons ng destroyed, they at once increase in a ratio which could not take place if the wks—the natural check upon their undue increase—were allowed to continue their tural functions of keeping down their numbers.

It is useful to take this example which can be seen, because we cannot see what goes under the water; we can only argue from results. The increase of woodpigeons is newhat analogous to the increase of bull trout: man has interfered with the ordinary ance of nature.

We must also remember that a struggle for existence is continually going on among es of animals. Thus the red-legged partridge has gained the ascendancy over the mmon partridge. Again, the old British black rat has died out gradually before the rway rat, the former being now but rarely found in the British Isles at the present ne. And the evil may assume even greater dimensions, for as Mr. Bartlett, of the ological Gardens, has informed me, fear is entertained that the rabbits introduced o Australia and now extending themselves into parts of the country not sufficiently pulated to keep them down, may eventually do serious mischief to the sheep, not only devouring their food, but by tainting the ground.

I attribute the threatening danger of bull trout gaining ground over the salmon:

1. To the presence of weirs.
2. To the mesh of the net acting unduly upon each species.
3. To the bull trout getting an undue command of the spawning beds and the vantages consequent to the general species.

A weir is built across a river; both salmon and bull trout ascend the river. Arriving a weir both species equally endeavour to ascend, and if there was *no* weir both would ually ascend. The bull trout is the stronger animal of the two, and as there happens be a weir, the chances are in favour of the bull trout as against the salmon. A pair of mon and a pair of bull trout arrive at a wier at the same time; the bull trout, by their perior strength, get over the weir, the salmon remain behind. If this operation is peated time after time, the consequence will be that the bull trout arrive first at the st spawning places, and deposit their ova, while the salmon remain miles away down e river. The salmon having been detained at the weir till floods come down arrive at e spawning beds *after* the bull trout, and stand the chance of their ova being washed ay by the stream, or what is more probable, the parent fish deposit them in localities nere they will eventually be left high and dry.

If these conditions of things go on for year after year, we cannot wonder that bull out in time gain the ascendancy over the salmon, and one race disappears before the ner—the weaker before the stronger.

The second cause why the bull trout have increased may possibly be attributed to the esh of the net. The period of migration of the inferior salmonidæ differs somewhat from nt of the salmon proper. In the Towy, for instance, as I have shown by former reports, e fishermen wish for a smaller mesh to catch the sea trout during the summer months. ney state that at this time of the year there are no salmon in the river.

The same thing took place this year in the Axe at Axminster (see report), large mbers of sea trout were caught, and no salmon.

Taken as a whole the salmon are a larger species of fish than the bull trout; the two-ch mesh therefore, working in a river, would destroy a larger proportion of salmon than ll trout, inasmuch as the bull trout would escape through the two-inch mesh which ould take the better fish.

Of the two fish, the bull trout is far inferior to the salmon in flavour; and we have w, I think, sufficient grounds for, at all events, acting on the defensive while there is t time.

The bull trout should therefore be kept in check; this is to be done by—

1. Bylaws allowing diminution of the mesh of the net, where it can be proved that lmonidæ, other than *salmo salar*, are getting too numerous.

2. By facilitating the passage of the true salmon over the weirs, and so not permitting the more valuable fish to be handicapped in the race.

By this plan we should, in my opinion, ensure—at all events we hope to ensure—a greater number of *salmo salar* for future years, while at the same time a better class of food will be sent into the market.

I now give an analysis of the reports of the various rivers as regards bull trout.

The following rivers report no bull trout:—Lune, Clwyd, Seiont, Cleddy, Towy, Avon, Brue, &c. Avon (Devon), Frome, Avon (Hants), Stour.

The following report no increase in bull trout: Dee, Teify, Wye, Severn, Taw and Torridge, Teign, Tees, Otter, Exe, Camel, Tamar and Plym, Dart, Ribble.

The following report an increase in bull trout: Tyne—"The bull trout are on the "increase in the upper waters of the North Tyne, and especially in the Reed;" the Usk —"Bull trout which were formerly scarce are now abundant. It would be desirable "that powers should be given to the Board of Conservators to destroy the latter at any "time."

The Wharfe and Fowey report no information.

On the whole therefore it would either seem that the bull trout is more frequently found upon the *east* coast of England than upon the west. There are bull trout, I know, in the Tweed; the Coquet swarms with them; the Tyne reports an increase; the Tees reports "no increase;" but I give it as my opinion that the "scurf" are bull trout; and I also quote another opinion:—"The fishermen say the scurf go up the river before the "salmon, and where they are found the salmon will not come. This year (1869) there are "10 bull trout or 'scurfs,' or 'scurves,' to one salmon that comes up the river; the "larger meshed net will not take them;" to which I might also add that they come up in September and October, when it is illegal to take them; whereas, before the Salmon Acts, they were kept under by netting. The Trent fishermen possibly do not know a bull trout when they see it. The Wharfe and Derwent say "there are conflicting opinions on this question."

THE ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT OF A SALMON RIVER. UPPER AND LOWER PROPRIETORS.

When man takes upon himself to cultivate a wild animal for his own use and benefit, he will often find that all his best endeavours are frustrated by circumstances unknown or unforeseen by human intellect. Even when the animals, *Feræ Naturæ*, which he cultivates are air breathing, warm-blooded denizens of the land, and their habits, modes of reproduction, growth of the young, &c., are easy of examination, he will be often foiled in his efforts to make them do exactly what he wishes, or conform to his will. In the salmon we have a wild animal, migratory in its habits, endowed with an instinct the counterpart of which does *not* exist in the human frame, with great ideas, (except at spawning time,) of self-preservation, combined with a cunning and astuteness almost equal to that of the fox. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the efforts of man to increase the supply of this valuable animal have not as yet, by any means, arrived at a perfect state of organization. For many years past the salmon in England and Wales have received little or no practical protection at the hands of man; for eight years only has the shield of the law been thrown over them. The practical consequence has been that their numbers throughout the kingdom have recently been greatly increased, and a race of fish, which was fast approaching extermination, is now becoming everywhere more and more abundant, affording food for the public and sport for the angler.

If we wish further to increase the number of the salmon, two things are especially requisite. Firstly, an accurate understanding of its nature and habits; its periods of migration; its anatomical structure; its nidification; the development of its ova or milt; the impregnation and deposition of the ova; the birth and growth of the young in fresh water; the migration of the young to the sea, and their subsequent transformations from the smolt to the grilse, and from the grilse to the salmon.* Secondly, having a thorough knowledge of the above points, it becomes our duty so to order the means, both physical

* These changes are somewhat typified in insect life, as shown by the following ideal table:—

Salmon.	Insect.
Egg =	Egg.
Parr =	Caterpillar.
Smolt =	Chrysalis.
Salmon =	Butterfly.

nd legal, at our command, as to give this valuable fish, whose numbers we wish to crease for our own benefit, every facility for carrying out the functions which nature as ordered for it.

In salmon legislation it must not be forgotten that, besides the absence of a perfect nowledge at present of its natural history, there arises another difficulty, in which the lmon itself takes no part whatever. This difficulty proceeds entirely from the human ce. The salmon, being a migratory animal, breeds often far away from the locality in hich it, or its progeny, is eventually captured, in a condition of commercial value. n its passage from the sea to the upper waters, it has to pass through waters in which ere are rights of capture. The natural habits of this fish prompt it to ascend to its eeding grounds in the greatest number when the period of nidification approaches. hen it arrives at these upper waters it is not, from physiological causes, fit for food. his is the broad outline of the philosophy of the disputes and difficulties between the pper and lower proprietors.

From the source of the river to its mouth, the proprietors living on the banks ish to get their share of the fish; they therefore use all possible legal means to capture em at the moment they are remaining in or passing through their fishery rights. It llows as a matter of necessity that at the time when the promptings of nature keep the sh in the salt water, the greater bulk of them are caught in the sea and lower portions f the river. The lower proprietors therefore, at this time, of course obtain the vast ajority of the fish. As the winter comes on and the spawning time arrives, the fish ave the sea and ascend to the upper streams,—in fact, the great herd of fish transfer emselves, of their own accord, from one place to the other, *i.e.* from the sea to the upper aters of the rivers.

In an uncultivated country where no salmon laws exist, such as Western North merica, the rivers running into the Arctic Ocean, &c., the Indians living in the estuary ould get their share of the fish in the summer and autumn months, and those living mong the mountains would get their share in the winter. In a state of nature the lmon under these conditions would shortly come utterly to an end if it were not for the rotection afforded to them by Nature herself, who sends floods which not only assist the sh in their upward passage, but also afford them comparative protection from their nemies.

In a state of civilization the law forbids the destruction of salmon at their breeding times, nd even if it were not so, the abundance of other food in this country would deter the habitants in general from making a commercial use of fish out of condition, knowing s they do that they are then unfit for food, and that experience and common knowledge ave shown that these same fish will in all probability again return to the river, increased n weight, condition, and flavour.

The consequences then of this law of nature are, that the lower proprietors obtain by far the greater share of the fish in the river *when they are in season*, while those who ive on the upper waters obtain them principally *when they are out of season*.

Besides the migratory law of Nature, there are other causes which greatly militate gainst the interests of the upper proprietors; they are—

Firstly, the destruction carried on by nets in the mouths of the rivers, whereby the actual number of stock fish fit to be killed is diminished. (See report on the Tyne.)

Secondly, the existence of weirs which in low states of the water form actual barriers to the fish in their endeavours to ascend, and

Thirdly, the existence of pollutions which either actually destroy the fish or else deter them from continuing their upward progress.

Here then we have a social problem of very great importance to the general community, the solution of which forms one of the greatest difficulties of salmon legislation. The point in question is how to adapt and reconcile the interests of all the proprietors on a river's bank from the top to the bottom so that each shall obtain his fair share of the common migratory property. The only possible way of doing this seems to me to be the *amalgamation of the interests of all concerned*. If these interests be *not* amalgamated, each person will do what he thinks best for his own interest, without regard to the common good. In other words the proprietors on the sea and estuaries will destroy all they can, while those in the upper waters will be careless in the protection of the breeding fish—even if nothing worse occurs.

A river under these circumstances may be compared to a candle; the lower proprietors light it at one end and the upper proprietors light it at the other, the ultimate consequence of this policy must be apparent to all. The only possibility therefore of developing the resources of a river to its fullest extent is so to arrange matters that those who breed

the fish shall become entitled to the fair proportion of the results of that breeding; in other words the lower proprietors should acknowledge the obligation to the upper proprietors under which their property continues to exist by giving them their fair share of the proceeds of the river. This is to be done in two ways: firstly by forming as it were a joint stock interest of all the proprietors in the whole river, the agreement being that if the upper proprietors take every care of the spawning fish—which under these circumstances may be regarded as the raw material—the lower proprietors shall give them their fair share of the fish which may be regarded as the manufactured article. The above plan may be found difficult in practice in large rivers; it would not, I think, be so in small rivers, where the circumstances of the case admit of it.

That this idea is correct I feel convinced, because not only has it been advocated by gentlemen of high position who have long studied salmon fisheries, but because it is exactly what one of us would do if a river were our own property from source to mouth, and I cannot see why the proprietors of a river should not form themselves as it were into one person with but one interest. As the first example of this idea being carried out I would refer to my report on the Frome.

If this plan of amalgamation be found impossible, the next most ready solution of the question is to give an increased weekly close time in the lower waters; in other words, the time of netting should be diminished for a certain number of hours. In case of an extended weekly close time, the upper proprietors must remember that they are but running a chance of catching the fish, for there remain four things between them and the acquisition of this object: first, the state of the water when the nets are off; secondly, the weirs; thirdly, pollutions; fourthly, the instinct of the fish itself, which may possibly admonish it to remain in safety in the sea, even though the nets be no longer at work, the weirs laddered, and the pollutions taken out of the water.

Extension, therefore, of weekly close time will not in my opinon be a panacea to adjust the rights of the upper and lower proprietors; for it will, I think, be found not to work up to the expected standard in the dry summer months.

A fair participation by all concerned in the products of a river was evidently the idea of the Legislature, when they allowed the upper proprietors to angle with the rod two months after the nets were off. In practice it has been found that these two months have hardly produced a fair share to the upper proprietors, and experience has proved that these interests require readjusting, in order that the balance sheets of the products of the river may come out more favourably than they do at present. The lower proprietors will of course rebel at first at the enhancement of the rights and privileges of the upper proprietors; they will say, "We are the producers of "food for the public, and the best salmon are caught by our nets and in the lower parts "of the river. The Salmon Acts are framed to increase the supply of edible food, but "not to afford sport to the angler." My answer to this is that it is exceedingly false policy for the lower proprietors not to be on the best possible terms with the upper proprietors; the fish cannot be caught unless they are hatched; the more there are hatched the more there will be to be caught in future years, and the fewer there are hatched in the upper waters the fewer will be eventually taken in the nets in the lower waters. Again, it may be (and I am afraid really tacitly is) argued by some lower proprietors that they are independent of the upper proprietors, inasmuch as after their nets are off there will always be a stock in the river to keep up the breed. This may possibly be the case, particularly in a dry summer, when the salmon keep out to sea and do not come within reach of the nets. Eventually, however, the parent fish, upon which the future crops of the lower proprietors depend, must come within the jurisdiction of the upper proprietors; and it is at this time that the latter can, if they will, have an opportunity of retaliation upon the lower proprietors. If, however, the upper proprietors know that the lower proprietors have done their best to allow their proper proportion of fish to be justly sent up to them at a time when they are in season, they will regard the fish spawning in their waters not as trespassers availing themselves of their property to benefit others, but as part and parcel of their own property, from which eventually they will derive direct profit. The above is a doctrine which one of these days, I trust, will be accepted by the public, for without mutual co-operation between the upper and lower proprietors, as a matter of common sense, the natural salmon products of a river can never attain to the desired maximum of development.

The golden rule in salmon cultivation is to balance, as far as possible, both by moral and physical means, the destructive powers against the reproductive powers. This should ever be our aim and object in order to obtain perfection.

RETURNS OF SALMON SOLD AT BILLINGSGATE MARKET.

By the kindness (for which I beg here to thank them) of Messrs. Forbes, Stuart and Co., I am again enabled to publish the statistics of the salmon returns for 1869. It must be remembered that the table I now give has been compiled by the above firm for private use. Very considerable sales have been made in other markets, especially the large towns throughout England, but it is next to impossible to get returns.

ABSTRACT of BOXES of SALMON delivered in BILLINGSGATE 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869.

Average Weight of each Box, 112 lbs.

Year.	Scotch.	Irish.	Dutch.	Norway.	English and Welsh.	Total Number of Boxes.	Total Weight.	Total Value.
							Tons.	£
1865 - -	19,009	6,858	1,479	29,283	868	29,283	1,464	190,296
1866 - -	21,725	9,326	1,772	1,632	1,563	36,018	1,801	218,521
1867 - -	23,006	5,411	1,203	1,296	2,405	33,321	1,666	213,803
1868 - -	28,020	3,487	807	407	1,725	34,446	1,722	233,084
1869 - -	20,474	8,800	637	696	1,843	32,450	1,622	227,150

The average value has been 1*s.* 2*d. to* 1*s.* 4*d. per lb.*

In my report for 1868, I gave the returns of English and Welsh salmon from 1845. For convenience of reference I now re-publish the figures :

BOXES OF ENGLISH AND WELSH SALMON DELIVERED IN BILLINGSGATE FROM 1845 TO 1865.

1845, 46 boxes; 1846, 41; 1847, 72; 1848, 48; 1849, 50; 1850, 72; 1851, 40; 1852, 20; 1853, 20; 1854, 128; 1855, 59; 1856, 200; 1857, 220; 1858, 499; 1859, 86; 1860, 438; 1861, 442; 1862, 454; 1863, 663, 1864, 752.

If we take the first return and compare it with the last, viz., 46 boxes in 1845 against 1843 in 1870, we cannot, I think, hesitate to say that the salmon fisheries of England and Wales have much increased. This increase is of course due to legislation, and in proportion as legislation (so long as it is wisely directed) is made to bear more practically upon our salmon fisheries, so will the actual returns, I trust, continue to increase.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMICAL FISH CULTURE.

I still persevere, at considerable personal expense, in my endeavours to make my collection at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, as perfect as possible in all that appertains to the science of fish culture. I have again this year hatched out some 8,500 ova, consisting of salmon, salmon trout, common trout, Great Lake trout, Ombre chevalier.

I am under great obligations to the piscicultural establishment at Huningue, for their munificent donations of ova, and sincerely wish England could have a similar establishment to that at Huningue from whence ova of salmonidæ could be distributed to the public. I have also to express my obligations to the Commissioners for fisheries of the State of New York, America, for donations through Mr. Seth Green, the well known American fish culturist of, ova of *Salmo fontinalis*, (the American brook trout) a fish which it is very desirable to acclimatise in this country. Mainly I believe through visitors having seen my hatching troughs in operation at the Gardens, many gentlemen have now instituted establishments throughout the country, especially for the cultivation of the Great Lake trout. This is a fine and handsome fish, that would do well in many ornamental waters and lakes, and I have been able, through an eminent pisiculturist in Switzerland, to import during the last winter about 80,000 of the ova of the Great Lake trout of the lake of Neufchatel. That these fish will thrive in this country is evident from a most successful experiment which I have made under the highest auspices.

I have myself in December last taken and have since hatched out ova from a Great Lake trout which herself was brought from Switzerland as an egg five years ago. The lake in

which the experiment has been made is now well stocked with Great Lake trout from half a pound to three pounds in weight. The scientific cultivation of ponds and lakes in this country is therefore a subject which should by no means be neglected.

The salmon and trout hatched in my boxes I have as in former years distributed gratuitously to various boards of conservators and those who have waters favourable for their future welfare.

The endeavour to salmonize the Thames is still continued by Mr. Ponder and myself, and though no results as regards salmon have yet been attained, we have reason to believe that trout have been made more abundant by the artifical process. I regret much that the Thames Angling Preservation Society have thought fit to withdraw their support from the process of fish hatching.

During the past year I have made dissections of 113 salmonidæ with a view to obtain a clearer insight into their history, especially as regards the development of ova and milt, as applied to legislating for close seasons in various rivers.

My collection of casts of fishes, all made by myself, and many of them admirably painted by H. L. Rolfe, Esq., has considerably increased, and the museum has been greatly ornamented and increased in practical utility by the addition of a valuable collection of nearly all of the nets used in the British fisheries, kindly lent by Messrs. Houndsell and Hill, of Bridport, Dorset.

My Collection is open daily, free to the public, under the auspices of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, to the authorities of which I beg here to return my sincere thanks for the assistance they have afforded me.

RESULT OF OBSERVATIONS ON THE NUMBER OF EGGS IN VARIOUS FISH.

In the course of my observations I have made the following calculations of the number of ova in various fishes which I trust will be interesting to the public:—

Name of Fish.	Weight of Fish.	No. of Eggs.
*Salmon	12 lbs.	10,000
Trout	1 lb.	1,008
Carp	14½ lbs.	633,350
Perch	3 lb. 2 oz.	155,620
,,	½ lb.	20,592
Jack	28 lbs.	292,320
,,	32 lbs.	595,200
,,	4½ lbs.	42,840
Roach	¾ lb.	480,480
Conger Eel	28 lbs.	15,191,040
Cod	20 lbs.	4,872,000
Smelt	2 oz.	36,652
Lump Fish	2 lbs.	116,640
Brill	4 lbs.	239,775
Sole	1 lb.	134,466
Herring	½ lb.	19,840
Mackerel	1 lb.	86,120
Turbot	8 lb.	385,200
,,	23 lbs.	14,311,200
Lamprey	2¼ lbs.	136,800
Plaice	4 lbs. 15 oz.	144,600

* The average number of eggs in a salmon to one pound of her weight is 850 eggs.

MR. WALPOLE'S FOURTH REPORT.

Sir,

My reports of the last two years have contained accounts of nearly all the salmon rivers in England and Wales, and, as it would be useless to recur on the present occasion to facts on which I have already commented, the few remarks with which I propose to preface my fourth report on the particular circumstances of the rivers which it was my duty to visit last year, must be understood as referring not to all those things which I have seen, but those things only which I had either not seen before, or which in the course of the last twelve months have been subjected to alteration.

The Eden

The meeting which I attended in the first week of the year at Carlisle has, I am happy to say, resulted in the formation of a fishery district for the river Eden, and this river therefore, the first in importance in Cumberland, and second in its physical capabilities to none other in the Kingdom, is no longer exceptionally deprived of the local machinery which was offered in 1865 to all our English rivers, and the adoption of which, so far as salmon culture is concerned, has always been attended with the greatest advantages. So much jealousy was however felt in Cumberland of what in that county is a novel experiment that it was found necessary to exclude some important tributaries of the river from the boundaries of the district. Their exclusion, however, is of the less importance as for all practical purposes they are, speaking generally, cut off by insurmountable barriers from the ascending fish. Time must necessarily elapse before the new board of conservators can be in a position to attempt the construction of passes over these barriers; and before that time arrives I trust that the proprietors of the tributaries of the Eden may have discovered from the experience of their neighbours on the banks of the main river that their apprehensions of unwarrantable interference in the management of their own property by the board entrusted with the general supervision of all the interests of the river, are unfounded; and that they may consequently waive the objections which they have hitherto urged to the addition of all the tributaries to the Eden fishery district, so that the limits of the jurisdiction of the new board may ultimately correspond with the natural limits of the river.

Derwent and other Cumberland rivers.

Unhappily the good example which has been set at Carlisle has not been followed in any other portion of the county. The Ellen and Derwent, the Ehen and Calder, the Esk, Mite, and Irt, are still deprived of the advantage of adequate machinery for their protection. The meeting which I attended a little more than a year ago at Cockermouth has resulted less successfully than the meeting which at the same time I attended at Carlisle. So far as the Derwent is concerned, very exceptional circumstances may account for this state of things. The attention of all interested in the preservation of the river has been concentrated on a great case of the utmost importance, though, as I venture to think, of far more importance to the kingdom in general than to the Derwent in particular. It is not necessary to comment upon this case in this report; and it is sufficient to say that the divisions which the proceedings have naturally made on the river itself are sufficient to account for the fact that, while the Eden has at last formed itself into a district, her sister river has failed to follow the Eden's example.

The Ribble

I have made two visits this year to the Ribble, each of them on matters of considerable importance. My first visit was in consequence of the intention of the town of Preston to increase their supply of water by tapping the best of the tributaries of the Ribble—the Hodder. The board of conservators had no desire to oppose so necessary a measure as the provision of an adequate supply of water for a great and important town, but they wished the corporation to store a certain quantity of water in wet weather, so as to insure that in dry weather the flow of the stream should not in any way be lessened. Unfortunately the board were unable to effect this, and in consequence a large portion of the purest brook—I am afraid I might almost say of the only pure brook—which flows into the Ribble, will in future be cut off from it in the dry weather when it is most wanted. No river can be deprived of a considerable volume of its low summer water without prejudice to its fish-producing capabilities. Even land drainage, by unduly reducing the flow of water in summer, has unquestionably affected the fishing interests of nearly every river in the country. But on the Ribble the results will unhappily be peculiarly disastrous. Because, not only will a portion of the purest tributary be made almost useless for breeding purposes, but the proportion between the pure and impure water of the main river will be detrimentally changed.

The virulence of pollutions depends of course less on the virulence of the poison itself than on the proportion it bears to the river into which it is discharged; in other words, the pollution of a river is a question rather of quantity than quality; a few drops of sulphuric acid may poison a minnow in a bason, while they would be absolutely innocuous if they were thrown into a river; and precisely in the same way the pollutions of a factory may be imperceptible in winter floods, though they are absolutely fatal in low summer water. If, then, the low summer water be still further reduced in one of the most ill-used of our salmon rivers, it follows that the pollutions which, even in the exceptional low water of 1868 were exceptionally fatal, will be intensified to a disastrous degree.

The second visit which I paid to the Ribble was to decide, in company with my colleague, on the alterations to be made in Mr. Garnett's weir at Clitheroe. The alterations which we then determined on, and which have since been carried out, have had, I hope, the effect of materially increasing the efficiency of the pass; and I have in fact good reason for believing that the pass is now as efficacious as it is possible for any pass unprovided with water during a large portion of each year to be. Taking advantage of the circumstance that we were in the neighbourhood, we subsequently inspected the upper portion of the river, but we had little hesitation in deciding that the numerous difficulties in the short length between the town of Settle and the impassable barrier of Stainforth Force make it desirable to continue to keep the fish below Settle, at which place a high perpendicular weir completely bars at present their further ascent.

Ayron. No specific report has been made on the Ayron since the most interesting of all my predecessor's reports, that of 1862. But the Ayron deserves for many reasons some mention. Notwithstanding the extremely narrow and shallow channel through which it flows into the sea, it has, physically speaking, considerable capabilities. The great obstacle to its cultivation is a high weir immediately above Aberayron. There is ample evidence to prove that since this weir was rebuilt some years ago, the production of the river has been steadily declining. There are no insuperable difficulties towards the construction of an efficient pass over the weir, and I have impressed on the Conservators, and I hope they will allow me again to impress upon them, the necessity for constructing one. I cannot conclude my account of the Ayron without mentioning the peculiar semicircular weirs with which the shore to the north of the river is studded. These weirs as I am informed are locally known as "goryds," though I see that my predecessors termed them "gogheads," an instrument with which I was previously unacquainted. The goryd differs in reality very slightly in construction from the weirs, garths, baulks, hangs, &c., which in other parts of the kingdom are the local designations of similar engines. All these engines are constructed to intercept the fish, which have run up with the flood, while returning with the ebb tide.

Teify. I was very glad to learn that a better feeling has been prevalent this year among the fishermen of the Teify, and that notwithstanding that the amount of the licence duty has been quadrupled, the Board have succeeded in insisting on licences being taken out. All authorities seem to agree that the river was unusually productive during the past year, and that both in the Teify itself, and in the smaller streams which are included in the Teify fishery district, an unusually large number of fish were taken. The two great difficulties which have to be encountered are the refuse from the slate quarries at Kilkerran, and the falls at Kenarth. The débris of the quarries has gradually filled up the channel, and in very low water nearly the whole of the river percolates through pieces of slate, and is consequently impracticable to ascending fish. The fall at Kenarth is a still more formidable obstruction to which it is hardly necessary to refer, as the obstacle which it presents to fish has been over and over again described in passages which are familiar to everyone in the slightest degree conversant with the literature of our rivers. On the left of the fall there is a narrow gorge up which the fish can pass, but as a mill dam has been constructed across the stream immediately above it the fish after passing the gorge are detained below this dam, and easily taken by poachers. All, therefore, that seems necessary is the removal of this mill dam; its removal would effectually prevent the operations of poachers, and the mill is of such small value that I trust that the Board will be able to prevail upon its noble owner to allow the dam to be thrown down.

The capabilities of the Teify it is impossible to overrate. Giraldus Cambrensis centuries ago mentioned it as "Præ cunctis Cambriæ fluviis salmone præpinqui fecundissimus." "Teify salmon, Usk trout, Lug eels," is a later expression of a similar judgment; and, notwithstanding the bad treatment which the river in our own time has received, it still preserves, both in the quality and quantity of its fish, the high reputation which was thus accorded to it.

The East and West Cleddy flow into the sea at Milford, and the estuary at Milford has hitherto been fished by some nets which have been locally known as compass nets, but which are really identical with the stop net of the Wye. Compass nets are said to derive their name from the fact that the poles to which they are attached are in the shape of the arms of a pair of compasses. Late in the autumn, after my own inspection of these rivers, the special Commissioners decided that these nets are fixed engines, and their use will consequently in future be inadmissible. I mention the circumstance because, in my judgment, it affords a proof of the necessity for an elastic law. There can be very little doubt that the compass nets are a comparatively harmless way of fishing, and I am afraid that there can also be no doubt that there is no other way for effectually fishing the deep estuary of Milford Haven. A decision, therefore, that compass nets are not to be used for the future, may possibly prevent the capture of Cleddy fish in the very place where they ought most properly to be caught, though neither the conservators, nor the residents, nor anyone connected with this mode of fishing, object to its continuance*. Both of the Cleddys are blocked with two mill weirs. The lowest weir on each river had originally traps attached to them, which are locally known under the expressive name of "slaughters." The slaughter on the East Cleddy has been disused since the Act of 1861 was passed, but large numbers of fish are caught in the pools below the weir, which is an impassable obstruction. The slaughter on the West Cleddy has more happily been converted into a temporary pass, and it will be allowed to remain a free passage for fish while the mills continue as they now are unoccupied. The Cleddy.

The weirs above these two slaughters are of less importance: each of them could be easily made passable for the ascent of fish, and till this is done, it is useless to hope that the cultivation of the rivers will result in any great success. The rivers themselves have considerable qualifications as sewin rivers; and certainly produce late in the autumn a fair per-centage of salmon; but the old story is heard here which is repeated half over England. Salmon do not run till the netting season is over. If an uniform netting season is to be continued, they are consequently worse than useless, for their existence naturally interferes with the cultivation of sewin.

A proposal of the Severn Navigation Company to erect two additional weirs across the two channels into which the Severn divides itself at Gloucester has on two occasions formed the subject of visits which I have paid to the Severn. On the first of these I attended a meeting of the board of conservators at Worcester, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to protect the fishery interests of the most considerable of English salmon rivers. The opposition which was then agreed upon was to a certain extent unsuccessful. The navigation company succeeded in obtaining the powers for which they were applying, though they were compelled to place the weirs under the provisions of the Salmon Act, and they will consequently be required in erecting them to construct the necessary and efficient fish passes. Those therefore who believe that the existence of a good pass absolutely remedies the evils of a weir, can have little to fear from the circumstance that the Severn Navigation Bill has become law; but those who agree with me in thinking that the existence of a weir, even when provided with the best of passes, does prevent fish from passing up in moderate freshes will concur in my opinion that the—I am afraid unavoidable—necessity for these new weirs will inflict considerable injury on the proprietors of the Severn. Severn.

Later in the year I inspected the upper waters of the river, as well as of its most important tributary, the Verniew. The upper waters of the Severn are full of difficulties. Lord Powis, who nobly constructed a second weir below his great barrier of Pool Quay, has this year repaired the bank on the left side of the low weir, which was washed away in the high winter floods of 1868-9, so that I hope Pool Quay may have at last been effectually converted into two practicable barriers in lieu of one impracticable dam. A few miles above Pool Quay a new weir has been constructed, and I have insisted on an effective pass being attached to it.

The canal weir at Penarth is to be reconstructed next year, but a pass, the details of which my colleague and I have arranged with the canal company, will be built at the same time. Milford weir is still an impassable obstruction, which makes the ill success of a new pass at Llanidloes of lesser moment. Above Llanidloes the difficulties are very great. The Caersyst and Clwydog, physically tributaries of considerable importance, are almost ruined by pollutions. I hope that the measures which I arranged should be

* I hope that I may not be thought to be objecting to the decision of the Commissioners. They had a question of fact to determine, and they decided it. My remarks have reference to the necessity, which their decision illustrates, for an amendment in the law. It is, however, a very curious fact that one of the grounds on which the late chairman of the Special Commissioners, Mr. Eden, whose name I can never mention without regret that the salmon fisheries of this country should have been deprived of his invaluable services, advocated the appointment of a Special Commission of Inquiry, was the advisability of legalising these very stop nets which some neighbouring justices had pronounced to be illegal. *4th Report, p.* 36.

adopted at the Van Mine on the first of these brooks to remedy these evils may be as successful as they promise to prove; but the pollutions in the Clwydog are far more serious. From the large number of mines on that tributary it will probably be found extremely difficult to deal with them effectually, and it will consequently be a question for serious consideration whether it will be advisable to allow the fish to pass above Llanidloes at all.

That large and important tributary, the Verniew, is happily in a better position. Its waters are beautifully pure, and the mines which have been opened on its affluent, the Tanat, have not, as yet, had the effect of seriously detracting from the physical capabilities of this favourite spawning stream. The purity of the Verniew is of more importance from the circumstance that it joins the main river below Pool Quay, and consequently the Verniew fish avoid that most difficult and serious obstruction. The main stream of the Verniew is blocked by several weirs, at Llansaintffraid, Pontyscowchyd, Kiel, Glascoed, Pontrobert, and a high natural fall at Dolanog, which has been artificially raised for milling purposes to a still greater height. Three of these weirs, those at Llansaintffraid, Pontyscowchyd, and Pontrobert, have been provided with passes, but slight alterations would give additional facilities to the fish at the first of these; and those alterations the miller has been so good as to promise shall be carried out. The pass at Pontrobert is a fine pass on the pool system, and practicable in most stages of the water, while that at Pontyscowchyd, which has been constructed under the immediate supervision of the clerk of the Severn Board, is also capable of slight improvement. Kiel Weir is no obstruction, and is in fact fast falling to decay; but the high falls of Dolanog are an absolute barrier, which it would be an extremely costly and difficult task to abate.

The weirs on the Banw, to use the name by which one branch of the Verniew is sometimes locally designated, are at Tybrith, Melindollrhyddedefaid, and Llanfair. All these weirs have been provided with passes; the first two, which are on the pool system, are simply as good as it is possible for passes to be; the last, which is a straight run, carried through a culvert, is less successful; and I should certainly be glad to learn that it had proved possible to bridge this weir on the same principle that has been so successfully applied to the two others.

Wye. The first visit which I had occasion to pay to the Wye this year, had reference to a mine in its upper waters which I mentioned in my last report. This year in company with Mr. Buckland, I met the directors of the mine on the spot, and arranged that measures should be taken to effectually abate the very great danger which was apparently imminent from their mine water. We have since been in correspondence with the conservators of the river on the subject, and we have reason to hope that the precautions which were then taken may prove effectual, and that one source of peril to the fishery interests of the Wye may have been permanently removed.

The second visit which I paid the Wye had a different object. Two years ago I stated that "two important tributaries, the Munnow and the Lug, which have sometimes been called the right and left arms of the Wye are entirely blocked by weirs." I had the great pleasure last autumn of going down to Hereford for the express purpose of arranging the best means of opening these tributaries. A proposal has been made to form the Lug valley into a drainage district under the powers given by the "Lands Drainage Act," and to purchase the two lowest weirs on the river, which are as great an obstacle to the cultivation of the important land contiguous to the river as they are to the access of salmon to the stream. The scheme is still in its infancy, but even in its infancy, it is a good illustration of a point which I dwelt upon in my report of last year, that the objects which the salmon conservator is constantly endeavouring to pursue, are really identical with the true interest of all the proprietors of the river valley. The work of opening the Munnow has actually been commenced. When I was in Monmouthshire one pass had already been erected at Peithyr Weir, and though the pass is slightly steep, it will, I hope, prove successful. I have learnt that since my visit a pass has been completed at the lowest weir but one, which is infinitely the most formidable obstruction on the stream, and I am told by my colleague who has seen it since it has been made that it promises to be successful.

Usk. Since I last reported on the Usk, Trostre weir has been purchased and thrown down. The lowest impediment therefore to the ascent of fish has been finally removed. This year I visited the highest, and the now lowest weir on the main river. The highest, Usk weir above Trecastle, was rebuilt during last summer, and as it is a question whether it was not altered at the time so as to be subjected to the 25th section of the Act of 1861, the owner has consented at my request to attach a pass to it, under that section. The pass which was attached to the Forge weir, the lowest remaining weir, was closed during the low water of the summer in contravention of an express arrangement which

had been made by the board; but steps have been taken to make the recurrence of this act an impossibility for the future, and Forge weir will therefore continue to offer little or no obstruction to the ascent of fish.

The main river, therefore, is entirely open to the ascent of fish. Many of its tributaries, the Bran, the Senni, and the Cynrig, have also been either entirely or partially opened. But I am anxious to impress upon the conservators the claims which the Cafannell brook has on their attention. The Cafannell joins the main stream considerably below Brecon; below, therefore, the greatest difficulty on the Usk, the canal weir. It has considerable qualifications as a breeding stream. It is only closed by two weirs, the first, being simply maintained for irrigation purposes, is probably of little value, and the second is a very slight obstruction indeed, to which, since my visit, I have arranged that a pass should at once be attached. I trust, therefore, that if the able and energetic board of the Usk take any more steps to enlarge the available area of the spawning ground they will not overlook the claims of that most important tributary, the Cafannell.

The difficulties, therefore, which the Usk board had originally to encounter are fast being dealt with, and the board has reaped its due reward in the increasing number of fish which are unquestionably in the river. No river has received more enlightened and more persistent attention; and perhaps no river has more clearly benefited from the attention which has been paid to it. So far as the duty to which they own their name is concerned, the conservators of the Usk deserve the warmest commendations. But perhaps they will pardon me for adding that the main object of conservation is production; and that no justification can be urged for the exceptional legislation which we are all demanding, except that that legislation is calculated to increase and cheapen the supply of a valuable article of food. The river Usk does not answer this condition. It has essentially been regarded as an angling river, and for its capabilities, is less netted than any other river in the kingdom. I hope that I may not be regarded as an advocate for overnetting, because I am insisting on the necessity for an adequate amount of netting. The conservators last year sanctioned the netting under certain regulations of some of the lowest pools of the river, and the best results attended the experiment. I hope that this year it will be largely extended. The lower pools of the Usk are, in June and July, full of fish, waiting for a flood and deteriorating in condition; these pools ought to be regularly netted; there is little fear, so long as the conservators keep them in their own hands, of their being over-netted; and the Usk will then not merely rank as a well managed angling stream, but will contribute and largely contribute to the supply of our English markets with a valuable article of food. Some local gentlemen, who have probably arrived at the same conclusion as myself that the Usk does not produce a sufficient number of fish, have suggested that the angling term should be extended for another fortnight, so that an opportunity may be given for the capture of a greater number of fish by rod and line. But I should be sorry to see this solution of the difficulty. I was on the Usk on the 1st of November last year, and, as I was aware of the application, I took the opportunity of specially examining some Usk fish at that time. Several pools were netted for this purpose, and from what I saw then I am quite satisfied that the generality of Usk fish are not fit to be killed at the end of October or the beginning of November. While therefore I can only hope that the long succession of dry autumns may not continue to disgust the anglers, who are the best friends of our fisheries in every part of the kingdom, I must still respectfully point out to them that their prospects would not be much improved if sanction were given to the capture of a few more fish, too advanced to give much sport, and certainly too advanced to be fit for the table.

Taw and Torridge.

In my report on the Taw and Torridge last year I made one or two mistakes, which I hope I may be at liberty to take this opportunity of correcting. I described the weir at Umberleigh as the lowest weir on the Torridge, while I should more properly have alluded to it as the lowest weir on the sister river, the Taw. The very vivid recollection of a conversation which I had had with one of the conservators justified me, I thought, in stating that there were 200 weirs on each of the two rivers, though the extremely vigorous contradiction which the statement has elicited forces me to conclude that what he really told me was that there were only 200 weirs on the two rivers. I stated on the written authority of the conservators that Clappery weir was on the Mole*; it seems from the ready denial of the conservator to whom I have already referred that the weir is in reality on one of its tributaries, the Bray. My visit to the district this year, had reference to two matters; an allegation which had been made that Dolton weir on the Torridge

* Appendix to Report, 1868, p. 109.

had been illegally raised, and a complaint which had been received at this office of the effect of the fish pass at Umberleigh on the milling power. The first point was easily settled. Dolton weir was undoubtedly temporarily raised during last summer's drought, but the miller has undertaken that the boards by which it was raised then shall never be placed on it again. Most people will have very little doubt that the weir under these circumstances is not subject to the provisions of the 25th section of the Act of 1861; the decision which I arrived at to that effect was approved with one exception by the whole of the conservators of the Taw. But as objection has been taken to it by one conservator in the public press, it may be as well to add the grounds on which it was founded. New weirs, and old weirs raised or altered since 1861 are classed by the Salmon Act in the same category; each of them are forced to have a sufficient pass attached to them. But could anyone maintain that if a new weir were built to-morrow, and thrown down a month afterwards, that a pass would have to be erected in the bed of a river because a weir had happened to have existed for a month at the spot? and can anyone, who is unable to maintain this, contend that if a weir be raised and subsequently restored to its original height, it is liable to a pass? The clear object of the 25th section of the Act of 1861 is to remedy a specific obstruction. If the obstruction be itself removed, there is no longer any necessity for the remedy.

The inquiry at Umberleigh was more difficult. There seems very little doubt that the pass which was made after the Commissioners' decision on that dam, but for whose approval by the Home Office no application has hitherto been received as it ought to have been, absolutely destroys the milling power in dry summer weather. In most cases the fact would require little consideration. The millowner takes his choice between a loss of milling power and a loss of fish, and if he choose to continue his dam as a fishing mill dam, the law clearly intends that he shall to a certain extent suffer by the loss of water. But the millowner's loss is a very small portion of the question at Umberleigh. In North Devonshire the agricultural labourers have always received a considerable portion of their weekly wages in grist, and they are actually dependent for their daily bread on being able to get their grist ground from day to day in their own immediate neighbourhood. For two summers the greatest inconvenience has certainly been felt by these men from the inability of the miller to meet their wishes, an inconvenience which, at least on one occasion, resulted in a very serious riot. It is easy, no doubt, to reply that the custom is antiquated and ought to be altered, and that in any event the labourer can go to the baker and exchange his grist for bread; but we cannot apply the strict laws of political economy to the remote agricultural districts of England. We must make allowances for the custom of the country, however unsuited those customs may be to the 19th century; and we must face the fact that the fish pass at Umberleigh did undoubtedly occasion great distress in the neighbourhood of the mill both in the summer of 1868 and the summer of 1869.* As I was at Umberleigh I made arrangements for testing the condition of the fish in the river by begging that the traps on each side of the river might be fished for the two days preceding my visit on the 28th September. A few fish were caught, as might have been anticipated, in different states of condition. Some were certainly too advanced to be fit for the table. Others, on the contrary, were in very fair order. Collectively the fish were less forward than fish in many other rivers at the same time; most of them not more forward than those which are frequently sold at the end of August by London fishmongers. But, after all, the condition of the fish ought not to be the only ground on which the close time for a river is regulated. If salmon cultivation is to be carried out, it must proceed on the clear hypothesis that a certain per-centage of fish shall be killed in every river in each year. It is the duty of those who have to decide what the close season shall be, to regulate it in such a way that the fish shall be killed in the best possible condition. But if it be impossible to kill the fish in the best condition, there is no reason why they should not be killed in a slightly worse condition. It is better in this event that they should be killed in an inferior condition than that they should not be killed at all. In that case, no doubt, the property is less valuable, but because a property is of inferior value it is absurd to make such legislative restrictions as may detract from its value altogether.

Exe. The prospects of the Exe are brighter than they have been for years. Trew's weir has been provided with a pass, which I have every reason to hope is efficient. The apron of Blackaller weir has been lengthened at the right corner in such a way that salmon will, I trust, in moderate freshes, be able to run up it, and a good pass, on the pool system, has been constructed at Cowley Bridge. Three, at any rate, of the numerous obstructions which have decimated or destroyed the salmon of the Exe, have been made

* I need hardly refer to Mr. Mill's chapter on "Competition and Custom" in corroboration of these views.

materially easier. But much unfortunately remains to be done. James weir is the key of the river, and James weir is, I am afraid, impassable, except on rare occasions. So much good work has, however, been done in the last 12 months on the Exe, that I trust that the prospects of the river are brightening; and that, notwithstanding the extraordinary number of difficult obstrtuctions on the lower portion of the river, the Exe may become, in a commercial sense, a salmon river.

Avon. The arrangement which I was able to make, that one of the hatches in the two lowest weirs on the Avon should be drawn out during the three first months of the fishing season, was carried out in the spring of last year. The experiment, as I am informed, was attended with the success which I anticipated for it. Fish did pass up the river in greater quantities than before, and the fact that the Avon is an early river was consequently established. I hope the owner of the lowest weirs on the Avon will be so good as to continue his consent to the arrangement to which he was kind enough to accede last year; and I feel satisfied, that if he should again consent to it, he will ultimately be fully recompensed for any temporary loss he may sustain by a permanent increase in the value of his fishery.

East coast. Though the salmon rivers on the east coast are less numerous than those on the west coast of England, many of them present features of peculiar interest to persons interested in the salmon question.

Aln. The Aln is the most northern of these rivers. During last year the Duke of Northumberland has constructed ladders round all the weirs on the stream, and these ladders, which are generally on what is termed the pool system, certainly promise to succeed.

Coquet. Still better work has been done on the Coquet. The ladders which have been built by the Duke of Northumberland at Warkworth and at Acklington are admirable, and, considering the great difficulties which had to be encountered at Acklington, are perhaps more deserving of commendation than any others in the kingdom. The weirs on the Coquet cannot be any longer said to offer any serious obstruction to the ascent of fish. But I have so often reiterated my opinion of the effect of weirs on salmon streams that it can hardly be necessary for me to repeat that, while these weirs stand, I feel satisfied that the attempt to restore salmon to the Coquet will not be successful.

The very interesting experiment of extirpating the bull trout still continues, and incredibly large numbers have been destroyed. Only one proprietor has urged any objection to the destruction, and his objection it became our duty to consider last year. This gentleman has been the owner for seven years of the second mill on the Coquet, and the fact that the Duke of Northumberland temporarily discontinued the use of his traps at Warkworth, gave his fishery which it had not been considered worth while to fish a temporary and abnormal value. The recommencement by the Duke of his fishery at Warkworth for the experimental purpose of destroying the bull trout, brought to an abrupt termination the exceptional profits of the proprietor above him, and revealed the circumstance that his fishery under normal circumstances was of only very moderate value. The gentleman, however, to whom I am referring conceived that the decrease in his profits was due to a decrease in the number of fish in the river, and not to the resumption of his rights by the proprietor below him. Even if that conclusion had been well founded, it would have been impossible to have arrived at the decision he undoubtedly desired. The experiment of extirpating the bull trout and restoring true salmon to a river in which there is ample historical evidence that salmon were originally abundant, was undertaken for the sake of attaining a public object desired by the great body of riparian proprietors and the success of which appeared to the Home Office to be sufficiently probable to justify the extension of a very unusual power to those who were conducting it. It would clearly be impossible to allow the objections of one proprietor to weigh against the wishes of all the others. A public office allowing an experiment for the express purpose of promoting a common object, must base its permission on the assumption which all experience warrants that any benefit resulting from the experiment will be proportionately shared by every proprietor on the river.

Tyne. While the work of destroying the bull trout in the Coquet has been steadily progressing, a report has reached me on sufficiently good authority to justify its mention here, that bull trout have, for the first time, appeared in the Reed, the very valuable tributary of the Tyne. Whether these fish have strayed from the neighbouring river would be an interesting subject for a naturalist to discuss, but at the same time it is one into which it would not be proper for me to enter in this report. All that is necessary to say here is, that if the rumour prove unhappily true, serious steps must be taken by the conservators to extirpate the bull trout before the latter succeed in extirpating the salmon.

My personal inspection of the Tyne this year was mainly directed to a consideration of the capabilities of two of its largest tributaries; the Derwent and South Tyne. Perhaps the Derwent is the most melancholy instance of how a river can be destroyed from its source to its mouth by mine pollutions. For 30 miles from the source to the mouth, there is not a drop of water which can be described as really pure, and the valuable spawning beds at the source of the stream have been choked for miles with the light spar which has been tipped into it from the mines. Under these circumstances, so far from taking any steps to construct ladders over the very formidable weirs at the mouth of the river, it is a matter of congratulation that these weirs are so formidable as to effectually exclude the fish from a stream which has been so ill-treated as the Derwent. In other words, the water of the stream must be purified before any steps are taken to pass salmon up it. The same conclusion is true, though undoubtedly in a lesser degree in the case of the South Tyne. A large portion of the latter tributary is no doubt pure, and there are only two places—its source and near its mouth—where it is seriously polluted. But these places are the most important. The polluted stream which joins it a few miles above its junction with the main river taints the water which the fish, in the first instance, would have to encounter. The serious pollutions at the source affect that portion of the river which instinct teaches the salmon to seek. No doubt, if the North Tyne were in the same condition, it would be advisable to encounter some risk for the sake of utilizing that portion of the river, which in floods would be attainable, and would be available for spawning purposes. But the North Tyne and all its tributaries are exceptionally pure; North Tyne fish, therefore, spawn under exceptionally favourable circumstances, and it seems consequently idle, by opening Warden dam, to divert a certain number of fish from the North Tyne to the South Tyne; from, in other words, the most favourable to less favourable spawning ground. The process of purification must precede the process of restoration; and purification which we are unhappily unable to enforce by law, we have done our best, by addressing those whose position peculiarly enables them to help us in the matter, to ensure.

The Tees.

No alteration has been made in Dinsdale dam. Milling power of comparatively small value undoubtedly largely interferes with the cultivation of a salmon farm of great value. After a protracted inquiry by the Special Commissioners, great and costly alterations have been made for the express purpose of effecting the passage of fish, and to use the words of the conservators, the alterations have "proved more injurious than advantageous."* Fresh alterations were suggested last summer by the Special Commissioners, with the same object, but as, if these alterations had been approved, they would have conferred a right of fishing below the dam, and as they could hardly be expected to have constituted an efficient pass under the 12th section of the Act of 1861, the Home Office declined to approve them; on the other hand, the owner was naturally unwilling to carry them out without such approval. Minor alterations were suggested by my colleague and myself, which the owner was willing to allow to be made without their conferring any right of fishing; but to these alterations the conservators objected on the ground that they were "inadequate." It is not for me to decide whether, if a different course had been pursued, a happier result would have been attained. The conservators have been guided by so able and zealous a counsellor, that I am reluctant to advance my opinion in opposition to his own. But on the frequent occasions on which it has been my duty to meet the owner of the dam on business, he has attended to all my suggestions and acceded to most of my propositions with such marked courtesy that I am unable to conclude that he is really opposed to an alteration from which, as one of the lower proprietors on the Tees, he would be certain to be one of the largest gainers.

Yorkshire Esk.

I am afraid that I am myself partly to blame for the circumstance that for five years no specific report has been made on the Esk, yet the qualifications of "that brilliant little river," and the attention which an association of gentlemen has paid to its preservation were deserving of better treatment. Though only a comparatively small stream it possesses qualifications in a salmon sense of a high order. There is an abundance of spawning ground of a very fair character, and the fords are separated by excellent pools which ought to make the river what small rivers are not always—a good angling stream. Seven weirs bar the passage of the river. The first at Ruswarp, the association at my suggestion have placed a board diagonally across, with, as I am told, satisfactory results. The second at Sleights has been provided with an excellent pass on the pool system formed in an old cruive on the left side of the river. The third, a fishing weir, offers no obstruction to fish. The fourth, fifth, and sixth, Eyton Bridge, Glaisdale Iron Works, and Glaisdale mill weirs, are very slight obstructions; but the seventh, at Lealholm Bridge, requires a

* Appendix, Report 1868, p. 99.

pass, and I have pointed out to the Esk association the manner in which a pass could be effectually made.

Only two other matters remain for consideration. The Esk like many rivers on the east of England is full of bull trout; and the association are attempting to restore by artificial breeding the true salmon to the river. The other matter for special consideration is the circumstance that the Esk has not hitherto been formed into a fishery district. The association conceive that the small proprietors who abound on the banks of the river might possibly object to an organisation which they might, however causelessly, fancy would interfere with their own privileges as "brinkers." If, however, the success which has hitherto attended the efforts of the association continue, it is demonstrable that in their own protection these small proprietors must have recourse to the organization which the law has created with this object, as otherwise the rewards to which they themselves are entitled for their exertions will be reaped by the public fishermen, who have not participated in the task of protection, fishing out at sea.

Canterbury Stour.

Up to this time the Canterbury Stour has enjoyed a jubilee; but after years of preservation the conservators have wisely concluded that the time has arrived for testing the effects which preservation has produced. The river therefore will be netted under the superintendence of the conservators next summer. It was originally intended to rebuild a fishing weir which till within the last few years blocked the river at Fordwich, but it is so doubtful whether under the new law a fishing weir would really form in this instance an efficacious mode of capturing fish, that the Board have assented to the recommendation of my colleague and myself, and have determined to net the river in lieu of rebuilding this weir. Another year must therefore determine whether artificial cultivation has stocked the Stour with true salmon, and whether preservation has increased the stock of Fordwich trout. I am very sanguine that the many difficulties which the Board have had to encounter have at any rate not interfered with the latter of these desirable results. The difficulties have been twofold. Artificial causes have largely increased the number of predaceous fish in the river, and notwithstanding the numbers of jack which have been destroyed during late years, large numbers still exist to prey on the young salmonidæ. The curious engine called a blowboat must also interfere with any migratory fish. The blowboat is formed of two large barges, lashed together, each barge having at its upper end a wing resembling a lockgate, and the tops of the wings adjut on each bank of the river. The water accumulating above the wings propels the boat slowly forward. The wings working on the bed of the river drive the mud which would otherwise choke the river up, out to sea, and the fish before it find themselves floundering in a mass of mud and fall an easy prey to those in the boat. The boat, therefore, is a successful engine for destroying fish, but it must be a serious hindrance to the cultivation of such susceptible fish as migratory salmonidæ; and yet day after day, and week after week this boat continues its operations. There is therefore some reason for watching with anxiety the results of the experiment which the conservators have carried out. If hard work and discretion could ensure its success I should have little reason for apprehending its failure; should it fail, it will fail from causes over which the conservators as conservators have no control.

General results.

The impressions, however, which I may personally form of each river are comparatively speaking a matter of slight importance. What is of importance is the statistical information which we are annually able to publish, and which is annually, as I venture to think, becoming more interesting. The local authorities are of course the only persons who know how far the intention of the law has been carried out, in other words to what extent the rivers have been preserved; and they are the most competent persons to judge whether the result of preservation have been beneficial or not. It is to their verdicts, therefore, which my colleague and I are annually able to furnish, that we must turn for information on both points.

Preservatio

How far preservation has been carried on we can to a certain extent judge from the second of the appendices which I have added to this report, in which a return of all the prosecutions instituted under the Salmon Acts in the last three years will be found. It does not of course follow that an increase of prosecutions necessarily implies an increase of crime. The increase may be accounted for in some cases, either by an increase of protection, or possibly by an increase of fish. A poacher will run a greater risk of capture in the first event; he will have increased opportunities for poaching in the second. But on the whole, the table is an useful index of the amount of protection which the Salmon Acts now afford, and as such it seems worth while to devote a portion of this report to its consideration.

The first conclusion that will strike everyone is, that either crime decreased or the watchers were more negligent during the last season: only 381 prosecutions were instituted against 413 in the preceding year. The next reflection is the vast increase of crime on

the Tees. While there were 23 prosecutions in 1867 and 23 in 1868, there were actually nearly three times as many, or 64, in 1869. Even if we make the fullest allowance for the efforts of the very zealous clerk of the Tees board, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that poaching is increasing in the county of Durham. But it would probably be a gross libel on the people of Durham to assume that they were the most lawless of Englishmen. The Tyne is the northern boundary of the same county of which the Tees is the southern limit, and the offences on the Tyne have declined from 51 to 32. How is it possible to reconcile this increase of poaching in the south, and this diminution of poaching in the north, of the county? The explanation is in reality by no means difficult. In 1868 the chief offence on the Tyne was fishing without a license: in 1869 this offence was almost unknown, but the number of cases of this description detected on the Tees in 1869 was double that recorded in 1868. In 1868 the *lowest* fine which the justices on the Tyne inflicted for this offence was 4*l.*, while on the Tees the *highest* fine inflicted for it was only 7*s.* 6*d.* The consequences are worth observing; while only two men on the Tyne last year risked the heavy penalty they knew attached to the offence, 14 men were detected on the Tees encountering the risk. I have only instanced the Tyne because it happened to be contiguous to the Tees, and because it was, therefore, a peculiarly suitable river to illustrate the reason for the growth of crime on the latter river. But I am far from saying that poaching was punished with exceptional severity by the Tyne justices. On the contrary the 4*l.* penalty which the Tyne justices imposed was in reality the minimum penalty which they were entitled by law to inflict. The 7*s.* 6*d.* penalty which was inflicted for the same offence on the Tees was in reality, if the case be reported rightly, considerably less than the minimum penalty which the law directs should be enforced.

In other respects the Tyne justices were lenient in their decisions. For instance, fishing with a small mesh net on the Tyne was punished with penalties varying between 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; while the same crime in Carmarthenshire is met with a heavy penalty of 2*l.* or 6*l.*; and with much less provocation* eight men commit the offence in Northumberland, while only two commit it in Carmarthenshire. The importance which different justices attach to the same offence may be seen from this example. On the Tees the *highest* fine for using a gaff was 10*s.*, on the Avon and Erme the *lowest* fine for the minor offence of having a gaff was 3*l.* But heavy penalties have been gradually reducing the amount of crime on the Avon and Erme from 15 prosecutions in 1867 to 11 in 1868, and eight in 1869. The average fine for having unseasonable salmon on the Tees is 5*s.* In the Wharfe, the adjoining district in the south, the offence is punished 62 times as severely, with a fine of 12*l.* 10*s.*

The fact, then, that these instances clearly prove that in certain cases crime has decreased in proportion to the extent of punishment, makes it, I hope, a fair assumption that the risk of detection and punishment which has been the first consequence of protection, has had the still happier effect of diminishing crime. The poacher, at any rate, has not succeeded in monopolising the benefits of preservation. But has preservation really resulted in an increased supply of fish? Have we really, after eight years' work, achieved anything to encourage us to continue on the path we have been pursuing? Is salmon more plentiful? Is salmon cheaper than it was eight years ago? or has all our machinery, all our expenditure all our legislation, had no effect whatever on the supply of fish?

Salmon and civilization.

I have heard these questions answered so differently, I have heard so many people, who ought to know, question the results of legislation and protection, that I feel sure that it cannot be waste of labour to attempt to solve the problem; to attempt to show by illustration, which I hope may be clear to everyone, what is the production, and what is the increase in the production of our English rivers.

But, before proceeding to the actual consideration of this subject, it may be worth while to point out that all the circumstances of modern life in England are unfavourable to the increase of salmon. It is not merely that the population of England goes on increasing, and that all increase of population implies a corresponding increase of pollution. River pollution, or, at any rate, pollution by sewage, is an evil which will effect its own cure. The more offensive, the more virulent it becomes, the more certain is it to be remedied. The causes to which I am referring are connected with the increase of population, but are not all of them consequent on it. The population of England increases because her trade and her wealth increase; because new mines are opened, new factories are built on her soil. And each new mine and each new factory is the direct cause of pollution, which it is far more difficult to remedy than the sewage of a town, and is sometimes the cause of the erection

* I say "much less provocation" because the Towy is a sewin river, and there are difficulties in the way of catching these small fish with a legal mesh.

f weirs, which are still more fatal in their consequences than the pollution of the ctory. The increased trade implies an increased population; an increased popula-on involves an increased consumption of food and water. To attain the first, land is ained, and land drainage has always the effect of parching our rivers in the summer. o attain the second, the rivers are themselves ponded up into artificial reservoirs, and ade impracticable and unsuitable for salmon.

Without, therefore, saying that salmon and civilization are absolutely incompatible, is fair to say that the progress of civilization increases the difficulties of the salmon nservator. The salmon conservator has not merely to restore what has been lost, it to prevent the loss which, but for his efforts, would still be going on. Even then, if e only effect of the Act of 1861 had been to arrest the decline which had been hitherto ing on, it would be unfair to say that the Act had had no beneficial consequences. ut I believe that far more beneficial consequences can be claimed for it; that it has not erely arrested a decline, but that it has converted the decline into an increase.

Some people fancy that the proper way of testing the value of our English salmon heries is to ascertain the price of salmon at Billingsgate, and the amount of English lmon which reaches the London market. The price of salmon necessarily depends on e whole quantity thrown into the market; and though therefore it may to a certain tent be a test of the production of salmon in the United Kingdom, it can be no test hatever of the production of salmon in only one portion of the kingdom. To gauge the crease of English salmon by the amount of salmon sent to the London market involves a ill greater fallacy. Scotch and Irish salmon are, no doubt, sent in enormous quantities to ondon, because Scotch and Irish rivers flow, speaking generally, through thinly-populated stricts, where there is consequently no considerable local demand. But our most pro-ictive English rivers drain a rich and thickly-populated country. The local demand for lmon at Newcastle is so great that comparatively few fish come from the Tyne to London. he local demand of Lancashire absorbs the salmon of the Ribble. The same conclusion true of the Eden and the Dee, and to a certain extent of the Severn. It is idle there-re to attempt to test the productiveness of our English rivers by ascertaining either the ice of salmon in London or the quantities which reach the London market. We ust have recourse to some other expedient, and this expedient will be found in the turns of licence duty. Value.

It is fair to assume that net fishermen who necessarily fish for profit do not take out ences unless they have a reasonable prospect that the licence will pay. It is clear also at the proceeds of the fishery have to pay much more than the mere cost of the licence. hey have to pay the rent of the "several" or private fisheries; the cost of the gear and nets the fishermen, and to remunerate the fishermen themselves for the time they devote to e fishing. I do not think that I am exaggerating when I place the outlay on rent and ets, including in this item boats and gear,* at three times the amount of licence duty. he conclusions, of course, may be controverted in the case of any particular river, but I ink that I am not overstating the case for the rivers generally. Before, then, a single illing can be devoted out of the proceeds of the fishery to remunerate the net fishermen, expenditure of four times the amount of the licence duty must be necessarily incurred. ut, with this qualification, the number of men engaged in net fishing ought to be a more or ss sure guide for testing the productiveness and increase in the productiveness of our nglish rivers.

Licences have only been issued in England for three years. They were not, therefore, force till after the first great increase which was the result of the legislation of 1861. he two last years happen, physically speaking, to have been the worst which have ever curred. What the effect of drought has been on the two years is evident from the turns of rod fishing. There were 2,232 rods in 1867, only 1,958 in 1868, and 1,912 in 869. In other words considerably more than one-tenth of the rod fishermen have tem-orarily abandoned their pursuit in despair at the drought, while the amount which they ought it worth their while to pay has dwindled still more rapidly from 1,698*l.* in 867, to 1,475*l.* in 1868, and 1,301*l.* in 1869. Our net fisheries show a decline, but e decline is characterised by very different features. There were 2,873 net fishermen 1867 against 3,757 in 1868, and 2,879 in 1869. The first glance at these figures seems prove an enormous increase in net fishermen in 1868, and nearly as great a decrease in 869. But this conclusion is immediately qualified by another. The net fishermen in 867 paid only 3,628*l.* for their licences; the larger number in 1868 paid 4,698*l.*, while e diminished number in 1869 paid 4,613*l.* It is clear therefore that the diminution in e number of the fishermen in 1869 was nearly eight times as great as the diminution the duty; and it seems consequently fair to assume that the diminution in the number

* I include of course the whole outlay necessary. The repairs of fishtraps; of putts and putchers, fishing weirs, ., &c., and of the other articles, boxes for packing, ice, &c. which the fisherman must pay for out of his profits,

of men was partly due to the increase in the rate of the duty. In fact, if we deduct thr great rivers from the category in which exceptional circumstances can be proved to hav occasioned an exceptional diminution in the number of net fishermen, we shall find th the apparent decline is converted into an increase. 1,863 net fishermen fished the Ty the Dee, and the Teify in 1868; while only 972 net fishermen were employed on them i 1869. But the 1,863 net fishermen only paid 1,513*l.* for their licences in 1868, whi the 972 paid 1,368*l.* for their licences in 1869. If then these three rivers be excepte 1,894 net fishermen were engaged in the 31 other districts in 1868, and paid 3,185 while 1,907 net fishermen were engaged in the same districts in 1869, and paid 3,21 for their licences. In other words, with the exception of three rivers there was distinct increase in the number of fishermen and in the amount of licence duty, and it consequently fair to assume that the increase in the fisheries which had taken place w completely maintained notwithstanding unfavourable weather.

The decline in the other three districts can be easily explained. 320 net fisherme on the Teify in 1868 paid 84*l.*, or about 5*s.* each for their privilege to fish: 190 n fishermen in 1869 paid 168*l.*, or nearly four times as much each, for the same privileg Is it possible on any principle to denounce this as a decline? On the contrary we know th the Teify was enormously over-fished in 1868. We have reason to hope that it has bee fished to only a legitimate extent in 1869. The decrease on the Dee is accounted for i a different manner. 271 fishermen paid 400*l.* in 1868, while 134 fishermen paid 275*l.* i 1869. There was a decrease of 137 in the number of men who paid licence duty, y the board add that, "It is believed that the same number of fishermen have been at wo in the tidal waters during the last season as there were before;" the licence duty h fallen off because the licences have been transferred from hand to hand, and the boar has been unable to put down this illegal practice. Those, therefore, who are con petent to judge are clearly of opinion that the decrease in the number of licence-holde on the Dee does not prove any decrease in the number of the net fishermen, but that o the contrary the net fishermen in 1869 were at least as numerous as in 1868.

A different verdict must undoubtedly be recorded of the Tyne. Excessive fishing i 1868 ruined the river, and in 1869 the net fishermen were reduced in number by on half. The absence of any power in 1868 to remedy a gross abuse led to the miserabl consequences which we see in 1869. The case of the Tyne clearly proves the necessity to which I shall refer later on, for byelaws. But if we except the Tyne, there is ever reason to believe that the great increase which has undoubtedly taken place in our Englis rivers since 1861 was fully maintained in 1869.

And what is this increase? I am not fond of quoting other than official authority but in the absence of official authority I must rely on private evidence. Two years ag Mr. Ashworth, who had the best reasons for knowing that an increase had already take place, insisted that the salmon fisheries of England were not worth more than 30,000*l.* year. Mr. Ashworth accompanied the Royal Commissioners of 1860 through a larg part of their inquiries; he was on the most intimate terms with the late Mr. Ffennel and therefore it is certain that Mr. Ashworth had exceptional opportunities for arrivin at a correct conclusion on the subject; and, though largely interested in the Severn, an consequently conscious of the improvement which had been effected in that river betwee 1861 and 1868, he still only placed the produce of our English rivers at 30,000*l.* a yea It seems, therefore, perfectly fair to assume that the outside value of our fisheries in 186 was, in the opinion of those who were most competent to judge, 30,000*l.* a year.* It sti remains to be shown what is their probable value, after nine years of the new law, no If my conclusion be at all justifiable, that the preliminary outlay on rent, licence dut and tackle, is equal to four times the amount of the licence duty, it follows that befor the 2,879 net fishermen in the 34 districts earned a shilling, applicable to their own us they must have expended 18,452*l.* or nearly two thirds of Mr. Ashworth's estimate, an that their own share of the profits of the fishery must, if Mr. Ashworth be right, hav been limited to 4*l.* a-piece. But the great majority of English net fishermen fish fro between 20 to 30 weeks in each year. The time of the most productive fishery precisely the time when labour is most in request in the country, and is therefore most highl paid. The 2,879 fishermen are not necessarily the whole number of persons employe in fishing, but the minimum number required for working the nets; and in productiv fisheries, nets which are worked night and day must necessarily be worked by relays of me

It is impossible therefore to suppose that a fishery which employed at least 2,879 m

* Monsieur Coumes, the well-known head of the Ponts et Chaussées Department in France, estimated 1863 the value of our English salmon fisheries at a little over 18,000*l.* a year. Mons. Coumes acknowled the assistance which he received from my predecessors, so that it is fair to assume that the estimate was pa framed out of materials of their finding. If Mons. Coumes' estimate was correct, my argument is still m striking. See an able Review of Monsieur Coumes' Report, by Mr. Francis Francis, in the *Field*, of the July 1863.

or weeks together in the summer months can possibly, on an average, produce less than 2 shillings for each man for each week. I am inclined to think that, on an average, ach man may be considered to have 25 weeks' fishing.* The nett earnings of each fisher- an must consequently amount to about 15*l.*; the nett earnings of 2,879 men to 43,185*l.*; he gross earnings, including the outlay on nets, rent, and licence duty, to 61,637*l.*

But it must be remembered that, large as this amount is, it cannot be said to represent he whole proceeds of English salmon fisheries, as it only includes those rivers which happen o have been formed into districts, and in which the system of licences is consequently n force. Since the decline of the Tyne, the Eden is probably at least as productive as ny English river, and the Eden is not included in the category. Her sister river, the Derwent, produces a large and annually increasing supply of fish, and the Derwent is lso not included. The Ehen and the Calder, the Ellen, the Esk, Mite, and Irt, are of ess importance, but they also contribute to the general total, and none of these rivers are ncluded in my calculation. On the east coast of England, the Aln, the Wear, and the Esk, nd on the south coast the Test and Itchen, are all productive of more or less fish, and s none of these rivers has been formed into a fishery district, their produce has not been ncluded in this calculation. But if we wish to ascertain the value of our English rivers, is of course necessary to take all rivers into consideration, and not only those that appen to have been formed into districts. I believe I am below the mark in saying that hese rivers, not in districts, support at least 480 net fishermen; and it consequently follows hat, in addition to the 2,879 net fishermen, whose gross earnings, I have endeavoured to how, must amount to 61,637*l.* a year, there are at least 480 net fishermen of whom no eturn has been made, but whose earnings cannot, on the same principle, be reckoned t less than 10,000*l.*

Without, then, taking into any account the men who fish under what the law terms general licences," and the 1,912 rod fishermen who think it worth their while annually o pay 1,301*l.* for the privilege of fishing, it follows that on the most moderate calculation he net fisheries of England, which Mr. Ashworth two years ago with the fullest infor- nation as to the views of both Commissioners and Inspectors in 1861 and afterwards, omputed to be worth only 30,000*l.* a year, cannot be worth less than 70,000*l.* a year.

How moderate the calculation is can, I think, be shown by comparing the Irish with English fisheries. In Ireland the system of licence duties has been long in force. The eople of Ireland are certainly less highly paid than those of England, and therefore the et profits of each fisherman in Ireland ought to be lower than the net profits in England; he rent of fisheries in Ireland is certainly higher than the rent of fisheries in England, ut, with this qualification, the calculation if excessive in one country ought to be exces- ive in the other. We know that the value of the Irish fisheries has been officially tated to be 300,000*l.* a year. We know that it is now estimated by Mr. Ashworth in he pamphlet I have quoted, at 330,000*l.* If then my assumption of the profits of each et fisherman in England be excessive, the same calculation applied to Ireland ought to how, with the qualification as to rent, a great excess over the known value of the Irish sheries. But is this so? In Ireland 6,807 net fishermen paid in 1862, 3,962*l.* for their cences; 7,119 in 1863, 3,559*l.*; 7,124 in 1864, 4,357*l.*; 8,358 in 1865, 4,178*l.*; 7,914 n 1866, 4,500*l.*; 7,602 in 1867, 4,619*l.*; and 7,110 in 1868, 4,784*l.* The value of the et fisheries in Ireland ought, on the principle I have applied to England, to have aried between 117,943*l.*, and 142,082*l.* in these years, or amounted on an average to only bout 130,000*l.* a year; and if we even assume the rent of Irish fisheries, instead of being bout 9,000*l.* a year, or twice the amount of licence duty, to be ten times as much, or 0,000*l.*, the value of the Irish fisheries could only be fixed at a little over 200,000*l.* a year.

We are at once involved in this dilemma. If the basis of my calculation be right, it ust be equally applicable to both countries, and it consequently follows that I have ither placed the value of our English rivers at least one third too low, or that the value f the Irish rivers has been placed at least one third too high. If, in short, the Irish ivers are worth 300,000*l.* a year, the English rivers must be worth 100,000*l.* If the English rivers be only worth 70,000*l.* the Irish rivers can only be worth 200,000*l.*; if Mr. Ashworth be right that English salmon is only worth 30,000*l.*, Irish salmon cannot e worth more than 90,000*l.* a year.

I do not know that it can be necessary to add anything to this statement, but as, uring the last few days, I have offered a similar calculation to the Select Committee ngaged in inquiring into our salmon fisheries, to which exception has since been taken n the public press, I may as well supplement the foregoing figures with additional proof o show that they are studiously moderate. My theory, some gentlemen have told me, is

* Of course I do not mean to put 25 weeks as the normal fishing season in all rivers. But I do not think the timate excessive, first because 2,879 are not the whole number of men employed during the main harvest, but he minimum number required for the licensed nets. The case of the Dee and the case of the nets worked by clays of men, prove that the actual number employed during the main harvest must be larger.

opposed to the conclusions of practical men. The clear answer to such a statement is to ascertain what the conclusions of practical men are, and to a certain extent their conclusions are accessible, as they are furnished to us in certain cases by the men who for these purposes have the most practical information—the conservators.

The conservators of 20 districts have, during one or other of the last three years, furnished us with estimates of the produce of their particular rivers. Some of them give the number of fish taken; others their weight; others again the money value of the take; but it is clearly possible when any one of these particulars is known, to arrive at the money value of the produce of the rivers. Where the value in only one of the three years has been given to us, I of course am compelled to rely on that alone; where it has been given for more than one year, I am able to rely on more definite information—the average value of the produce of the rivers.

The following return proves, that in the 20 districts which have furnished us with returns for one or more of the last three years, the conservators estimate the produce at 44,885*l.*

RETURN of FISH reported to have been taken in the undermentioned Districts in the three Years 1867, 1868, and 1869: the Average taken in the Three Years, and the Value of the Take, calculated at 1*s.* per lb., or 10*s.* per fish.

District.	1867.		1868.		1869.		Average Value of the three Years.	Remarks.
	Conservators' Estimate.	Value in £.	Conservators' Estimate.	Value in £.	Conservators' Estimate.	Value in £.	£	
Kent	—		6¼ tons	700	—	—	700	
Ribble	15,500 fish	7,750	12,920 fish	6,460	6,852 fish	3,426	5,879	
Dee	17,000*l.*	17,000	—	—	—	—	17,000	From Mr. Buckland's report.
Usk	3,000 fish	1,500	—	—	—	—	1,500	
Severn	—	—	—	—	8,000*l.*	8,000	8,000	Estimate from Conservator's report
Parret	—	—	6,600 lbs.	330	6,000 lbs.	300	315	
Taw and Torridge	—	—	4,000 fish	2,000	—	—	2,000	
Camel	—	—	—	—	60 fish	30	30	Besides peal.
Fowey	—	—	135 „	67	100 „	50	58	
Tamar, Plym, &c.	—	—	—	—	400 „	200	200	
Avon (Devon)	255 „	127	170 „	85	—	—	106	Does not include the Erme.
Exe	280 „	140	100 „	50	—	—	95	
Axe	—	—	—	—	30 cwt.	168	168	
Frome	4 „	2	20 „	10	27 fish	13	8	
Avon (Hants)	—	—	—	—	2,078 „	1,039	1,039	
Trent	750 „	375	1,200 „	600	1,100 „	550	508	
Yorkshire (2)	3,204 „	1,602	17,953 lbs.	898	1,776 „	888	1,129	
Tees	10,050 „	5,025	—	—	—	—	5,025	
Coquet	—	—	—	—	2,250 „	1,125	1,125	Before 1st September.
£	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,885	

But these districts do not include the Tyne, the Eden, the Towy, the Teify, the Wye, and many other rivers of great value. I was informed two years ago, on authority on which I believe that I can rely, that the produce of the Eden, including the Estuary fishery, was 15,000 fish, or in other words 7,500*l.* a year. We know that the Tyne, three years ago, in one flood produced 700*l.* and I do not think it is possible to place its produce, maintaining as it even now does 648 net fishermen, and returning a revenue of above 1,000*l.* a year, at less than 10,000*l.* We know that the value of the Teify has been estimated at 3,000*l.* a year. It is impossible to place the Towy or the Wye at less than 2,000*l.* a year each. So that the 20 districts included in the foregoing return, and the five other rivers which I have now mentioned, may be assumed to be worth 69,000*l.* a year.

We have already nearly quadrupled Monsieur Coumes' estimate, made in 1863, of 18,000*l.*, and more than doubled the popular estimate of 30,000*l.* which was made by Mr. Ashworth, and which has been quoted by many subsequent writers; and we have still to consider the take on the Lune, with its 86 net fishermen; on the Elwy and Clwyd, with 18 men; on the Conway with 23 men; on the Seiont with 20 men; on the Dovey with 26 men; on the Cleddy with 14 men; on the Dart with 44 men; besides the take on the Cumberland rivers, especially the Derwent; on the Hampshire rivers that are not in districts; on the Wear, the Yorkshire Esk, and other rivers which are also without protection, and from which consequently no returns have been received.

It seems, therefore, clear that, as a direct result of recent legislation, our salmon fisheries have acquired considerable value, and that that value, notwithstanding the gloomy predictions with which we are constantly met, and the unfavourable weather which has characterised the last two years, is fairly maintained. Whether we place the value, as the calculations of the Irish inspectors would lead us to place it, at 100,000*l.*, or whether we accept the lower computation which I have myself made, of 70,000*l.* a year, it is

clear that a large increase has taken place since 1861, and that the sanguine predictions which were freely made in that year have been fairly fulfilled; and, indeed, it ought to be remembered that the increase in the value of our fisheries certainly represents a more than corresponding increase in the production of our fisheries. The average price of salmon in England has unquestionably declined, and in the middle of last summer it was probably lower than it has been within the memory of the present generation. When I was in Wales last August, I was informed that salmon was selling in Cardiganshire at 6*d.* a pound, and the wholesale price in London actually declined to 8*d.* or 9*d.* It is clear that if a fisherman gets only 8*d.* or 9*d.* a lb. for his fish, he must catch more fish to earn the remuneration which he received when the price was 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.*, and therefore if the price of the fish be lessened by one half, and the value of the fisheries be doubled, it is certain that their production must have increased fourfold.

But though I desire to lay stress upon this calculation, I have no wish to use it as an argument for being satisfied with the results which have been already achieved. I use it for the double purpose of proving that the blame which has been freely thrown upon the previous legislation, and especially on the Act of 1861,* is unjust, and for affording some encouragement for pursuing the same course which has been hitherto adopted. Let us not hastily overthrow a law which has been mainly instrumental in creating a valuable property, but let us point to the property which the law has created, the results which it has achieved, as the main reason for supplementing that law where experience has proved that it is defective, for amending it where it has proved to be faulty.

Weirs.

The one thing which all authorities agree upon as the great obstacle to the further improvement of our fisheries is the existence of weirs. But at the same time the effect of weirs in our fisheries is materially misunderstood. No doubt, there are certain great rivers, like the magnificent tributaries of the Humber, physically of the highest importance as salmon streams, from which salmon are almost entirely excluded by high and impassable dams. But in those rivers which are really productive, the weir question assumes an entirely different aspect, and the difficulty which weirs present is being fast overcome. I should be the last to accept the position of the unproductive rivers as an absolutely unpreventible misfortune. I believe and hope that it may ultimately be improved. But what I do say is that it requires very different legislation to create a salmon farm in the great rivers of Yorkshire, and to go on with the good work which has already been successful in the Tyne, the Eden, the Ribble, the Dee, and many other rivers; and that, if there be a chance of obtaining the legislation which these latter rivers require, and which cannot without grave consequences be denied them, it is, if I may with deference say so, foolish to reject it, because it would be inadequate to meet the circumstances of the almost hopelessly sterile rivers which I have placed in another category. So far as actual production is concerned, there are no rivers which can compare with the three great Northern rivers, the Tyne, the Eden and the Ribble; the three Welsh rivers, the Dee, the Teify, and the Towy, and the great tributaries of the British Channel, the Severn, the Wye, and the Usk. It is not probably too much to say that three-fourths of all the English salmon are produced in these nine rivers. But no one who knows anything at all about the circumstances of them, can suppose that their cultivation is really likely to be abandoned, if no legislation be adopted affecting weirs. The Tyne, the most important of the nine, has no weir obstructing it from its source to its mouth. Its tributary, the Reed, is partially closed by a weir at Reedmouth, which the conservators are quite willing and ready to deal with at the proper time, and the South Tyne and Derwent are closed with weirs, but the conservators agree with me in thinking the pollutions on these tributaries so serious, that it is a fortunate accident that they are so closed. Go down to the Tyne, you will hear a great deal about the hang-nets at the mouth of the river, and the bull-trout which are appearing in the Reed. You will hear bye-laws loudly demanded, but you will not hear a word about weirs. I will not refer to the case of the Eden, because there have

* It ought to be remembered that it takes at least three years to test the results of salmon legislation. Nearly six months must elapse after Parliament closes, before the fish, which are then protected, spawn. Two years more before the fish, hatched from that spawn, are, on an average, ready to go down to the sea. Even on the most favourable hypothesis, that the fry return as salmon the same summer, three years must have expired before it is possible to test the beneficial consequences of an Act of Parliament. Writers constantly assume that the alleged improvements in 1862 and 1863 were the immediate results of the legislation of 1861; the improvement was really due to favourable weather. It could not by any possibility have been due to the legislation of the previous year. Some writers equally suppose that the labours of the special commissioners have been visible for the last three years. The first decision which they gave was in May 1866, the first fish they saved could not therefore have spawned before the winter of 1866 and 1867, and these eggs could not have returned as fish till the close of the fishing season, 1869. It is due to my predecessors, Messrs. Ffennell and Eden, to whose exertions the success that has already been attained is entirely due, to point out this fact. I have the less hesitation in doing so, because as I have only been connected with English salmon fisheries for a short three years, I have less claim than the commissioners to quote the success as in any way resulting from my own labours.

been hitherto no conservators for that admirable river. But the one weir by which it is blocked has not prevented it from becoming one of the most fertile rivers in the country. The weir question cannot at any rate be said on the Eden to be a question of paramount importance. There are loud complaints on the Ribble of the inadequacy of the present weekly close time, of the unsuitability of the present mesh, of the unfairness of the present scale of licence duties, of the terrible pollutions of the Calder, and of the diversion of water from the Hodder. But there is only one weir over which it is desirable to pass fish, and this weir has been made passable.

The complaints on the Dee are very similar to those on the Ribble; the weekly close time is insufficient; the licence duties are inadequate; they are passed from hand to hand; the pollutions are virulent; a great canal company diverts the whole river into its leat. But the weirs, with one prominent exception, which is covered by every spring tide, and which no legislation could by any possibility affect, are provided with some of the best passes in the kingdom. A great deal is said on the Teify, about the slate quarries at Kilkerran, and of the lead mines in Plinlimmon; a great deal is said on the Towy about the unsuitability of the present mesh; and both of these rivers join in loud complaints of the conduct of Welsh fishermen, and the malpractices of Welsh poachers; but the most stringent law in regard to weirs could not change their position for better or for worse, because there are no weirs by which they are injuriously affected.* Finally, on the Bristol Channel, there are three rivers in which there are weirs, but which afford clear proofs that the present law is, in productive rivers, amply sufficient to insure the provision of passes. All the weirs on the main river of the Usk are provided with "open passes": its tributaries are being successively opened; the main river of the Wye is free from weirs, its tributaries are being gradually opened; and even on the Severn, where alone, among the nine rivers I have mentioned, could be heard a distinct demand for weir legislation, a careful inspection would prove that all the weirs below Newtown are provided with passes; that the Verniew and its tributaries are almost open through their entire course, and that the Teme, the only other tributary of considerable importance, is being gradually opened to the ascent of fish.

These nine rivers produce three-fourths of the whole supply of English salmon. Eight of them alone,—for, from the Eden there is no return—employ nearly three-fourths of the whole number of men engaged in net fishing. No legislation affecting weirs can by any possibility have any considerable effect on them, and yet they all demand legislation. Some of them go so far as to say that it is no use continuing preservation if legislation be not granted. One of them, the Tyne, clearly attributes a great decrease in its production last year to the absence of such legislation; and the one point on which they are all unanimous—the point which the Tyne insists would have saved it a year ago from destruction—is the necessity for an elastic law, or to use the name by which the necessity is usually known, for byelaws. This demand, the bill which was brought in last session would have effectually met. I shall always, therefore, regret that it should have been rejected on the ground that it made no adequate provision for the necessity which is felt on other rivers for weir legislation. In other words, that the interests of the rivers of present importance should have been deliberately sacrificed to meet the views of those whose fisheries are only of prospective value. The cry that was raised against the bill was, notably, that the Act of 1861 was powerless to deal with the weir question, and that the weir question was everywhere the one question with which it was necessary to deal. I have shown that the weir question is not urgent in the important salmon rivers of the country. I must now proceed to show that the Act of 1861 is more capable of dealing with it than has usually been supposed.

Many of the writers on salmon subjects assume on the faith of a Parliamentary return which, if they had read the note attached to it, they would have seen could not have borne the construction they put upon it, that only five passes have been built during the last four years under the immediate supervision of the Home Office. I can only reply that I have personally within the last 12 months been consulted about nearly twice that number, which have either been erected or are in course of erection.

On the Ribble, Clitheroe pass has been effectually altered under my own and my colleague's immediate supervision. A pass, which I am told is perfectly satisfactory, has been constructed at Glenhafron, on the Severn. I have approved the plan for a second pass, which will be built this spring at Penarth, higher up the river. I have arranged with Mr. Lloyd the details of a pass which is to be immediately constructed on Skenfrith weir, on the Munnow, a tributary of the Wye. I have received a promise from the owner of the immediate construction of a pass on Trecastle weir, the highest weir on the Usk, and a similar promise from the owner of the second weir on the Cafannell, and since my

* I do not, of course, forget Kenarth on the Teivy. But the obstruction at Kenarth is a natural fall. Without the fall the weir above it would be no obstruction.

visit to the Esk, a pass has been attached with great success to the lowest weir on that little river.

But I should be sorry to rest the case on extracts from my own diary. I will meet the argument which has been based on the Parliamentary return, to which I have referred, more definitely. In the three years which have elapsed since my own appointment, five weirs have been provided with effective passes on the Aln; two weirs have been provided with admirable passes on the Coquet, and another pass on that river has been materially improved. Three weirs on the Leven were provided two years ago with passes, on which I was individually consulted, and the chairman of the Board reports to me that these passes have proved effectual. Two passes on the Lune, one on the Ribble, and one on the Dee, have been altered. A pass has been constructed on the Clwyd, another on the Seiont. Two passes have been made on a tributary of the Usk; the passes on two other tributaries have been improved, and two new passes—one on the main river and one on another tributary, will be made in the forthcoming summer. Two new passes have been built on a tributary of the Wye, and a third will almost immediately be constructed. Some of the passes on the navigation weirs of the Severn have been improved. One new pass has been built on the Teme and another pass has been altered. New passes have been erected at Poolquay and Glenhafron. Plans for a new pass have been approved for Penarth, and six new passes have been made on the Verniew and its tributaries. Two new passes have been made in the Taw and Torridge fishery district; one new pass has been built on the Camel, two on the Fowey, one on the Tamar, one on the Tavy, and another pass on that river has been altered. A new pass has been made on the Erme, one on the Dart, and another of the passes on that stream has been improved; three new passes have been built on the Exe, one on the Canterbury Stour, one on the Little Stour, one on a tributary of the Trent, and one on the Yorkshire Esk. I hope the gentlemen who are fond of insisting that five new passes are the sole achievement of four years' work will, when they next bring the charge, do the Act of 1861 the justice of referring to this reply to it.

It is, then, only just to the able and energetic conservators, by whom our rivers are managed, to own that, wherever there are funds out of which passes can be constructed, the good work is being carried on, and passes are being built. That there are cases where nothing is being done is no proof that the law regarding weirs is defective, but only that there are rivers which, as they are practically unproductive, have practically no revenue, and where, therefore, there are no funds for the erection of permanent works. The weir question degenerates into a financial question. We have no occasion, in other words, to provide more powers, though there is a great occasion to provide more money.

This conclusion I believe to be true, with two exceptions. There are two points on which the powers of the present law in regard to passes are certainly inadequate, because there are certain important weirs where no pass will be satisfactory, and which ought to be absolutely removed, and there are certain other weirs where a pass often increases the evil, because it confers a right of net fishing.

The first case induces me to repeat my recommendation of last year, that power should be granted for the compulsory purchase of those weirs which essentially and immediately prevent the cultivation of a river. The omission of this provision was in my judgment the one great defect of the Bill of last year, and I must therefore, Sir, most respectfully again urge it upon your attention. Though the power could not be frequently exercised, though there can be no question that it could not be exercised except in the case of mills of small value, no one can doubt that its existence would materially assist the salmon conservator in his negotiations with the millowner. Everyone who has any experience in the management of salmon fisheries could easily instance some dams, which it would be invidious to name, of comparatively small value to their owners, which it would be extremely difficult, or even impossible, to effectually bridge, and which present insurmountable difficulties to salmon cultivation. Surely, then, policy demands the absolute demolition of these weirs. Surely if their existence as mill dams be a matter of comparative unimportance to their owners, their occupiers, and the neighbourhood, and if it seriously interfere with the creation of a salmon farm of many times the value of the mill, true policy suggests that the individual views of the millowner should not be allowed to interfere with the general good of the country. All that the millowner can justly ask is that the removal of his property shall not subject him to pecuniary loss, in other words that he shall receive adequate pecuniary compensation for the demolition of his weir.

The second case in which the present law is defective, indicates its own remedy, the absolute prohibition (provision for which was made in the Bill of last session), of all fishing within 100 yards of dams.* The practical effect of allowing netting now immediately

* It would be necessary, I think, to add some words to any such clause to save those dams where the right of fishing has been immemorially exercised, and to which passes have been attached under the 12th section of the Act of 1861.

below a dam to which a pass, approved by the Home Office, has been attached, is, that in nine cases out of ten the conservators think it undesirable that passes should be approved. They, in short, are willing to forego the undoubted advantages which the formal approval of the Home Office affords, because they are unwilling to consent to the right of fishing which in many cases it might possibly confer.

On these two points, then, legislation is clearly desirable; but with the exception of these two points, a consideration of what has already been done, and also of those cases where nothing has been done, proves that the weir question is really a question of ways and means, and that in salmon cultivation, as in everything else, money is, after all, the mainspring of success; a want of it the sure prelude to failure.

Revenue. But, if this be so, it will be naturally asked, how do you propose to remedy this financial difficulty with which we are unfortunately met? It is undoubtedly easier to point out the difficulty than to suggest the remedy; but at the same time it is useless to dilate on the one, if we are not prepared with the other. Most people would immediately suggest a rate; a rate has, in fact, been suggested on the highest authority; but the objections to a rate are so great that it is impossible to entertain the proposal. The arguments for a rate rest, of course, on the plausible assumption that the property on which the rate falls will benefit proportionately from the expenditure to which its proceeds are devoted. But, however true this theory may be in other matters, it is utterly untrue in respect of salmon fisheries in England. The most valuable fisheries in England are common fisheries, where every Englishman has a common right of fishing. The haaf nets on the Ribble, the draft nets on the Dee, the coracle nets on the Teivy and Towy, these and many others fish on their common fishing ground* in exercise of a right which was secured to them by Magna Charta, without paying "tithe or toll" to any one. It must be clear to those who have the slightest acquaintance with our English fisheries, that these men are certain to reap the largest share of any increased production which may result from increased protection. It must be equally clear that, if that protection is to be carried on by a rate, these public fishermen will be wholly exempt from any share in the cost of it. The cost will be borne by one set of persons, the benefits will be reaped by another. Though, then, there may be, and unquestionably are, a few rivers in England where, from exceptional circumstances, the public fishermen are wholly excluded from all share in the fishing, and where a rate may be a justifiable and desirable expedient for raising a revenue, it must be clear that, in the vast majority of cases, a rate is wholly inadmissible, and that some other expedient must be adopted for raising a revenue.

The only expedient that I believe to be possible is a licence duty. But, of course, I shall immediately be met with the reply that in unproductive rivers where there are no fish, a revenue arising from licences is necessarily tantamount to no revenue at all; and that even in moderately productive rivers the revenue is wholly inadequate for the purposes of protection. Before proceeding to the consideration of the first of these cases, I will say a few words on the second of them. I am not defending the licence duty as it is, but a licence duty as it might be. At present the law, with no doubt the laudable intention of making all oppression impossible, has fixed some arbitrary limits which the duty is in no case to exceed, and has insisted that the rate of licence shall be uniform throughout a district. The very precautions the law has taken to make oppression impossible, have really made oppression unavoidable. To say that the same rate of licence duty shall be imposed throughout a district, is to say that the man who, from local circumstances, can never expect to catch more than perhaps ten fish a year in bad condition, shall pay exactly the same sum as the more fortunate individual who may fairly hope to catch a thousand. The latter could really afford to pay 50*l.* much more easily than the former could afford to pay 5*l.*, but with an indifference to such details as the value of a fishery, the law insists that each shall equally pay 5*l.* for his net, and thus unduly oppresses the one and unjustly favours the other. It is essential, therefore, that the law of licences in this respect should be altered; that the limit should be repealed; that a variation in their amount should be permitted. But, at the same time, some machinery ought to be devised to guard against instances of possible oppression. At present the scale of licence duties is approved by the Secretary of State, but the conservators are restricted within such narrow limits that he is practically compelled to adhere to their recommendations. If my proposal be adopted, it would be, I think, desirable that no scale of licences and alteration in the scale should be approved until after a public inquiry by an inspector, who would thus be able to report, Sir, to you the arguments for or against the alteration.

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* In one of these illustrations the right is, I am aware, disputed; but, as it is exercised, the fact that it is disputed does not affect my argument.

But these recommendations do not clearly meet the case of the unproductive rivers where there are no fish to catch, and where it is consequently certain that no licences will be taken out. What in their case is to set the ball of protection rolling? There can be no fish till there is a revenue, and there can be no revenue till there are some fish. It is clearly useless in such a case to rely on a licence duty; but it does not consequently follow that it would be justifiable to resort to a rate. A rate, as I have already shown, would fall on the proprietors, who would consequently be at the cost of restoring the property, while the advantages would be reaped by the public fishermen who would have had nothing to do with the work of restoration, but who, immediately on the restoration of the fish, would resume their undoubted right of fishing. In these cases, then, it must be clear that the reasons why cultivation is not attempted are, that the advantages of cultivation would not be reaped by those whose expenditure had carried it on. The indication of the reason suggests the remedy. We must extinguish the rights of the common fishermen. Why do we allow now acre after acre of barren moor to be enclosed? Why, to put a more pertinent question, do we allow companies and individuals to acquire an exclusive right to an oyster fishery? Because the expenditure, without which the moor cannot be brought into cultivation, without which the oyster fishery will remain unproductive, will not be incurred unless the individuals by whom it is undertaken are assured of an exclusive right to the property, which is the direct object and consequence of their expenditure. I should be the last to advocate the extinction of a public right, if its extinction were likely to be productive of detrimental consequences to the public fishermen. But it is difficult to see how a public fisherman could be injured by the extinction of a right which is not of any value to him. The fish, without which his right is a mere name, have been destroyed, and the barren name of a common fishery is all that is left to him. The fish cannot be restored without the expenditure of a given capital. The capital will not be invested without the appropriation of the fishery. Surely it is clear that the fishery which is thus created is entirely distinct from the original fishery which has been destroyed. The latter was the free gift of nature, the inherent right of the free inhabitants of the soil. The former is the result of a definite expenditure, and morally and equitably belongs to those by whom the expenditure has been incurred. My view, then, is to continue, except in those few cases where there are no public fisheries, a system of licence duties, amended in such a way as to make it both equitable and effective, and to sanction the extinction of public rights, where those rights are proved to be really nominal, where their existence interferes with the work of cultivation, and where evidence is produced that but for their existence cultivation on terms to be approved by the Home Office would be undertaken.

But I am of course aware that though some persons may possibly agree with this proposal, there are many persons, for whom I have the greatest possible respect, who will conclude that it is based on an essentially faulty hypothesis. These persons will probably question the necessity of any exceptional expenditure at all. They will in effect say, "You have proceeded on the assumption that it rests with the salmon conservators to "provide for the erection of certain permanent and costly works and fish passes, without "which salmon cultivation is impossible; but we deny the assumption, because we maintain "that the weirs, which have rendered these passes necessary, are, speaking generally, "illegal; and that their owners ought consequently to be compelled to undertake the "duty of erecting passes over them. The issue between us is a far broader one than that "which you have raised. You have based your argument on the assumption that weirs "generally are legal. We are prepared to question the assumption, to question the "legality of the weir." I have, however, no desire to avoid this broader issue, and in order that I may be able to consider it fairly, I will arrange weirs into two divisions: 1, weirs in navigable rivers, or to speak more strictly, weirs in those parts of rivers which are navigable, and 2, weirs in non-navigable rivers; or again, to speak more accurately, in those parts of rivers which are non-navigable. So far as the navigable river is concerned there can be no doubt that the erection of weirs was reprobated from the earliest times, but there can also be no doubt that after the introduction of pound locks 100 years ago, the Legislature authorized in nearly every river in the kingdom the erection of navigation weirs. The only dams in fact, which exist in navigable rivers must from the necessity of the case be navigation dams, and those dams probably without exception have been erected under legislative authority. It is, however, contended that in all these cases "the Legislature, in granting "authority to make dams, and thereby to do what was *primâ facie* an actionable "and continuing injury to all the owners of fisheries in the river, omitted to insert "provision for compensation being given to these owners. That was acting contrary "to the established practice of modern years. Probably this happened partly by "ignorance of the parties injured as well as of the Legislature itself; and the fact of this

" continuing injury having been done all the years that the dams have been made " without ever compensating the owners of fisheries thereby injuriously affected, is no " reason for not now discharging the long arrear of injustice thus done, but the " contrary." But can this really be either politic or just? Can it really be politic to say that a parliamentary title which has been undisturbed for a century shall be disturbed now because it is found that Parliament a century ago omitted to do something that it ought to have done at the time? Can it be just to say that the owners of a property which has never been questioned for the best part of a century shall be suddenly called upon to fulfil a condition which was never even whispered when their property was originally acquired.

The case of weirs in non-navigable rivers is undoubtedly more difficult. It is, indeed, contended that the erection of weirs in non-navigable as well as navigable rivers has been forbidden from the earliest times. Those who think differently reply that their erection has never been prevented except in the case of navigable rivers. There can be no doubt that certain of the old statutes which affected the management of our rivers, and which were passed subsequently to Magna Charta, had reference only to navigable rivers, but it is supposed, and two great authorities, Coke and Hale, are cited to support the supposition, that at least four of them, the 13th Edward I. statute 1, c. 47, the 13th Richard II., statute 1, c. 19, the 17th Richard II., c. 9, and the 12th Edward IV., c. 7, applied to all rivers without distinction.

Now the first of these statutes simply appoints a close season; the second of them varies the close season for certain rivers, and forbids the use of fixed nets. So far, therefore, as the weir question is concerned, it is not a matter of very great importance whether these two statutes affected all rivers or no. But the matter is unquestionably of some importance, because if it can be shown that in one case the Legislature interfered with the private rights of the proprietors of non-navigable rivers, there is a fair presumption that it might have interfered in the same way in other cases. As two great authorities, Coke and Hale, have been cited in favour of this view, it may be worth while to examine what these authorities do say. The passage in Coke* bears directly on the statute of Edward I.; it is as follows:—

" Before the making of this Act, (*i.e.* the Act of Edward I.) fishermen for a little lucre did very much harm, and destroyed the increase of salmons by fishing for them in unseasonable times, which were between the beginning of September and about the midst of November, and likewise for young salmons or salmon peal between the midst of April and towards the end of June, against both which provision is made by this Act. Herein the Thames, *Thamesis nobile illud flumen*, is not named, *and it was holden that the generall words extended not to inferiour rivers*, and therefore the Thames is added by another Act, in the first place."

It is clear from this passage that in the opinion of Coke the 13th Edward I. did not apply to all rivers. The other authority, Sir Matthew Hale, seems from the reference which has been made to his works (de Jure Maris, c. 5.) to have formed a different conclusion, and the conclusion would no doubt have been of some importance, if in another passage, which will be accessible to all my readers as it can be found in a note on the 35th page of Mr. Paterson's admirable work on the Fishery Laws of England, he had not dealt directly with the Act of 12th Edward IV.: " By the statute Magna Charta, " c. 23, " he writes, " omnes Kidelli deponantur decetero penitus per Thamisiam et Med- " wayam et per totam Angliam nisi per costeram maris.' 'All wears from henceforth " 'shall be utterly put down by Thames and Medway, and through all England, except " 'by the sea coast.' And this statute was seconded with others that were more effectual, " viz., 25th Edward III., c. 3; 1st Henry IV., c. 12; 12th Edward IV., c. 7. And by " force of these statutes, wears that were *prejudicial to the passage of vessels* were to be " pulled down, and accordingly it was done in many places. But that did no way disaffirm " the propriety, but only remove the annoyance which, as before is shown, was not to " be allowed in an inland river, *if it be a common passage*." Whatever, then, the great Hale's views may have been about a close time for salmon, he was distinctly of opinion that the statute affecting weirs, the 12th Edward IV., applied only to rivers in which there was a common passage; in other words, public navigable rivers.

Coke, then, writing about the first of the four statutes, clearly thought that it was not applicable to the " inferiour rivers." Hale, writing about the last, declares equally clearly that it was only applicable to rivers in which there was a common passage. The second of them has no direct bearing on the weir question. The third, the 17th Richard II., must still be considered, as it has sometimes been placed in a different category from the others.

* Coke. 2 Inst. 478.

This Act contains a direction to the justices "auxint surveient & serchent touz les gors "en tielx rivers qils ne soient trop estreitz pur destruction de tiel frie & brood mes de "resonable overture solonc launcien assise," or to quote the usual translation "and also "shall survey and search all the wears in such rivers, that they shall not be very strait "for the destruction of such fry and brood, but of reasonable wideness after the old assise "used or accustomed." But it has been maintained that "the original French words *mes* "*de resonable overture* are erroneously rendered, but of reasonable wideness;" and that they ought to be translated "with a reasonable opening," or, in other words, "with a fishway." Every one will see that the sentence in the Act has two parts—an object, and the means whereby that object is to be attained. The object is the preservation of fry; the means is the *resonable overture*. The *resonable overture* must therefore be something by which the safety of the fry will be secured; but no one who has any knowledge of the habits of salmon can suppose that the safety of fry would be secured by the provision of a fishway. The only provision necessary for the safety of fry is the enactment of an adequate mesh or of an adequate space between the bars of a fish trap; on grammatical grounds, therefore, we are bound to reject the proposed alteration. But it is not necessary to rest the case on grammatical grounds, because the labours of a very learned man, writing for another purpose, have definitely determined it. Mr. Riley, in editing the *Liber Albus*, had occasion to refer to and translate the Act of Richard II. He translates the passage as follows: "And also should survey and search all gorces in "such rivers that the same are not too narrow, to the destruction of such fry and brood, "but of reasonable opening, according to the ancient assize." To a certain extent, therefore, Mr. Riley seems to favour the alteration which it is proposed should be made in the usual version. He substitutes the word "opening" for the word "wideness;" but, on the other hand, he does not say that the gorces are to be made "*with* a reasonable opening," but "*of* a reasonable opening." What meaning, then, is to be attached to a gorce which is not to be "too narrow," but of a reasonable opening?

The meaning can easily be ascertained from the volumes which Mr. Riley has edited.* The *Liber Custumiarum*, Vol. 2, p.1., page 117, talks "of a manner of gorce (the very engine mentioned in 17th Richard II.) "things which are not at all advantageous, *qar ils sunt trop estreitz*," the very word used in the statute; and Mr. Riley, Part 2, page 544, translates the words "as they are too narrow (in the mesh"). In other words, two small meshed nets were fixed in these fishing weirs. Nor is this all. In the very same book, p. 515, we read of a certain Alisaundre Boner, "souz conservatour des ditz estatutz en "fesant soun office trova XVI. reyes queux il prist & les voloit carriez a Loundres, pur "y estre examinez et ajjugez devant les ditz Mair, &c., sils fussent *de resonable overture* "on non." In short, this very zealous water bailiff carried these nets to London to see if *their mesh* were reasonable or no.

It is, therefore, clear, even on the assumption that the 17th Richard II. applied to all rivers, that the provisions of that Act in no way affected the legality of weirs, but that all they did was to regulate the mesh or "hecks" of fishing weirs.

So far, then, as the non-navigable rivers generally are concerned, none of the older statutes properly apply to them. But there is one Act to which this reasoning does not apply. The 1st George I., cap. 18, instances 17 rivers in which it says that no one shall "erect or set any bank, dam, hedge, or stank, whereby the salmons therein may be taken, "or hindered going up the rivers to spawn." So it may undoubtedly be contended that though the old Acts affecting dams are no longer applicable to navigable rivers, because their provisions have been superseded by more recent Navigation Acts, and though they never were applicable to non-navigable rivers, there are at least some of these 17 rivers which are non-navigable to which this reasoning does not apply, since a statute has been expressly made to prevent the erection of dams in them. I have so often been met in conversation with arguments of this description that it may be worth while to consider very briefly the point.

The 17 rivers which are in this exceptional position are the Severn, Dee, Wye, Teme, Wear, Tees, Ribble, Mersey, Don, Aire, Calder, Swale, Ouse, Wharfe, Ure, Derwent, and Trent.† Of these the Wye has no weirs that hinder the salmon going up to spawn, so that the Wye, at any rate, is excepted from the category. The Don, Aire, Calder, and Mersey are too polluted to be of the slightest use, so that these four rivers must also be excluded. The Ouse, Ure, Derwent, Trent, and Severn, are closed by weirs which

* Mr. Riley's work contains much valuable and interesting information about the salmon fisheries of this country, and especially of the Thames at an early period of our history.

† It is clear that the tributaries are not included, as in one case a tributary which is included is expressly named.

have been erected under the authority of Acts of Parliament, in other words, navigation weirs, so that we cannot rely on the 1st George I. to assist us in opening out these five rivers.

The weir which is the key of the Wharfe was erected long before the date of the Act which we are considering; the only weirs on the Dee unprovided with passes are the famous causeway at Chester, which is undoubtedly far more ancient than that particular Act, and the canal weir which has a parliamentary title. The only weir on the Ribble over which it is at all advisable to pass fish, is also provided with a pass, and consequently even on the assumption that the 1st George I. is still applicable to the rivers it specifies, the most that we can rely upon it to do is to assist us in removing one formidable barrier on the Tees, two or three which are not very formidable on the Wear, one or two barriers on the Swale, and the few weirs on the important tributary of the Severn, the Teme, which are still unprovided with passes.

Three things, therefore, seem to me to be so clearly established that it is impossible to answer them: 1st, That weirs in navigable rivers, being erected under the authority of Acts of Parliament, have a parliamentary title, which ought not lightly to be disturbed. 2nd, That, speaking generally, weirs in non-navigable rivers have a prescriptive title, and are consequently legal. And 3rd, That these conclusions are not for practical purposes affected by the Act of George I. Surely, then, I am justified in repeating my statement of last year that if these old statutes which were repealed in 1861 are re-enacted for the express purpose of enabling an inquiry to be made into the legality of all the weirs in the kingdom, Parliament will only be raising hopes which must certainly result in disappointment. Those who advocate the institution of special machinery for conducting such an inquiry do so on the assumption that the weirs generally are illegal; but the moment it is shown that the weirs are, almost without exception, legal, it follows that a special inquiry must be vexatious, and cannot be productive of any beneficial consequences. Some persons, I know, reply that Parliament has sanctioned a special inquiry into fixed engines, and that these engines have been swept away from off our coasts, and that the same hard justice which has been dealt to the owner of the fixed engine ought to be dealt to the owner of the dam. But those who argue in this way forget the clear distinction between the two cases. Parliament sanctioned the inquiry into fixed engines, because there were a great many fixed engines which were notably illegal, and these fixed engines, thanks to the special commissioners, and especially to their first very able Chairman, Mr. Eden, and his very able successor Mr. Paterson, have been swept away. But for this very reason it would be absurd to extend the inquiry into mill dams, because these dams are without any prominent exception essentially legal, and such an inquiry can therefore only result in the establishment of their legality.

It seems therefore clear that in nearly all cases the burthen of building passes must attach to the salmon conservator, and that, whether these passes are built or no, will mainly depend on the amount of the resources which the conservator has at his disposal. The amendment which is therefore mainly necessary on the weir question ought to be directed to the provision of money. But I should be sorry to imply that this was the only amendment necessary in the law. We do not merely stand in need of new machinery; we must adapt our existing machinery to the circumstances of our rivers; we must admit the necessity, which no one acquainted with our salmon fisheries can deny—the necessity for an elastic law, or to use the name by which the necessity is usually known—for byelaws.

Byelaws.

Personally I am satisfied that the necessity for byelaws is far more urgent than the necessity for weir legislation. Salmon cultivation has been more successful in the Tyne than any other river. In 1868 the salmon harvest literally employed 1,272 net fishermen. From the circumstances that the fishermen had invented a peculiarly destructive mode of fishing which had not been foreseen in 1861, and which there was consequently no legislative machinery to put down, the number of net fishermen on the Tyne was reduced in 1869 to 648. If byelaws had existed, the terrible destruction which led to this unprecedented decline could have been arrested. In other words when the Act of last year was thrown out, the opportunity of preserving the fishery of the Tyne which that Act—as the conservators of the Tyne admit—would have given was lost.

The Ribble and the Dee are, next to the Tyne and the Eden, the most productive rivers in England, and the cry on the Ribble and the Dee is for byelaws. Both of them require, for special reasons, an extended weekly close time; the Ribble properly demands an alteration in the mesh of the net. The case of the Severn, the Coquet, and the Lune is the same; all three rivers concur in the necessity for an elastic law. Most of the rivers in Wales and some of the rivers in Devonshire are in a still more pitiable plight. They cannot catch the salmon, because the salmon in defiance of all theory will not come up

them till the fishing season is closed. They cannot catch the peal and sewin which are in the rivers in the fishing season, because the peal and sewin are generally too small to be caught in a legal mesh. If, therefore, the progress which we have already made in one class of rivers is to be maintained, if the harvest in another class of rivers is to be reaped, some machinery must be devised for effecting these objects. We must cease from a vain effort to induce the fish to conform to a law which is not suited to them, and we must make the law conform to the fish. I am not going on the present occasion to repeat in detail all the arguments which I have used in previous reports to prove the necessity for an elastic law of close season and an elastic law of nets. Every addition which is made to my experience has proved to me more incontestably the necessity for the reform. For the reasons which make me think it necessary, I must very respectfully refer you, Sir, to what I have previously written.

There are, however, two points to which it may be proper for me to allude. Those who are opposed to byelaws insist that all enactments ought to be positive, and that the legislation which each river may happen to require ought to be embodied in a general enactment. But these gentlemen seem to forget that the whole case for byelaws rests on the assumption that there are certain points which it is impossible to include in any general legislation; that no one in 1861 could have foreseen that the removal of stake nets from the coast of Northumberland would have led to the invention of a far more formidable engine—hang nets; and that what has happened at the mouth of the Tyne may happen in other parts of England; that the fertile genius of man may, in short, discover new modes of taking fish which it is impossible to foresee, and for which it is consequently impossible in any general legislation to provide. I should be the last to wish that byelaws should be used to throw vexatious and needless difficulties in the way of the net fishermen. Viewed as I view the question, the object of byelaws is to protect the legitimate, to prevent the illegitimate, capture of fish, and it is to these two objects that they should be solely directed.

I do not, however, wish to conceal the circumstance that, to be really efficient, byelaws ought, in certain cases, to deal with other fish than salmon. It is surely absurd to draw up the most careful regulations for restricting the capture of salmon at certain times and with certain engines, if salmon be caught at those very times and with those very instruments by persons pretending to be fishing for other fish. No doubt there must be a possibility that fishermen fishing legitimately and actually for other fish may take salmon. But I am far from wishing, in consequence of this, to restrict them from their fishing. On the contrary, I would in such cases legalise what it is practically impossible to prevent, and suffer them to keep the salmon which they have accidentally caught. The matter is generally of small consequence, because the dissimilarity in the habits of fish make it a very unusual circumstance for the net fishermen fishing out at sea to catch salmon. But there are certain classes of net fishermen who, it is certain, cannot by any possibility continue their operations without catching salmon, but who, as they are avowedly fishing for other fish, pay no licence duty, who have consequently no right to keep the salmon they catch; but who, it is fair to assume, if they do catch a salmon, will not be sufficiently self-denying or law-observing to return it to the water. Take, for example, the stake nets or "kettle nets" on the coast of Kent. There can be little doubt that salmon returning to the Stour are caught in these nets; there can be no moral doubt that they are retained by the fishermen; but the nets are ostensibly kept up for the capture of flat fish; they pay, therefore, no licence duty, participate in no degree in the cost of protection; and yet they are as detrimental to the salmon fishery of the Stour as stake nets erected for the express purpose of catching salmon could by any possibility be.

Or, to quote a still more pertinent example, what can be more absurd than the state of things on the Severn? Two migratory fish, twait and salmon, run up that river in the summer months. The same fishermen fish for both fish. But they are obliged to keep two sets of nets, because the twait pass through the salmon mesh. For the salmon nets they pay licences; for the twait nets they pay no licences. But it is, of course, impossible to suppose that because a man happens to be fishing for twait in the very place that he usually fishes for salmon, that he will catch nothing but twait, and no salmon. And it is hardly reasonable to suppose that a fisherman who has taken out a licence for the capture of salmon, but who happens to be fishing with a twait net, will return a salmon, which he would have been legally entitled to catch in his salmon net, simply because he has caught it in his twait net. The mere statement of the provision proves its liability to evasion. The temptation is so great that the law is certain to be broken. New legislation is clearly necessary, and that legislation again can probably be best accomplished by a byelaw. The remedy that seems to me, speaking generally, to be necessary, is to impose a small licence duty on the twait net; insist on the observance by the twait fisherman of the

weekly close time; but in return for these disadvantages, permit him to retain the salmon he may accidentally catch. But it would be unfair to insist on such a regulation in a general enactment, because, in that case, it might possibly happen that a twait fisherman, who fished in a locality where the chance of catching salmon was admittedly insignificant, might be called on to pay a licence duty which could not by any possibility be equitably demanded of him. Local inquiry into all the circumstances of each case ought, it must be clear, to precede the framing of the regulation; and the fact that local inquiry is indispensable, and that it must necessarily be repeated with the varying circumstances of each river from time to time, indicates that the provision cannot be included in a general enactment, but that it must be framed from time to time as a byelaw.

Boards of Conservators.

It is clear that the initiation of a byelaw must be left to some local authority. The only possible local authority is the board of conservators, and it therefore follows that with this duty the board must be charged. But there is no doubt that, justly or unjustly, some boards are regarded with suspicion, and it is right to add that the manner in which boards are constituted has in some instances led to the interests of the public fishermen being left unrepresented upon them. If these local boards be charged with the duty of initiating byelaws, it is essential that their functions should be supervised by some higher authority, and that authority must, it is conceived, remain in the Home Office. But, though it is of the utmost importance that the supervision which the Home Office may exercise should, if byelaws are to be enforced, be known to be effectual, I cannot help also admitting that I believe that the best consequences would ensue from a change in the constitution of boards of conservators. At present boards are in reality the nominees of quarter sessions, and though I have very little doubt that on the whole no real grievance arises from the circumstance, but that quarter sessions do appoint the best possible conservators, still it seems clearly objectionable that any board possessed with great powers, and powers which it seems desirable to increase, should be appointed by persons who have not necessarily any interest in the property their nominees are to supervise, or do not necessarily bear any portion of the burthens which it is the province of their nominees to impose. It does not seem even requisite to show that taxation is unequal to prove that it should be accompanied by representation. Even if there be no specific grievance to remedy, the fact that such a grievance might occur makes it clearly desirable that representation and taxation should go together; and at any rate the management of the salmon farm ought clearly to be entrusted to those who are most deeply interested in the success of its cultivation.

I think, then, that no one can seriously maintain that elective boards of conservators would not be preferable to the present system of nominations. But if this be admitted, the more difficult question immediately arises, what is the constituency by whom the election should be conducted? Theoretically, no doubt, there can be only one interest in the management of a salmon farm, and the benefits of increased production ought to be proportionately enjoyed by every proprietor and every fisherman in the river; but in practice there is hardly an instance of the several interests on a river agreeing on a common line of action. The angler insists that his want of sport, which in nine cases out of ten is due to the weather, is caused by the insatiable greed of the net fishermen below him. The net fisherman complains that the angler is killing kelts in the spring, and heavy baggits in the autumn. Both of them, indeed, agree in abusing the millowners half way between them; but the millowner contends that he and they are equally suffering from a common cause—a want of water. A board, which represented only one of these classes, would unquestionably be suspected by the other two, and unless great care be taken, there is too much reason to fear that only one of these classes would be represented. If a constituency were formed out of the licence holders alone, it is almost certain that the board would be composed of net fishermen. If, on the contrary, property were only to be represented, the upper proprietors would be in a preponderating majority. In either case the board might be formed of the most unexceptional and scientific pisciculturists; but every determination at which it arrived would be certain to be opposed by a large portion of its constituents. Such a result would be clearly worse than the state of things which it was designed to supersede. The present constitution of our boards may be theoretically a grievance, but in practice the boards, speaking generally, fairly represent all the interests it is their duty to supervise; it would clearly be unwise to exchange them for boards which were constituted on, theoretically, the soundest principles, but which, practically, afforded a very unequal representation of the interests on the river side.

It was probably from some reason of this description that when conservators were appointed in Ireland, a course was adopted by which it was no doubt conceived that these inequalities would be redressed. A river was divided by an arbitrary line into two

parts, and the licence holders above the line and the licence holders below it were formed into distinct constituencies, each charged with the election of a certain proportion of the conservators. The Irish plan is unquestionably an improvement on the cruder system that I have already indicated, but at the same time it seems to me that the Irish plan itself is capable of great improvement. I object to the Irish plan for a positive and for a negative reason. For a positive reason, because it perpetuates and encourages the jealousies which exist between upper and lower proprietors, and which it ought, as it seems to me, to be the object of legislation to discourage and ignore. For a negative reason, because it gives no direct representation to the most important interest on the salmon farm, the interest of property. It would therefore seem preferable to throw down the arbitrary distinction between upper and lower proprietors, and forming each class on the rivers into a distinct constituency, to assign them as a class a proportionate number of representatives. But it will immediately be asked, what are the classes which ought to be represented on the board? Every one will admit that the owners of property on the one hand, and licence holders on the other, ought to be adequately represented; but which is probably not so apparent, the owners of property are divided into two broad sections, which ought each to have an opportunity of urging their views. Some of the proprietors are largely interested in fishing matters, and have important fisheries of their own; others, on the contrary, are merely brinkers, or possibly millowners, and have the greatest possible interest in the general "politics" of the river, but little or no interest in the fishing "politics." The three interests which I think ought to be recognized are, first, the riparian owners above the tideway; second, the owners of, or occupiers of, "several" fisheries; third, the public fishermen fishing in public waters. The first of these interests is concerned in the permanent welfare of the river; the last of them in the temporary advantages they can derive from it; the second should hold the balance between the two parties. They are lower men, with the sympathies of a tidal fisherman, but more even than their upper neighbours they have an interest in the permanent welfare of the river, which ought to induce them to resist any undue encroachments on the part of the net fishermen. In order that each of these three classes might be adequately represented, I should propose that each class should elect an equal number of representatives.

I have purposely discarded in this report the minor alterations which are certainly necessary, in order that I might have the opportunity of dwelling at greater length on the more difficult questions which are certain to provoke the greatest attention. There are other reforms upon which it is impossible to dwell without prolonging a report which has already extended over more pages than I had wished to devote to it, but I must in conclusion take leave to impress upon all those who are interested in our salmon fisheries the extreme importance of cordial action during the forthcoming year. For the first time since 1861 our salmon fisheries are again being subjected to elaborate inquiry. A more brilliant prospect is before them than has yet occurred, and the next few months must determine whether the prospect of the spring is to be fulfilled before the autumn. If we confine our demands to the points which are clearly just, much may be effected. If we insist on remedies which are impossible, or impracticable, may we not lose those which we might otherwise have gained? We are all striving for one object. Let us endeavour to agree on the remedies which are necessary, and on the principles which should govern new legislation; and by wisely avoiding impracticable schemes on which it is impossible for us to unite, and by refraining from demands which no Parliament would be likely to grant, let us endeavour to attain in 1870 the substantial benefits to which we are justly entitled, and of which we cannot without serious consequences be any longer deprived.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. WALPOLE.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDICES TO Mr. WALPOLE'S REPORT.

Appendix I.

Referred to at page 65.

District.	1867.								1868.								1869.							
	Nets, &c.		Rods.		General Licence.		Total.		Nets, &c.		Rods.		General Licence.		Total.		Nets, &c.		Rods.		General Licence.		Total.	
	Men.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Men.	Amount.	Men.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Men.	Amount.	Men.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Men.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Kent	36	60 0 0	113	56 10 0	4	27 0 0	149	143 10 0*	36	60 0 0	113	56 10 0	4	27 0 0	149	143 10 0	42	70 0 0	110	55 0 0	3	25 0 0	152	150 0 0
Lune	126	178 0 0	55	55 0 0	5	40 0 0	181	273 0 0	92	168 0 0	31	31 0 0	—	—	123	199 0 0	86	202 0 0	61	61 0 0	1	10 0 0	147	273 0 0
Ribble	252	431 0 0	323	323 0 0	7	54 0 0	575	808 0 0	180	535 0 0	240	240 0 0	3	26 0 0	420	801 0 0	200	490 0 0	231	115 10 0	—	—	431	605 10 0
Dee	130	271 0 0	32	32 0 0	—	—	162	303 0 0	271	400 0 0	44	44 0 0	—	—	315	444 0 0	134	275 0 0	22	22 0 0	—	—	156	297 0 0
Elwy and Clwyd	20	20 0 0	50	50 0 0	—	—	70	70 0 0	22	22 0 0	36	36 0 0	—	—	58	58 0 0	18	18 0 0	36	36 0 0	—	—	54	54 0 0
Conway	18	27 0 0	137	58 4 6	1	5 5 0	155	90 9 6	23	30 0 0	68	51 0 0	—	—	91	81 0 0*	23	30 0 0	68	51 0 0	—	—	91	81 0 0
Seiont	10	6 0 0	20	7 15 0	—	—	30	13 15 0	24	30 0 0	17	8 18 6	—	—	41	38 18 6	20	25 0 0	24	8 14 0	—	—	44	33 14 0
Dovey	80	99 0 0	—	—	1	20 0 0	80	119 0 0	24	59 0 0	—	—	—	—	24	59 0 0	26	59 0 0	—	—	—	—	26	59 0 0
Teify and Ayron	320	84 0 0	23	6 0 9	—	—	343	90 0 9*	320	84 0 0	23	6 0 9	—	—	343	90 0 9	190	168 0 0	31	31 0 0	—	—	221	199 0 0
Cleddy	—	—	5	2 10 0	—	—	5	2 10 0	24	22 6 0	13	6 16 6	—	—	37	29 2 6	14	12 10 0	15	7 17 6	—	—	29	20 7 6
Towy, &c.	221	124 10 0	84	42 0 0	—	—	305	166 10 0*	221	124 10 0	84	42 0 0	—	—	305	166 10 0	194	131 0 0	69	69 0 0	—	—	263	200 0 0
Usk	12	87 0 0	248	248 0 0	—	—	260	335 0 0	15	97 5 0	196	172 0 0	—	—	211	269 5 0	19	111 15 0	177	177 0 0	—	—	196	288 15 0
Wye	214	436 0 0	169	169 0 0	—	—	383	605 0 0	192	426 0 0	146	146 0 0	—	—	338	572 0 0	185	388 18 5	160	136 0 0	—	—	345	524 18 5
Severn	482	573 0 0	97	48 10 0	—	—	579	621 10 0	425	612 14 6	70	35 0 0	—	—	495	647 14 6	452	640 12 0	73	36 10 0	—	—	525	677 2 0
Avon, Brue, &c.	16	56 0 0	—	—	—	—	16	56 0 0*	16	56 0 0	—	—	—	—	16	56 0 0	11	47 5 0	—	—	—	—	11	47 5 0
Taw and Torridge	115	149 0 0	200	95 0 0	1	7 0 0	315	251 0 0	130	174 0 0	186	91 17 6	—	—	316	265 17 6	164	218 0 0	197	73 17 6	1	7 0 0	361	298 17 6
Camel	6	6 0 0	85	15 1 0	—	—	91	21 1 0*	6	6 0 0	85	15 1 0	—	—	91	21 1 0*	6	6 0 0	85	15 1 0	—	—	91	21 1 0
Fowey	6	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	6	2 0 0	6	6 0 0	8	2 0 0	—	—	14	8 0 0	15	10 0 0	17	4 5 0	—	—	32	14 5 0
Tamar	8	7 0 0	150	56 0 0	—	—	158	63 0 0	4	3 10 0	167	62 12 6	—	—	171	66 2 6	4	3 10 0	200	75 0 0	—	—	204	78 10 0
Avon (Devon)	14	21 0 0	15	15 0 0	—	—	29	36 0 0	14	21 0 0	14	14 0 0	—	—	28	35 0 0	14	21 0 0	18	18 0 0	—	—	32	35 0 0
Dart	70	70 0 0	41	41 0 0	—	—	111	111 0 0	70	70 0 0	54	54 0 0	—	—	124	124 0 0	44	55 0 0	51	47 17 6	—	—	95	47 17 6
Teign	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exe	20	17 0 0	2	1 0 0	—	—	22	18 0 0	2	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	2	1 0 0	5	7 0 0	6	2 5 0	—	—	11	9 5 0
Otter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Axe	2	5 0 0	23	23 0 0	—	—	25	28 0 0*	2	5 0 0	23	23 0 0	—	—	25	28 0 0	17	25 0 0	19	19 0 0	—	—	36	44 0 0
Frome	12	15 0 0	4	—	—	—	16	15 0 0	4	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	4	5 0 0	4	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	4	10 0 0
Avon (Hants)	64	48 0 0	3	3 0 0	—	—	67	51 0 0*	64	48 0 0	3	3 0 0	—	—	67	51 0 0	76	57 0 0	11	11 0 0	—	—	87	41 0 0
Stour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 0 0	—	—	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trent	33	51 0 0	4	2 0 0	—	—	37	53 0 0	59	72 0 0	5	2 10 0	—	—	64	74 10 0	44	68 0 0	4	2 0 0	—	—	48	70 0 0
Wharfe	60	120 0 0	3	3 0 0	—	—	63	123 0 0	50	105 0 0	—	—	—	—	50	105 0 0	44	110 0 0	7	7 0 0	—	—	51	117 0 0
Derwent	17	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	17	35 0 0	18	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	18	40 0 0	24	54 0 0	—	—	—	—	24	54 0 0
Tees	126	295 0 0	81	81 0 0	—	—	207	376 0 0	128	350 0 0	61	61 0 0	—	—	189	411 0 0	120	300 0 0	59	59 0 0	—	—	179	359 0 0
Tyne	340	299 0 0	171	171 0 0	8	104 16 1	511	570 16 1	1,272	1,029 0 0	176	176 0 0	10	115 6 10	1,448	1,320 6 10	648	925 0 0	141	141 0 0	9	107 9 10	789	1,175 9 10
Coquet	43	36 0 0	94	94 0 0	11	149 15 3	137	279 15 3*	43	36 0 0	94	94 0 0	11	149 15 3	137	279 15 3	36	65 0 0	20	20 0 0	9	158 18 9	56	243 18 9
	2,873	3,628 10 0	2,232	1,698 11 3	38	417 16 4	5,105	5,744 17 7	3,757	4,698 5 6	1,958	1,475 6 9	28	318 2 1	5,715	6,491 14 4	2,879	4,613 10 5	1,912	1,301 17 6	23	308 8 7	4,791	6,223 16 6

* In these cases no return having been made, the amount given is that of the succeeding year.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Total number of net fishermen	2,873	3,757	2,879
anglers	2,232	1,958	1,912
Total revenue	£5,744	£6,491	£6,223

APPENDIX II.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSECUTIONS and CONVICTIONS under the SALMON FISHERY ACTS, in each District, for the Years 1867–8–9.

District.	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Charges	Convictions.	Charges	Convictions.	Charges	Convictions.
Kent	1	1	7	6	8	6
Lune	3	3	1	1	15	15
Ribble	21	14	30	23	3	2
Dee	13	7	20	19	21	21
Elwy and Clwyd	5	4	—	—	3	3
Conway	—	—	No return		7	5
Seiont	2	2	6	6	11	8
Dovey	6	6	6	6	No return.	
Teify and Ayron	No return		31	25	35	32
Cleddy	—	—	3	3	28	24
Towy, &c.	No return		14	10	12	12
Usk	38	27	51	47	32	29
Wye	58	47	35	17	15	9
Severn	33	28	33	26	54	29
Avon, Brue, &c.	No return		5	2	—	—
Taw and Torridge	7	7	27	27	17	17
Camel	No return		No return		4	4
Fowey	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carried forward	187	146	269	218	266	217

District.	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Charges	Convictions.	Charges	Convictions.	Charges	Convictions.
Brought forward	187	146	269	218	266	217
Tamar	1	—	4	3	6	6
Avon (Devon)	15	12	11	11	8	7
Dart	4	2	6	5	3	3
Teign	No return		—	—	—	—
Exe	—	—	—	—	1	1
Otter	—	—	—	—	—	—
Axe	No return		5	4	—	—
Frome	1	1	—	—	—	—
Avon (Hants)	No return		2	—	1	—
Stour (Canterbury)	—	—	3	3	1	1
Trent	1	1	4	3	4	2
Wharfe	—	—	15	11	5	5
Derwent						
Tees	23	20	23	21	64	47
Tyne	28	15	51	36	20	14
Coquet	No return		20	13	2	1
	260	197	413	328	381	304

GENERAL APPENDIX.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED BY THE INSPECTORS OF SALMON FISHERIES TO THE BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.

1. Has the take of fish increased or diminished? What are the causes to which you attribute such increase or diminution?

2. Can you give any idea of the number of fish caught in the district—(*a*) with net, (*b*) with rod?

3. Have bull trout increased in your district in a greater proportion than salmon?

4. Is the present close time suitable or not for your district? If not, what alteration do you think necessary, and why?

5. Is the legal mesh suitable for your district? If not, what alteration do you think necessary, and why?

6. Were any new mines or factories using deleterious substances opened on your river in 1869?

7. Were any steps taken in 1869 to prevent pollution from mines, factories, and towns, entering your rivers; and have such steps proved successful?

8. What instruments for the capture of salmon were licensed in 1869? How many of each of these instruments were licensed? How many of these are usually used in private and how many in public waters? How many men are required to work each of them?

9. Have any "general" licences been issued? if so, how many have been issued? and what is the amount of revenue raised in this way?

10. Have any prosecutions been instituted under the Salmon Acts? For what offences were they instituted? What has been their result? If failure has occurred, state the cause.

11. Are byelaws, in the opinion of your Board, necessary or desirable for your district? If so, to what specific subjects should they apply?

12. Are there any other matters to which you desire to draw the attention of the inspectors?

13. Are there any defects or deficiencies in the Acts of Parliament for which, in your opinion, amendment is required? If so, state them in detail, and the remedy you would propose.

ANSWERS TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS.

N.B. With the exception of the answers from the Dart, Exe, Kent, Otter, Stour, and Teign, which were signed only by the clerk of the boards, and of those from the Tees, which were signed only by the chairman, these answers were signed officially on behalf of the boards by the chairmen and clerks.

Wherever names of persons have been mentioned in the answers, the Inspectors have altered the answers by omitting them.

The Inspectors, in publishing this very valuable information, must explain that they do not necessarily agree with all the opinions advanced in it.

KENT, BELA, WINSTER, LEVEN, AND DUDDON DISTRICT.

1. No material increase.

2. No reliable information. The respective owners of 14 draught nets find them sufficiently remunerative to ensure their continuance.

3. Not that the board is aware of.

4. Opinion of board, 15th September.

5. Yes.

6. No.

7. Steps have been taken in the Kent river.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught nets - -	13	5*l.*	3
Rods - - - -	110	10*s.*	1

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught net - -	1	5*l.*	3

9. Three.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue - - -	15	0	0
Do. - - -	5	0	0
Do. - - -	5	0	0
	£25	0	0

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Fishing with fixed engine	2	Acquitted	—
Taking fish with gaff contrary to statute.	2	Convicted	3*l.* each.
Taking fish with a leister contrary to statute.	2	„	4*l.* each.
Fishing with a net in close time and illegal mesh.	2	„	5*l.* each.
Taking fish in close time -	1	Offender absconded and summons could not be served.	

11. Byelaws under certain restrictions.

12. The memorial of this board forwarded to the inspectors in the year 1868.

13. See answer to last query.

LUNE, WYRE, KEER, AND COCKER DISTRICT.

1. The take of fish in the estuary this year was small as compared with that of *last* year; and from the continued low state of the river Lune up to the month of *September*, there seemed every probability of a similar decrease in the *upper waters*, but the freshes at the end of that month caused an abundant supply of fish, resulting, on the whole, in a decided preponderance over 1868.

2. We have no means of ascertaining the number of fish taken with nets; and as regards those taken with rods, it is difficult to approach any certain estimate, but probably 150 to 160 is about the number; many were fish of large dimensions.

3. We have scarcely a fish of the kind in the Lune.

4. We think the commencement of the season for

rod fishing might well be curtailed to the middle of February or the 1st March, inasmuch as very few if any *clean* fish are found in the Lune in February.

5. We have no suggestion to make as to the present mesh for salmon; but we desire to impress upon the inspectors the necessity for some clear definition of the right mesh for trout.

6. None.

7. None.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Heave nets - - -	48	3	One.
Baulk - - -	1	10	One.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Rods - - - - -	61	1	One.
Draught nets - - -	9	5	Four.
Jack or otter - -	1	3	One.

9. Only one general licence, 10*l.*

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
LANCASTER BENCH.			
Catching fish in close time	2	Convicted	Each 5*l.*, and costs 15*s.* 9*d.*; one paid, one imprisoned three months.
Having in possession an unclean salmon.	1	„	1*l.*, and costs 1*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; imprisoned 14 days.
Ditto ditto - -	1	„	2*l.* 10*s.*, and costs 1*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; imprisoned two months.
Having smelt in possession.	1	„	1*s.*, and costs 10*s.* 6*d.*; paid.
Taking morts (Skerton mill race).	2	„	1*l.* 10*s.*, and 17*s.* costs each, imprisoned two months each.
HORNBY BENCH, LANCASHIRE.			
Taking an unseasonable salmon.	4	Convicted	1*l.* 10*s.*, and costs 15*s.* 3*d.* each; they all paid.
Having in possession an unclean salmon.	1	„	Fined 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and costs 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; paid.
Having in possession nine smelts.	1	„	Fined 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, costs 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*: paid.
KIRKBY LONSDALE BENCH, WESTMORELAND.			
Having in possession an unclean salmon.	1	Convicted	Fined 1*l.* 10*s.*, and costs 10*s.*; imprisoned one month.
SEDBERGH BENCH, WEST RIDING, YORKSHIRE.			
Having one smelt in possession.	1	Convicted	Fined 10*s.*, and costs 17*s.* 6*d.*; paid.

11. We regard the power to make *byelaws* as almost indispensable to the efficient working of a Board of Conservancy, particularly as to weekly close time, graduated scale of licences, &c.; and we again venture to repeat our former suggestion, that gratings should be compulsory in both head and tail mill races.

13. We think it most desirable that some means should be adopted by the Legislature, by which either the Special Commissioners or the Inspectors of Fisheries should have control over mill dams as well as fishing mill dams. In order to ensure a free run for the fish, and having regard to the powerful influence of the mill interest, and their natural jealousy of any interference with their private rights, we would suggest whether some means might not be adopted for purchasing either dams, weirs, or fixed engines, by powers similar to those conferred by the Land Clauses Act.

RIBBLE DISTRICT.

1. Diminished, being over-fished by so many net fishers in the estuary, and by the destruction of the fish on the 26th September 1868, by polluted water flooded down the river Calder, all fish between Calder foot and Preston being by the flood destroyed.

2. As nearly as can be ascertained, the following are the numbers of salmon caught with the net: 6,685; caught with rod, 167. Upwards of 5,000 of those caught with net were caught in the estuary, below Preston, namely, about 3,000 by the heave or haaf nets, and 2,000 by drift nets and draught nets, and about 1,200 at Preston.

3. Bull trout have decreased.

4. The weekly close time is not suitable for this district. The close time for netting would suit this river better if net fishing closed at 6 o'clock on a Saturday night and remained closed until 6 o'clock on a Tuesday evening, for the following reasons:—The time now allowed is not sufficient to allow the fish to get up from the estuary to the higher parts of the river, as they are now only able to get about half way up the river before they are caught by the nets again on Monday mornings. If the longer time above-mentioned were allowed, fish would get up into the higher parts of the river, and thus give the higher proprietors a better chance of getting fish than they now have, and also an advantage and greater encouragement to rod fishers at the top end of the river, and a greater number of fish would get up to spawn early in the year, and thus gradually make the river an earlier one.

5. No. A mesh of not less than 3 inches would be more suitable for fishing in this river than the now legal mesh, for this reason, a 3-inch mesh would let the grilse or fork-tails of 5 lbs. weight pass through, and would by that means keep up a good breeding stock of fish; as it is, the now legal mesh allows all the grilse or fork-tails to be taken. This alteration would ultimately be no loss to the public, but a benefit, as it would only defer the taking of those fish for a year, and increase them in size. If the 2-inch mesh were allowed for morts and sprods up to the 15th of July, when the grilse or fork-tails commence running, and after that date no net of less than 3 inches mesh were allowed, the grilse or fork-tails would get up the river to spawn, instead of being, as now, all caught by the 2-inch mesh nets.

6. Don't know of any.

7. None.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Haaf net - - -	64	5	1
Draught net - -	15	5	4

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Draught net - -	19	5	4
Rod and line - -	231	10*s.*	1

9. None have been issued this year.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Putting poisonous substances into water.	1	Convicted	Fined 5*l.* and costs.
Using fixed engine - -	1	Acquitted	on the evidence.
Fishing with rod without licence.	1	Convicted	Fined 3*l.* and costs.

11. Yes. We think the Board of Conservators should have power to make byelaws mentioned in section 20 of the Salmon Fisheries Bill introduced into

the House of Commons by the Home Secretary in 1869.

13. For replies to queries 12 and 13, we beg to refer to the answers given by this Board to similar questions last year. In addition to the suggestions then made, we would suggest that section 66 of the Salmon Fisheries Amendment Act, 1865, should be amended by enacting that the complainant in any information against the provisions of the Act should have the right to appeal against any decision dismissing such information; and on the hearing of such appeal the Court of Quarter Sessions, in case the decision of the magistrates shall be reversed, have power to inflict such penalties as are in the Salmon Fisheries Acts, 1861, 1865, provided for the offences charged in such information.

DEE DISTRICT.

1. The take of fish has diminished so far as the best information goes to prove, owing to scarcity of water during the last unusually dry summer and early autumn, and also owing to the undue abstraction of water from the river by the Shropshire Union canal, at Llantysilio, two miles above Llangollen.

2. (*a.*) It is impossible to give any idea of the number of fish caught, as they are not only caught by the licensees, or their hired servants, but also by those to whom licenses are transferred. It is the object of all to conceal their takes, and the licensees themselves cannot know what fish are taken with their licenses.

(*b.*) It is not known that more than 40 salmon have been caught with a rod above Erbistock.

3. No.

4. Yes; the annual close time is considered suitable, provided there be an extension of the weekly close time, as set forth in answer to question 13.

It is advisable that the rod fishing should be extended for another fortnight, as the floods which bring up the fish do not occur until late in the season, and the fish require a long time to ascend, the length of the river being 93 miles, with four weirs to be ascended—a distance greater than from London to Rugby, with an ascent of more than 400 feet.

5. Yes. The Board does not see that alterations would improve matters.

6. No new mines or factories that this Board is aware of were opened, but those that did exist have increased the amount of the poisonous matter they turn into the streams to an alarming extent. No words can describe the awful state of the river *Allyn* and the *Pickhill* stream. The former falls into the main stream, the Dee, a few miles above Chester, and as the population of Chester draws its supply of drinking water from the Dee, some idea may be formed of its effect on the public health. A paper mill on this river turns all its refuse into the stream (in addition to the refuse from the petroleum oil works). In the Pickhill stream the waters are also poisoned by refuse from a paper mill. The Dee is also fearfully polluted by refuse from petroleum factories below Chester, and also from chemical works in the neighbourhood of Flint. This Board is informed by its honorary secretary, that from experiments he has made the petroleum refuse can be profitably used in agriculture, and also, if not useful for any purpose, that it can at a very small expense be entirely consumed by fire. The refuse from the chemical works might possibly be similarly disposed of, at any rate these and other poisonous refuse should not be permitted to pollute our streams.

7. No legal steps have been taken in 1869 by this Board to stop the pollution of the waters of this district, simply from want of funds, and from the fact that former attempts failed.

The accompanying letter, having reference to the state of the river Allyn, has been received by the honorary secretary from a gentleman resident near the banks of that stream. The honorary secretary can bear witness to the truth of the description of the awful state of this water, which cannot fail to affect the health of all animals using it, as well as destroy the fish.

"I am sorry to be obliged to report most unfavourably of the continued pollution of the river Alyn, a most important tributary of the Dee. About seven miles from here by road, at least 15 or 16 by river, are two oil works. From these works for the last two years the crude oil has escaped in large quantities into the *Nant* brook, which after a course of three-fourths of a mile runs into the Alyn at Pontblydyn.

"At Pontybodkin, however, there are also the Trydyn Colliery Company, who pump up *ochreous* water of the strongest kind into the Nant brook, and the Flintshire Oil Company, who do not refine oil there, but pour into the same brook ammonia water. All these different pollutions unite at a given spot in the Nant brook, and the chemical action is such that a most offensive stench is emitted, which is so powerful that on many days in the week it penetrates into this house, which is 300 yards from the Alyn; and as the water has flowed at least 16 miles from Pontybodkin before it reaches the Rossett, and has only four to run before it joins the Dee, I must leave you to imagine its effect upon that river. The Alyn, when I came to live here, was the best trout stream in Wales, and I have seen many salmon taken close to my house. I do not think there is a trout now to be caught in the river between the Dee and Pontblydyn.

"About six weeks ago, when I saw so much oil no the river, I made an exploration of the sources of these different pollutions. In addition to those I mentioned, I found at the works of the North Wales Oil Company, situate on the banks of the river Alyn near Pontblydyn, the oil exuding from the reservoirs and running down a little stream into the Alyn in such quantities that I got a jug and saucer and skimmed the stream, and in a quarter of a minute filled my jug with the most powerful and offensive black oil. I could have got *gallons* in time had I liked.

"I have been in correspondence with all the first-mentioned polluters, and am trying to persuade them to put down some joint filtering tanks. I fear, however, I shall not succeed, and that until legislation steps in and *compels* such works I shall be able to do no real good.

"The residence of my mother-in-law, near Pontblydyn, is made intolerable by the stench, and the cattle have been seriously injured by the use of the water."

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught net - - -	47	5*l.* each	Two men each net.
Rods - - - -	23	1*l.*	1

All these are used in public waters, that is, within the tidal flow.

There were 69 draught net licences in the season 1868.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Coracle net - - -	20	2*l.* each.	Two men each net.

All these nets are used in private waters *above* the tidal flow, but they are not used by the proprietors of the waters.

There were 21 coracle net licences in the season 1868.

9. No.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Assault on water bailiff -	2	Convicted	2*l.* each and costs.
Taking salmon fry - -	2	„	10*s.* each and costs.
Fishing in the fish pass at Llangollen.	7	„	Fined 1*s.* each and costs.
Taking salmon without licence.	1	„	Fined 2*l.* and costs.
Buying unseasonable salmon.	1	- -	Case dismissed.
Taking salmon fry - -	1	Convicted	11*s.* and costs.
Taking unseasonable salmon.	2	„	1*l.* each and costs.
Taking salmon on weekly close time.	1	„	1*l.* and costs.
Refusing to allow nets to be examined by water bailiff.	3	„	1*l.* and costs.
Assaulting a water bailiff -	1	„	1*l.* and costs.

11. This Board would prefer that the subjects on which byelaws may be thought desirable had better be included in the general (amended) Salmon Fishery Act.

12. This Board would wish to point out that under the present clauses in the Act of 1865 relating to net licences, it is impossible for the revenue of any district to be sufficient for the purpose of preserving and improving its fisheries, because the licences are transferred. In this district it is believed that the same number of fishermen have been at work in the tidal waters during this last season as there were the season before, and yet 22 fewer net licences were taken out in the latter as compared with the former season; such transferring of licences being in the opinion of this Board entirely contrary to the intention of the Act, and must, if permitted to continue, cause the dissolution of all boards (which are not supported by large voluntary subscriptions) for want of funds.

In the upper parts of this district scarcely any licences are taken out because the fish have very little chance of getting there before the close season commences; only two licences were taken out at Corwen and two at Bala, this season. This Board is of opinion that it should be enacted that no net licences should be used by any other person than the one to whom it is granted, or by his hired servants (*two* in this district being the number required to use a net), whose names should be endorsed on the licence by the licensee, and that no person should use or assist in using a net to take salmon without a licence somewhat similar to a cab driver's licence, in addition to the licensee's licence; and any person using or assisting in using a net to take salmon without such licence should be liable to the same penalty as if fishing without a licence.

This Board is of opinion that the maximum scale for net licences should be raised.

13. This Board would wish decidedly to repeat its opinion expressed last year, that it is impossible that the salmon fisheries of this or any other district equally well adapted for breeding large quantities of salmon, can continue to prosper, or even exist, unless there be an extension of the weekly close time, to include 60 consecutive hours, commencing at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning; and also that no netting should) at any season) be legal within the fresh-water parts of any river between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. (as in the Irish Act, 24th section, 26 & 27 Victoria, cap. 114).

That the maximum net licence should be raised.

That no fishing of any sort should be allowed within 200 yards of any dam, so as effectually to prevent for the future a repetition of the fishing with rod and line, or any other instrument, which has actually been carried on this last season within a fish pass on a dam in this river, and thereby allow the fish to have the benefit of such or any pass, whether it has been built in conformity with the terms of sections 23 & 24 of the Salmon Fisheries Act of 1861 or not.

That this is particularly required in cases (as in the present one) where part of the fish pass was built before the year 1861.

That it should be distinctly stated that persons convicted under sections 12 and 17 of the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861, should forfeit the boats and coracles used in committing the offences described in those sections.

That millers should be obliged by law to have gratings on their mill leads and tail races.

CLWYD AND ELWY DISTRICT.

1. Rod fishing improved. There has been an increased run of fish up the rivers after the netting season was over, there being insufficient water until 10th September to enable them to run earlier.

2. Cannot.

3. Have none.

4. No. We are of opinion that the season for rod fishing should be altered from 2nd February to 1st March, and extended to 1st December; and for nets, from 1st March to 1st October.

5. Yes.

6. None.

7. No.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Nets - - - -	9	2	2
Rods - - - -	36	1	1

Private waters, none.

9. None.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Having gaff - - -	—	Convicted	2*l.* and costs.
Fishing without licence -	—	„	2*l.* and costs.
Selling salmon out of season.	—	„	2*l.* and costs.

11. No.

12. We consider the omission of trout (in salmon rivers) a defect in the Act. We would suggest that the Act should extend to the preservation of trout in salmon rivers, and that no person be allowed to fish in salmon rivers without a licence.

13. We are of opinion that power should be given to water bailiffs to search the person of anyone fishing.

CONWAY DISTRICT.

1. Greatly diminished in the upper waters, attributed to increase in number of and skill in working nets, in tideway and lower portions of the river.

2. A large quantity have been taken with nets. The nets have been used the whole portion of the tideway, and the take of salmon has been considerably augmented by the fact of several of the netters having used nets which cross the river from side to side, and thereby take all fish that are in the river at the time for the distance the net is drawn, which is considerable.

With rod, on a very considerable extent of water capable of yielding a great number of fish, not more than 50.

3. Bull trout (that is, sewin) the season before last had greatly increased, but there are not so many this year, owing to a private net, which has been purposely used to reduce the number.

4. The opinion of the Board is that in consideration of the impoverished and fished-out state of the river, the weekly close time for the nets is insufficient to enable the early breeding fish to get up the river,

and that it should be extended to 60 hours at least; unless this course is adopted, salmon must continue to decrease.

5. For reasons stated in reply 4 the larger mesh would be advisable, say three inches from knot to knot.

6. None.

7. None necessary as yet.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Weir - - - -	1	3	2

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Fishing basket - -	1	3	1
Nets - - -	8	3	2 to 3
Rods - - -	68	Day licence 10*s.* For season 20*s.*	1

9. None.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Using illegal net - -	1	Convicted	2*s.* 6*d.*
Similar offence - -	1	„	20*s.*, net forfeited.
Being in possession of a gaff to take salmon.	1	„	30*s.*
Selling salmon out of season.	2	„	20*s.* each.

There were two prosecutions against the netters at Conway for using illegal nets, which were dismissed on account of the weakness in the evidence brought against them.

11. It should be competent to the Board to enact, subject to approval of Secretary of State, from time to time such byelaws as may be required. (See sections 12, 16, 20, of proposed new Act, which appear to be very advisable.)

12. The Board should have the power of limiting the number of nets, on account of the smallness of the river; and the Board also desire to call the attention of the inspectors to the sections of the Act mentioned in the answer to question 11.

13. Weekly close time inadequate; mesh too small; powers of Board and of water bailiff insufficient.

SEIONT, GWRFAI, AND LLYFNI.

1. Very considerably increased. Owing to careful watching, the successful prosecution of poachers, and the seizure of 26 illegal nets, besides other implements of destruction, and by the formation of dams and blasting of rocks, to facilitate the ascent of fish.

2. Yes; by four boats using *nets* say 3,100 lbs. taken in the months of July and August. By *rods* in the river Seiont 90 fish, all above 6 lbs. Great numbers of sewin were taken besides.

As there was no fresh in the river till the end of September, these fish were all caught within a month or six weeks.

No reliable return can be given for the other two rivers, but a fair number of fish were taken with the rod.

3. There are none.

4. As salmon run here later than in the average of rivers, *at present*, power might be given to the Home Office, on the recommendation of the Board of Conservators, to extend the time for rod and net fishing and for the sale of fish.

5. Quite suitable.

6. None.

7. None necessary.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Net - - - - -	5	5	4
Rod - - - -	24	Season, 10*s.* 6*d.* Month or week, 5*s.*	1

Private waters. None.

9. None.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Taking salmon with a net during the close time.	4	Convicted	Fined 1*l.* and costs, and net seized.
Attempting to take salmon with a light on spawning bed.	- -	„	1*s.* and costs.
Taking salmon fry (second offence).	1	„	20*s.* and costs.
Do. do. in a basket at mill race.	1	„	11*s.* and costs.
Obstructing fry in descent to sea.	1	„	11*s.* and costs.
Attempting to take salmon with a net during close time, at night in the Menai Straits.	3	- -	Acquitted, with a severe reprimand and caution.

11. Yes. For instance, power to be given to the Board to vary licence duty for nets in different parts of district; also see reply to query 13.

13. Yes.

Power should be given to water bailiff and others to search the *person* as well as boats, &c., &c.

Power to be given to Home Office, on recommendation of Boards of Conservators, to extend the time for fishing with rods and nets, and for the sale of salmon.

All licensed nets to have a label attached, and to be placed in custody of H.M.'s officers of customs during close time.

Gratings to be placed at all mill races, and not alone on navigable rivers or waterworks, at the expense of the owners of the mills; this is most necessary on all small rivers.

Search warrants to run for one month or longer, and not as now for one week only.

Trout and char to be included in Act, and penalty imposed for selling them during close time.

Power to be given to vary licence duty on nets in different parts of district.

Otter or lath to be illegal for any purpose.

Power should be given to water bailiffs to enter all land or banks of salmon rivers to prevent poaching.

Prohibit fishing both *above* and below all dams, for 100 yards.

DOVEY, MAWDDACH, AND GLASLYN DISTRICT.

1. Neither.

2. No.

3. No.

4. No. An extension for netting to the 30th September, and for rod fishing to the 30th November, is very desirable.

5. Yes.

6. Yes, on the Mawddach.

7. No steps have been taken, but attempts have been made on the Dovey with but very little success.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men requried to work each.
Draught net - - -	11	5*l.*	2
Coracle net - - -	2	2*l.*	2

Private waters, none.

9. None.

10. The number cannot be ascertained, as the local associations have attended to them, and not reported thereon to the clerk of the board.

No failure has occurred, that has been ascertained.

11. Much required to regulate the close season.

12. None.

13. A great many; but as the Parliamentary committee is sitting on them, they need not be entered upon.

TEIFY AND AYRON DISTRICT.

1. If anything, I should say the take of fish is increased, and I attribute it entirely to the preservation which has now been carried on for the last three years; though I must say that preservation is not so fully carried out as I should wish, owing to the inadequacy of funds.

2. It is impossible to give any idea of the number of fish caught in this district, but the principal taking was from Kenarth down to the sea, a distance of 14 miles, entirely by nets. The taking with rod, as far as I can learn, is very small indeed, but greater than the preceding year, owing to the heavy floods in the rivers and tributaries in the middle of the summer.

3. No.

4. It is pretty suitable, though the fishermen are continually crying out for the month of September; but I should not grant any extension unless the month of February was included in the close season, and not even then beyond the 15th of September.

5. The legal mesh is suitable for this district.

6. There are one or two mines recommenced working, but partially only at present, the washings of which are emptied into the Teify and its tributaries.

7. There were no steps taken.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Coracle nets - - -	29	2	Two.
Draught nets - -	22	5	Six and upwards.
Rod and line - -	31	1	One.

Private waters, none.

9. None.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
35 - - - - -	1	32 convicted, 3 acquitted.	Various penalties from 1*l.* to 10*l.* were inflicted. Some paid, others were committed to gaol for nonpayment.

Several prosecutions before justices at petty sessions have been instituted under the Salmon Acts for illegal fishing. Convictions, in almost all cases, followed; wherever failure occurred it may be attributed to the difficulty of identity.

Sixteen cases were for fishing during the close season.

Eighteen cases were for fishing without licences for their respective instruments.

One case was for having an unclean fish in his possession.

11. Byelaws are very necessary for every district, as it is impossible for one general Act to apply to all districts, so as to work advantageously for the preservation of fish. To regulate weekly close time according to the length of the river, to alter regulations of close season, licence duties, &c., and many other subjects too numerous to mention here, but which have already been embodied in the petition presented during the last session.

12. It is highly necessary for the preservation of salmon that an amended bill should be brought in and carried.

13. There are many defects and deficiencies in the present Acts for which amendment is necessary; but this subject will be so well ventilated before the committee now formed to inquire into them, that it is needless to enter into them here.

EAST AND WEST CLEDDY DISTRICT.

1. Not increased in consequence of the early closing time; no comparison can at present be instituted, as a large number of the salmon which were caught in October and November by the nets now escape, and the early fishing has not yet been sufficiently good to compensate for the loss.

2. No.

3. There are none in the district.

4. There is a slight difference of opinion among the members of the Board, but it is generally felt that it would be premature to recommend any alteration, as the Acts of 1861 and 1865 have not had a fair trial, and little or no check has been put upon winter poaching, in consequence of want of sufficient funds to pay water bailiffs.

5. We recommend that the mesh should be assimilated to that in Scotland and Ireland, viz., $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch from knot to knot.

6. No.

7. None.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		s. *d.*	
Coracle net - - -	2	20 0	Two men.
Compass net - -	10	21 0	One man.
Rod and line - -	15	10 6	—

Private waters, none.

9. None.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Using net without a licence	3	Convicted	5*l.* and costs.
Fishing with illegal mesh -	3	Convicted	5*s.* and costs.
	4	Acquitted	Not sufficient evidence.
Selling fish during close season.	5	Convicted	1*s.* and costs each fish.
Not removing obstructions in fishery during close season.	6	"	5*l.* and costs.
Ditto ditto - -	7	"	5*l.* and costs.

11. Byelaws are not in any case desirable, except for varying the weekly close time and licence duty; so that the same class of instrument might legally be licensed at different rates in different parts of the district.

13. Under sect. 56, Salmon Fisheries Act, 1865, persons twice convicted under the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861, sections 8, 9, 14, 17, 19, are liable to imprisonment with hard labour. We consider that persons who have been twice convicted under sections 20, 21, and 22 of the same Act should also be liable to the same punishment. We consider that section 5 of the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861, should be made more definite and clear.

TOWY, LOUGHOR, AND TAF DISTRICT.

1. The take of fish has increased, owing, it is believed, to the preservation of the rivers.

2. No.

3. There are no bull trout in the district.

4. The present time is suitable.

5. The Board recommend that a mesh of an inch and three quarters should be used throughout the year.

6. No.

7. Application has been made to the owners with a prospect of success.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£ s.	
Coracle net - - -	71	1 0	Two.
Draught net - - -	14	3 15	Three.
Hand net - - -	10	0 15	One.
Rod and line - -	69	1 0	One.

Private waters, none.

9. No.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
			£ s.
Fishing for salmon with rod and line without licence.	1	Convicted	2 0
Having unclean salmon in possession.	1	„	1 0
Fishing without a licence -	1	„	2 0
Fishing in weekly close time.	2	„	2 1
Assaulting water bailiffs -	1	„	0 10
Threatening water bailiffs	1	„	Bound over to keep the peace.
Fishing with net having illegal mesh.	2	„	2 0
Ditto ditto - -	2	„	6 0
Using fixed engine - -	1	„	2 0

12. Fresh legislation is required.

13. More reliable means of raising funds, and greater powers for water bailiffs to enter lands adjoining waters when they suspect or see anything, are required.

USK AND EBBW DISTRICT.

1. The last season was not above an average for the putchers and stop nets in the tideway, and exceedingly bad for anglers. The cause in each case may be traced to the dry summer and low and foul state of the river.

2. We have not yet succeeded in obtaining such returns as would enable us to answer the question with approach to accuracy.

3. Salmon have greatly increased, and bull trout, which were formerly scarce, are now abundant. It would be desirable that powers should be given to the Board of Conservators to destroy the latter at any time.

4. The present close time is on the whole satisfactory.

5. The legal mesh will take all salmon and grilse but a large proportion of sewin and bull trout escape through it.

6. No.

7. Yes; we have induced many of the tin plate manufacturers to adopt processes for utilizing their waste vitriol and copperas, and tanks have been constructed to filter the refuse from the paper mills at Llangroyny. The Harbour Commissioners of Newport have also obtained the insertion of a clause in the amended Act of Parliament, prohibiting scoria and refuse being cast into the Usk or its tributaries under a heavy penalty, which we think will have a most beneficial effect on the fisheries as tending to prevent pollution.

8. Public waters, none.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Putchers - - -	3,400	1*l.* per 50	
Putts - - -	110	2*s.* 6*d.* each	
Stop nets - - -	5	5*l.* each	One man each.
Other nets - - -	1	5*l.*	Four men.
Rods - - - -	177	1*l.* each	

9. No.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each offence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Penalty, including costs, if convicted.
Disturbing salmon on spawn beds.	2	2	—	1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, 5*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*
Having salmon in possession.	3	3	—	1*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*, 6*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* 2*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*
Having unseasonable salmon in possession.	3	2	1	2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, 10*s.*
Killing unseasonable salmon.	4	3	1	1*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*, three months' hard labour, ditto.
Having salmon roe in possession.	1	1	—	1*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*
Fishing with salmon roe -	2	2	—	5*s.*
Killing young of salmon (salmon pink).	1	1	—	5*s.* 6*d.*
Having in possession young of salmon.	2	2	—	2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* and 1*s.*
Using or having a salmon gaff in possession.	9	8	1	1*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*, 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, 1*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*
Assaulting water bailiffs -	1	1	—	12*s.*
Illegal trout fishing -	4	4	—	1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

11. We consider the powers to make byelaws proposed to have been conferred by the bill of last session would be advantageous to the salmon fisheries generally.

12. The attention of the inspectors has already been called to the abstraction of water by the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company at Newton weir, to the Cafannell weir, which has been erected since 1861, to the Cwm Wysg weir, near Trecastle, which has recently been altered to be a complete barrier to the passage of fish, and to the stoppage of fish pass in the Forge weir.

13. Power to Commissioners to inquire into all mill dams, and to order if such mill dams are illegal that passes be made at the expense of the miller, and if legal at the expense of the Board of Conservators, within a reasonable time. More stringent regulations respecting the pollution of rivers. Clearer definitions as to the meaning of fixed engines. To assimilate the powers for trout during the fence months to those applicable to salmon. Regulations with regard to mesh and nets used in the tideway of freshwater fisheries of the river. Powers of boards to make byelaws. Severer penalties for liming. Power for water bailiffs to follow the river. Registration of all nets within the district. Powers for Boards of Conservators to destroy bull trout at any season.

WYE DISTRICT.

1. Decrease in salmon. Increase of grilse.

2. No idea can be given of the number of fish caught.

3. No.

4. Yes.

5. The legal mesh is too small; a 10-inch mesh is more suitable for this district.

6. Tinplate works have been opened on the Munnow, at Forge Mill.

7. Yes; the proprietors promised to adopt the measures recommended by the Inspectors of Fisheries and the Conservators, and it is believed that such steps will ultimately prove effectual.

8. There are no public waters in this district.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Rod and line	112	20s. each	1
Ditto	48	10s. each	1
Draught nets	21	5l. each	3 to 4
Flue nets	1	5l. each	3 to 4
Beating nets	10	5l. each	3
Stop nets	58	3l. each	1
Coracle nets	4	2l. each	2
Lave nets	9	1l. each	1
Putchers	1,896	1l. for every 50.	4 can manage the whole number licensed.

9. No.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Taking an unclean salmon	1	Convicted	2l.
Using rod and line without licence.	1	„	2l.
Ditto	1	„	1l.
Taking the young of salmon.	1	Dismissed	Mistaken identity.
Ditto	2	Convicted	10s. each.
Ditto	1	„	1l.
Using fixed engine	1	„	5l.
Using a stop net without a licence.	6	1 convicted	6l. Cases against the other five men withdrawn on payment of costs.
Using a net for catching salmon during close season.	1	Convicted	5l.

11. Byelaws are necessary, with the sanction of the Home Office, to define certain limits in a fishery district within which nets, or nets only with certain size of mesh, shall only be used; to restrict the times and modes of fishing as regards certain places and instruments or engines used, and to make regulations generally for the improvement, protection, and regulation of salmon fisheries and other fisheries which interfere therewith.

12 and 13.

1. A minimum penalty should be fixed for a first offence against the Salmon Fishery Acts.
2. In proving a previous conviction against an offender, it should be unnecessary to produce a certificate of his previous conviction.
3. The clerk or some other person should, if authorized by the Board of Conservators, be empowered to conduct proceedings on behalf of the conservators, notwithstanding that such person may not be a solicitor.
4. The Home Office should be empowered to vary and extend the weekly close time.
5. All modes of fishing (angling excepted) should be prohibited within 100 yards of milldams and weirs.
6. Gratings or some other protection should be placed in mill-sluices and artificial watercourses to prevent salmon ascending or descending thereto.
7. More stringent measures should be granted to prevent pollution of rivers.
8. All milldams and weirs should be made passable for fish.
9. Powers should be given to the Special Commissioners for English fisheries to deal with the Crown fisheries.
10. Clause 2 of sect. 34 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 121) declares that the Secretary of State is to approve of the scale of licences, but omits to define what is evidence of such approval.
11. The powers of Conservators and water bailiffs should be extended, viz., to go upon lands or banks of salmon and trout rivers in the execution of their duty. To search all persons found and suspected of having in their possession forfeited fish or illegal engines, and if such persons are found by night disguised and committing a breach of the fishery laws, to apprehend and take such persons before a justice of the peace.
12. Sect. 19 of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109 should extend to persons having salmon in their possession otherwise than for sale.
13. The mesh of trout and coarse fish nets should be defined.
14. Nets of every description should be liable to seizure if found near rivers during close season.

SEVERN DISTRICT.

1. The take of fish has increased in the tidal portion of the river, but not in the non-tidal portion; the want of increase in the latter is mainly attributable to the dryness of the season. The general increase is, no doubt, attributable to the continued protection of the district.

2. The total number of salmon caught in the district during the past season, as nearly as can be ascertained, was as follows; namely,

With rod and line about		20 to 31st August.
Do. do.	„	30 since do.
Draught net	„	4,600
Lave net	„	2,700
Fixed engines (including stop nets)	„	3,850
Total	-	11,200

3. No.

4. The present annual close time is upon the whole deemed suitable for the Severn district, but there is some difference of opinion among the Board as to the desirability of extending the annual close time for fixed engines in the tidal portion of the river, and abolishing the weekly close time for such fixed engines.

5. The legal mesh is, upon the whole, suitable for the district.

6. Several new lead mines have been opened or are in preparation for being opened in the upper districts of the Severn and its tributaries, and this has led to the abandonment of the preservation of the upper portion of the Severn and some of these tributaries.

7. No legal proceedings have been taken with the object referred to in this query, but pollutions have in some instances been partially abated through personal inspections and the issue of notices from the Board.

8. The rod and line licences are classed under "public" waters, though of course available for public or private. Many of the 68 draught nets are used in public and private waters, but it is impossible to distinguish them.

Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Rod and line to 31st August	64	10s.	1
Do. since do.	9	10s.	1
Draught nets	68	1l., 2l., and 3l.	From 2 to 5.
Cross line	1	2l.	2
Lave net	77	2l.	1

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught net	19	4l. and 5l.	4
Lave net	12	2l.	1
FIXED ENGINES.			
Stop nets	18	3l.	1
Weir trap	1	10l.	1
Putts	220	2s. 6d.	A large number of these instruments are worked by one man; in the aggregate they employ about 28 men.
Putchers	5,130	1l. for 50	
Outrigger or leaders	13	1l. and 5l.	

9. None issued.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
54	1	26 3	Fined from 5s. to 5l., with costs. Imprisoned. Rest acquitted.

11. This Board has repeatedly expressed its views on the necessity for byelaws, both in the replies to former queries of the inspectors, and also in their petitions to Parliament; they still maintain those views, and therefore presume it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

12. No, except that this Board desires to call the attention of the Inspectors of Fisheries generally to their annual report, as containing important information as to the condition and prospects of the Severn fishery district. There is a manuscript note to pages 9 and 10 of the report as to pollutions.

13. For the opinion of the Board in this matter the Inspectors are referred to the suggestions made by the Board for the amendment of the Salmon Fishery laws which accompanied their replies to the inspectors' queries of last year.

AVON, BRUE, AND PARRET DISTRICT.

1. Diminished slightly, owing as is believed to the dry season of 1868.

2. About 500 of an average weight of 12 lbs. All these fish were taken in the tidal portion of the river Parret. They were taken in the following manner :—

In the hang - - - -	300
In putts - - - -	150
In dip nets and pitching nets -	50

None were taken with the rod and line.

3. There are no bull trout.

4. It would be preferable to do away with the weekly close time altogether and lengthen the other close time, so that the fishing should not commence until the 1st of March and end on the 12th of August. The weekly close time cannot be observed with the putts in consequence of the weeds which collect upon the nets used for closing them. This accumulation can only be removed with great trouble, and offers so much resistance to the tide as to endanger the carrying away of the whole of the putts. The extension of the annual close time is proposed as a set-off to the concession of the weekly close time. The month added in the spring is not important, as there are then very few fish in the river; but the alteration from the 1st of September to the 12th of August is most important, as there are usually at that time many full fish in the river.

5. Yes.

6. No.

7. There is no pollution of any consequence. The only difficulty of this sort arises from the weeds which are cut in the ditches in the spring and autumn getting into the river in a decomposed state and poisoning the water. The persons who clear the ditches should be compelled to throw the weeds on the bank, where they would be useful to the land.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Hang - - -	1	5l.	
Putts or putchers - -	1090	1l. for 40	1 for all.
Pitch nets - - -	4	3l. each	1
Dip nets - - -	4	2l. each	1

Private waters, none.

9. No.

10. There have been no prosecutions.

11. There are deficiencies in the present law which might possibly be cured by byelaws, supposing the power to make such byelaws exists. These deficiencies are stated in the answer to the 13th question.

13.—1. Attention is again directed to the want of power to enforce the weekly close time in the hang. As a matter of fact, the weekly close time has been observed in the hang this season in consequence of the pressure exercised by the water bailiff. The conservators, however, are still advised they have no legal power in the matter.—2. Attention is again directed to the want of means to prevent the taking of fish with other than licensed instruments. On this point the conservators refer to the reply to this question sent last year. A practice has grown up of killing the fish with sticks and of throwing them out by hand.—3. The being found on the river's bank or in boats with nets in pursuit of salmon should be made penal, in analogy to the offence of being in pursuit of game. This practice prevails to a great extent, and as the law stands cannot be dealt with unless the river were watched simultaneously at every point. As the law now stands, a conviction can only be obtained on direct evidence of actual taking of fish with an instrument subject to licence duty but not licensed.—4. There is also the point about the weeds in the answer to the seventh question.—5. An evasion of the dip-net duty takes place by using a putt as a dip net, for which purpose it acts quite effectually.

Notes added by Chairman alone.

5. There is a great deal of fishing done with nets of smaller mesh, and salmon are, I believe, caught in them.

7. I do not believe it could be possible to prevent those who cut weeds in the rivers leaving them to float away with the next flood.

8. By public waters I conclude is meant the tideway. I have reason to think that for many miles of the coast near Minehead, Weston-super-Mare, and Clevedon, the rights of the Crown have long ago been granted away, and the same may be the case in the estuary of the Parret.

The hang is marked in the Admiralty chart 2,682 as a "weir" just in front of the mouth of the Brue at Highbridge. Up to the end of the last century Stert island and Stert point were one, and at that time the hang must I conceive have been on the coast of the sea and not in the estuary, and would not therefore have been prohibited by Magna Charta.

TAW AND TORRIDGE (DEVON) DISTRICT.

1. Diminished on account of the dry season; but in the present year there has been a very large number gone up the river Taw, more than has ever been remembered.

2. There are no means of knowing the number of salmon taken with the net. It is difficult to say how many fish have been taken by the rod, and there can only be an approximation to the amount. It may be fractionally more or less. There may have been a few in the Taw in the spring, but of these a great proportion were heavy late spawners. In September and October probably 60 or 70 were taken, the first about the 25th or 26th of September, and of these 60 or 70 at least two thirds were taken in the last fortnight of October. In the summer months the Taw was nearly dry. In the hutches at Umberleigh two fish were restored to the water on February 15th and 17th, 1869, weighing respectively 35 and 13 pounds, both very heavy in spawn.

3. Not so remarkably as to draw particular attention to it.

4. It is not suitable. This question was carefully considered last year by the Board. An examination of a number of fishermen took place, and a large majority of the Board came to the conclusion that an extension of time might be safely given. A reply to that effect was given last year, and the Board see no reason to alter their decision.

5. One general mesh might be substituted for the present salmon mesh, and all net fishermen, for all sorts of fish in estuaries and rivers, compelled to use that particular size, allowing a certain time for wearing out the old nets.

6. None.

7. No necessity for the Board doing so. But a report has reached this meeting that a copper mine at North Molton had been doing injury, but it is hoped it has been remedied.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£ s. d.	
Nets - - - -	40	5 0 0	4
Boxes - - - -	2	6 0 0	
Weirs - - - -	1	6 0 0	
Rods - - - -	197	0 7 6	

Private waters, none.

9. One. 7*l.*

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Unlawfully taking salmon in close time.	1	Convicted	Two months' imprisonment.
Using a spear with intent, &c.	1	„	5*l.* and costs.
Having a spear in possession.	1	„	5*l.* and costs.
Killing a salmon in close time.	1	„	5*l.* and costs.
Having unseasonable fish in possession.	1	„	6*d.* and costs.
Having a gaff in possession.	1	„	3*l.* and costs.
Do. do.	1	„	2*l.* and costs.
Having unseasonable fish in possession.	2	„	1*l.* 10*s.* each and costs.
Having a gaff in possession.	1	„	11*s.* and costs.
Having young salmon in possession.	1	„	1*l.* and costs.
For poisoning waters containing salmon.	2	„	9*s.* 6*d.* each and costs.
Assaulting water bailiff whilst on duty.	1	„	2*l.* and costs.
Fishing with rod without licence.	1	„	3*l.* and costs.
Do. do.	1	„	2*l.* 10*s.* and costs.
For gaffing salmon*	1	„	5*l.* and costs.

* This party was convicted in January 1868; ran away, but arrested by the Superintendent Wood, when the fine and costs were paid, in September last.

11. That no byelaws are necessary, but all subjects should be legislated for in the Act of Parliament.

12. From the report of a Conservator present at this meeting, the Board desire to call the attention of the inspectors to the pass, lately placed on the canal weir on the Torridge, which is considered very successful.

13. The Board refer the inspectors to their answer of last year.

CAMEL DISTRICT.

1. Increased, owing to the protection of the river. The increase would have probably been greater but for the obstruction at Blackpool, which last year prevented many gravid fish from ascending the river to spawn.

2. More than 60 salmon caught by licensed nets, and numerous peal. We have no means of obtaining the number caught by rod and line, but several were taken.

3. No perceptible increase.

4. No. The Camel is confessedly a very late river. The conservators recommend that rod and line fishing should commence as in other rivers on the 1st of February, and that the netting season should commence as at present on the 1st April, and end on the 1st October.

5. The Board consider it suitable, but some of the old fishermen wish for a smaller mesh to catch peal in the early season.

6. Preparations are making to work a copper mine high up the river, under Advent church, on a large scale, but no mine water has as yet polluted the river. Former experience of the neighbourhood teaches that it is possible that before any damage is done the mine may have been found worthless and have been abandoned.

7. The Hannon clayworks have been abandoned.

8. Public waters none.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Nets - - - -	3	2*l.*	2
Rods - - - -	54	5*s.*	
Rods - - - -	31	1*s.*	

9. No.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Spearing salmon - - - -	2	2 convicted	Fined 5*l.* two months' imprisonment in default.
„ - - - -	2	2 „	Fined 1*l.*, paid.

11. It is desirable that the Board should have power to make byelaws, subject to approval by the Secretary of State.

12. The weir of the Bodmin waterworks does not obstruct the passage of the fish so much as before Mr. Buckland's last visit, when he recommended, (1) a flood guard; (2) that the Forsyth ladder should be *pooled;* and (3) a new diagonal board, all of which have been done. Although some fish may be seen ineffectually striving to get up over the weir by leaping, many have been seen to go up by the ladder.

Fish are reported to be very plentiful up the river above the weir.

13. The Legislature should take steps to prevent the pollution of rivers, not only by poisonous water, but also by excessive mud mixed with particles of mineral, which, though it may not kill the fish, renders them sickly and disinclined to ascend the river, and also by china clay, which silts up the spawning beds.

Whoever diverts water from the main stream should be compelled to place gratings, and especially at the head and tail of mill races.

FOWEY DISTRICT.

1. The take of fish has decidedly increased.

2. About 100.

4. Our present close season is an anomaly, extending as it does from the 1st September to the 1st April. Either give September and October for net fishing, or restore the two months February and March, which were taken away by the order of Sir George Grey, dated the 13th November 1863. Justice demands this change at all events, but we consider ample proof has been over and over again adduced to show that the present legal close season is not adapted to this district, and that September at least might fairly be opened for net fishing.

5. We think there should be a smaller mesh allowed for peal fishing, but at the same time we cannot but acknowledge the extreme difficulty of general legislation on the subject.

6. Not that we know of.

7. No, nor have Mr. Buckland's suggestions been carried out at Trevena mine.

We consider the law as it now stands is too vague to justify our taking any proceedings to prevent pollution from the mines.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Net - - - -	4	2	Three on an average.
Rod and line - -	17	5*s.*	—

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Net - - - -	1	£ 2	Three.

9. No.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
For having the young of salmon in his possession.	1	Convicted	In the costs.

11. Yes. They should apply to every subject not provided for by the Acts of Parliament.

12.—1. That millowners should be compelled to maintain and erect mill sluices and gratings, and that millers should be compelled to shut off the water when not used for milling purposes, and put down or permit to be put down the gratings, when required by the Board to do so, under a penalty. 2. That in clause 5, Act 1861, the words, "be injurious to fish, or injuriously affect the spawn or spawning beds," be substituted for "cause the water to poison or kill the fish."

13.—1. That the time for trout fishing should be regulated.—2. That all nets used in an estuary or river should be registered and pay a small duty.—3. That no boat used with a salmon seine should carry another net of a different mesh while so used, under penalty of loss of licence.—4. That Boards of Conservators should have power to make byelaws, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.—5. That all prosecutions instituted by county constabulary should be under the direction of the Board of Conservators, who should receive the fines.—6. That minimum penalties should be fixed for all offences.—7. That no fishing with a net, rod and line, fly or minnow, should be allowed without a licence.

TAMAR AND PLYM DISTRICT.

1. Diminished, in consequence of the very dry season, when fish would be returning to the rivers, in the months of June, July, and August.

2.—(*a.*) About 100 in the estuary of the Tamar.—(*b.*) About 300 in the river Tavy, and a few in the Plym.

3. No; rather decreased.

4. Suitable. I would not recommend any alteration.

5. Suitable; quite small enough. I would not recommend any alteration.

6. None.

7. Catch pits have been made at Wheal Crelake mine, which have been very beneficial.

8. Public waters, none.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£ *s.* *d.*	
Net - - - -	1	3 10 0	4
Rod and line - -	200	0 7 6	—

9. None.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Three - - -	3 in one; 2 in another;	Convicted	15*s.* each and costs. 1*l.* and 10*s.* costs.
	1 in another.	- -	1*l.* and costs.

11. The Board of Conservators have certain rules already in operation, but would concur in having byelaws.

12. The mineral water question.

13. Very defective; pollutions and mineral refuse cause the greatest destruction to fish in the two western counties, Devon and Cornwall. It should be made compulsory for all mines to have catch pits and filter beds to filter their refuse water before turning into the rivers, a plan which has shown very beneficial results wherever it has been tried.

AVON (DEVON) DISTRICT.

1. The take of fish with nets has decreased in the Avon for the same reason as that given last year, viz., a very dry summer; but the take of fish with rods has considerably increased in the Avon, owing doubtless to the last winter being so wet, which carried an unprecedented number of salmon to the upper parts of the river.

2. There are no means of ascertaining the number of fish caught by nets; but in the Avon about 75 were caught by rods.

The conservators cannot ascertain how many fish have been caught by nets and rods in the Erme.

3. Are not aware that there are any bull trout in the Avon and Erme.

4. It is suggested that the net fishing be extended to the 1st of October, and that rod fishing remain as at present, as there are so few fish within these rivers before the autumn floods; and that the close season should cease at the same time as at present.

5. Should be reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from knot to knot, or 5 inches round the square, to enable the fishermen to take the peal, fish that run from $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each, and ascend the rivers of the district in the months of June and July in great abundance.

6. None.

7. There are three factories at South Brent: one of these for the manufacture of sailcloth, another for the manufacture of carpeting, and another a flock or shoddy mill.

The first is the same as it was represented in last year's report, whilst at the two latter nothing is done to prevent the filth from the washing of rags and other deleterious matter from flowing into the river, to the great injury of fish and animals, as well as the people of that locality, who in many cases have no other drinking water.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught nets - -	4	5*l.* each	3
Hand net - - -	1	1*l.*	2
Rods - - - -	18	1*l.* each	1

Private waters, none.

9. None.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Having possession of a spear.	1	Convicted	4*l.* and 12*s.* costs.
Using a spear - -	1	Dismissed	—
Do. - - -	1	Convicted	5*l.* and 17*s.*6*d.* costs.
Do. - - -	1	"	5*l.* and 11*s.* costs.
Having possession of a spear.	1	"	4*l.* and 9*s.* costs.
Using a gaff - - -	1	"	3*l.* and 9*s.* costs.
Having possession of a gaff	1	"	4*l.* and 9*s.* costs.
Having possession of a gaff	1	"	3*l.* and 16*s.*6*d.* costs.

11. Yes, for the alteration of the fence months, and regulation of rods and nets.

12. *Vide* 15th answer of last year's report.

13. Also see answer 15 in last year's report.

As no effectual means exist of ascertaining the correct number of fish taken, this defect might be remedied by requiring all persons taking out licences to fish with nets or rods, to make annually an accurate return to the Board of the number of fish taken by them during the fishing season, under a penalty, in case of default or a false return, of 20*l.* each.

DART (DEVON) DISTRICT.

1. Not increased. Considered to be owing to the small waters during the fishing season.
2. No; more by rod this year, and less by net, for reasons above.
3. No.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. No.
7. Notice given to the Birch Torr and Vitivor mine, but not successful, as the actual killing of fish could not be proved.
8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Nets - - - -	9	5*l.*	Four.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Nets - - - -	2	5*l.*	Four.
Season rod or line - -	46	1*l.*	—
Week do. - -	5	7*s.* 6*d.*	—

9. No.
10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Taking salmon spawn -	1	Convicted	1*l.* and costs.
Do. - - -	1	"	Caution and costs.
Fishing without licence in close time.	1	"	4*l.* and costs.

11. No.
12. No.
13. The same as stated in 1868 Report from this Board.

TEIGN (DEVON) DISTRICT.

1. Diminished. Pollution by the mine waters.
2. None.
3. No.
4. Yes.
5. The proper mesh should be two inches from knot to knot.
6. No new ones.
7. No; the Report of the River Pollution Commissioners has been waited for.
8. Public waters, none. Private waters, none.
9. No.
10. No.
11. No byelaws can be of any use until the fish are permitted to enter the river, and this is at present entirely prevented by the mine waters.
12. No.
13. More stringent powers must be provided to prevent the wholesale poisoning of fish by mine waters.

EXE.

1. The take of fish has increased on the best authority, viz., the lessees of fisheries, whose object is to depreciate the value of their takings. The erection of passes, however imperfect some of them may be; the employment of one watcher or water bailiff; the sinking of large stones with iron hooks at the foot of the weir to prevent the use of dip nets—have all in a small degree tended to this.
2. This can only be obtained from the fishermen, whose interest it is to give incorrect information.
3. No; there are very few bull trout.
4. The close time was extended to the 1st March, and is suitable, and no alteration required.
5. The legal mesh is an absurdity, confined as it is to "fishing for salmon," whereas the fishermen of Topsham, Lympstone, Starcross, and Exmouth, sweep the river with the smallest possible mesh for any fish they can take, and salmon are included in the net. It is impossible for a body of conservators or their bailiffs to follow *every* night *every* boat, and there would be 100 wanted out to see whether in fishing as is alleged for flat fish or river herring the fishermen take salmon. The alteration asked for is that no net should be used with a mesh of less diameter than authorized for taking salmon in the estuary.
6. None.
7. None, because the present Act is a dead letter, seeing that to prevent pollution in the river would cost each mill proprietor more than 100*l.* *Vide* Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861, section 7.
8. Two draught nets only, requiring two or three men, at 3*l.* 10*s.*, and six rod licences at 7*s.* 6*d.*
9. None.
10. One only for taking gravelling, obtained conviction and 1*l.* penalty.
11. Byelaws are necessary for regulating the netting in the estuary, in which many take salmon with illegal and unlicensed nets in fishing for other fish; and also with reference to the discharge of the duties of water bailiffs.
12. That conservators should have power to sink either ladder or passes or pools in weirs without compensation, and lower the sill of the weir at the head of such ladder, not exceeding 18 inches, between the 1st October and 1st March, without compensation. That such opening should be filled up and sill restored during the other half of the year.
13. That authorized water bailiffs should have full power of walking along the sides of the river, though in walking they go over private land, and that the county police should be made serviceable as detectives and watchers so far as practicable without interfering with their regular duties.
14. That persons purchasing salmon (except in market overt or from a public shop) from a person having no licence should be liable to same penalty as fishing without a licence. That no person should sell salmon except those holding a licence to fish, and those having a fixed public shop or fish stall, and taking out a small nominal licence, say 5*s.* a year.
15. That a water bailiff on producing his appointment should have power to examine the fish basket of persons fishing during the months of March and April, to see if young of salmon have been taken.

OTTER DISTRICT.

1. A great many fish have the last season visited the river Otter, but from the want of protection have been killed immediately.
2. There have been none taken with the rod and line; the fish are all caught with nets in the night.
3. Bull trout are little known in the river Otter.
4. The river Otter is the earliest fishing river in Devon. The season 1st February and 1st September answers well.
5. No legal or other nets are used for this river, except by night poachers.
6. None.
7. There is no known pollution, but a tanner at Honiton let out some tan pits which destroyed a great many fish.
8. Public waters, none.
9. None.
10. None.

11. The Salmon Fisheries Acts of 1861 and 1865 were incomplete, as they did not legalize fishing clubs or fishing associations. It is hardly possible to make an Act of Parliament which would apply generally to the large rivers as well as the small rivers, which are seldom frequented by salmon except for breeding purposes.

12. Riparian owners and occupiers, with the assistance of others, ought to be enabled to form fishing associations, draw up rules, the same to be submitted to the inspectors or Secretary of State for confirmation, and no one owner on the impulse of the moment should be enabled to withdraw from or break up the association. All trespassers prosecuted in the name of the Secretary.

All fines paid into the funds of the association. The rules to be confirmed by the Inspectors or Secretary of State.

13. I am about to draw up a set of rules and regulations for submission to the riparian owners, in order, if possible, to reconstruct the Ottery Fishing Association.

Although up to the 27th November 1869 the water has been unusually low, still salmon have been seen nearly 10 miles up the river Otter, from the mouth of the river, for spawning ; they have been immediately captured, probably partly owing to the smallness of the stream. I believe rivers are frequented by salmon for the propagation of their species, and for no other purpose, particularly the river Otter, which is calculated to produce an innumerable quantity of young salmon, the stream not containing any other fish but trout and eels.

AXE DISTRICT.

1. The take of peal and sea trout has increased. The take of salmon has decreased. The cause of the increased take of peal and sea trout is the preservation of the river by an association. The cause of the decreased take of salmon is that, with few exceptions, salmon do not enter the river until after close time (1st September), but remain at the mouth of the river, where no net has been used this season. When a net was used in former years the take was larger.

2. (*a.*) About 28 to 30 cwt. of peal, sea, and bull trout, by three nets ; but only four salmon, and these in August.

(*b.*) Do not know.

3. No, for the river is full of salmon in October, November, and December.

4. Most suitable close time should commence, say, on 1st November and on 1st May, because the spawned, that is, foul fish or kelts, do not descend the river until March and April, and the fresh run fish do not enter the river until September.

5. Suitable.

6. No.

8. Public waters, none.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught net - - - -	5	5*l.* each	3 or 4.
Rod - - - - -	19	1*l.* each	

9. None.

10. None.

11. They may be desirable, especially as to powers of conservators or water bailiffs to enter on lands.

13. Powers given to Conservators to enter private lands are not sufficient. The inability of Conservators to provide sufficient funds to carry out the objects of the Salmon Acts.

FROME (DORSET) DISTRICT.

1. Increased. Better state of the river and greater care being taken of it.

2. Twenty-seven fish, with net.

3. None.

4. Yes.

5. The net used here is at present the legal mesh (two inches from knot to knot). Smaller nets are used in the river for taking mullet and other fish.

6. None.

7. Notices were given to the gas companies of Wareham and Poole not to allow any refuse from their works to flow in the river or its tributaries, which it is believed have been attended to.

8. Public waters, none.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Net - - - - -	2	£ 5	2 each.

9. None.

10. None.

11. Byelaws should be made to prevent using illegal instruments.

Also to stop eel spearing in the river during the months of December, January, and February.

12. The salmon ladders.

The state of the weeds generally in the river.

The mouths of the channels for carriage of water into the lands should be protected by proper hatches.

That a wire should be placed at the mouth of the hatch near the withey bed at Burton.

That the water bailiff should extend his inspection to Poole and the mouth of the harbour.

That the fixed engines used for catching flat and other fish in the estuary be prohibited.

13. None.

AVON (HANTS) DISTRICT.

1. Increased. It is difficult to show the actual causes for such increase, but we may hope that the greater care for the preservation of the fish may be an important item in the cause of such increase.

2. About - 2,068 with the net,
and - 10 with the rod.

2,078

With net in the "run" -	652
Knapp - -	1,300*
Winkton - - -	60
Bistern - - -	34
Above Bistern - -	22
	2,068

3. There is no evidence of the existence of any.

4. Yes.

5. Yes.

6. No.

7. Sulphuric acid in small quantities goes into the river at Fordingbridge at East Mill; and some deleterious matter from the foolscap paper mill at Downton. The people seemed well disposed, and it is hoped the very small quantities may easily be diverted.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught nets - -	13	£ 3	4

It is reported there is a pole fixed into "run" from which one end of the net is worked. This should be looked to.

* Private property. No actual returns have generally been obtained. It has been calculated to about double the returns of the catch at the estuary. Further particulars shall be sent if obtained.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
		£	
Draught nets - -	6	3	4
Rods - - - -	11	1	—

9. No.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
For backing a salmon net with a tucking net.	1	Acquitted	—

The evidence as to the fact of the net being backed was considered doubtful, and they did not trust our bailiff on the point, giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, but we understand the law was very properly enunciated, and is now more clearly understood in the district.

11. We consider that fuller powers should be given to Boards of Conservators to make such regulations as may be necessary for their districts, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State; a month's notice to be given in the county papers of any such proposed new regulations previous to their confirmation by the Secretary of State.

STOUR (CANTERBURY) DISTRICT.

1. No fishing for salmon or salmon trout has yet taken place.
2. See reply to No. 1.
3. There are no bull trout in the river.
4. Yes.
6. No.
7. No.
8. No licence was issued.
9. No licence has been issued.
10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty of convicted.
Using a draught net -	1	Convicted	10*l.*, afterwards mitigated by the Board to 3*l.* and costs.

12. See reply to queries for past years.
13. See reply to queries for past years.

TRENT DISTRICT.

1. The take about the same in number as last year, but the total weight less.
2. (*a.*) Possibly about 1,100, but it is impossible to give a correct estimate.
   (*b.*) Perhaps half a dozen.
3. None known of.
4. No.
5. Yes.
6. None known of.
7. No.
8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught nets - -	1	5*l.*	3
Bow nets - - -	8	1*l.*	1
Rods - - -	4	10*s.*	—

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught nets - -	11	5*l.*	3

9. No.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Spearing salmon in January last.	1	Convicted	1*l.* and costs.
Taking salmon with rod without a licence.	1	Convicted	1*l.* and costs.
Do.	1	Withdrawn	—
Taking unclean salmon -	1	Dismissed	—

11. Not absolutely necessary, but very desirable.

Regulating close time, should it be found desirable when fish increase to alter or vary it. Same for smelts, as many salmon and smolts are now killed under pretence of smelt fishing, both in and out of season.

Fixing a just scale of licences.

12. A separate report of the weirs, mills, &c., on the Trent and its tributaries is forwarded to the Inspectors, to which their attention is earnestly requested.

13. Certainly there are many defects, but it is useless to discuss them here.

WHARFE AND DERWENT DISTRICTS.

1. They have increased in numbers, whilst the average weight per fish is from 3 to 4 lbs. less. The Board are unable to account for this diminution.

2. In the Wharfe district, with draft net, 1,017; in the Derwent district, with do., 759.

3. There are conflicting opinions on this question, which may be more satisfactorily ascertained another year.

4. All the licensed fishermen ask for an extension of the open season until the 15th of September, for which they would readily give up a month at the commencement, so as to make the open season begin on the 1st of March, instead of the 1st of February. The Board, however, would much prefer the present open and close seasons remaining as they are until the rivers are better stocked, and the upper parts made more accessible for spawning fish, when perhaps the Board will be in a better position to judge whether a change is desirable or not.

5. Yes.

6. None.

7. The Board in the month of May last addressed a letter to the Otley board of health, remonstrating against the sewage of that town being discharged into the river Wharfe; but notwithstanding the Board have been informed that contracts have been entered into for throwing the whole of it into the river. Putting aside the importance of the fisheries, and the value of fertilizing substances that will be wasted and thrown away, the Board are of opinion that it is essentially necessary that Government should interfere to put a stop to such abuses, which are not only contaminating all our pure rivers, poisoning fish, &c., but positively jeopardizing the public health.

8. Public waters, none.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
In the Wharfe District.			
Draught nets - -	23	£5	2
Rods - - -	7	1	—
In the Derwent District.			
Draught nets - -	10	£5	2
Bow nets - - -	4	1	1

9. None.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Using a net to catch salmon during weekly close season.	2	Convicted	2*l.* each and costs.
Using a net of illegal mesh	1	„	5*s.* and costs.
Killing salmon, not having a licence.	1	„	10*l.* and costs.
Having in possession unseasonable salmon.	1	„	12*l.* 10*s.* and costs.

11. There seems to be little or no necessity for byelaws in these districts until there is some expansion of the power to deal with the passage of fish over all weirs. When that is accomplished and the rivers become stocked with fish, it will be then desirable for Boards of Conservators to frame a code of byelaws for the regulation of the fisheries, which the Board are of opinion should include the control and management of all salmon fishing boats, and determine the description, size, and length of nets to be used in fishing, and the registering and labelling of the same; to regulate the upper and lower fisheries, so as to prevent either interest predominating; to direct the placing of gratings in mill races; to prevent the infringement of the laws affecting mill dams, fish passes, sluices, mill races, &c., and to regulate the duties of water bailiffs.

12. The Board reiterate their wishes expressed in last year's report, viz., the merging of the Wharfe and Derwent districts, so as to form one board for the salmon rivers of this county. They also urge upon Government and Parliament the necessity for continuing the invaluable services of the Special Commissioners, and to enlarge and extend their powers. The Board also express a hope that the select committee will be reappointed in the next session of Parliament, and that a bill founded upon the evidence will be introduced into the House for an amendment of the fishery laws.

13. The existing Fishery Acts require considerable amendments, for the reasons mentioned on this head in last year's report, to which should be added, that the weekly close season should commence at 6 o'clock on Friday evening and end at 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

Stringent measures should be adopted to prevent the pollution of rivers, and severe penalties should be fixed for throwing cinder-tip and other refuse into rivers, and for throwing in any deleterious matter whatsoever. Extensive powers should be conferred upon conservators and water bailiffs to enter land in the discharge of their duties, and to search persons on reasonable grounds of suspicion; and lastly, every year the Board become more and more impressed with the necessity of securing by some legislative process a free passage for the fish to and from their spawning grounds, without which the rivers of this county can never be developed to the extent they are capable of.

TEES DISTRICT.

1. The take has considerably diminished during the past season. The causes to which this diminution may principally be attributed are the following:—

(*a.*) The long-continued drought of last summer.

(*b.*) The existence of Dinsdale dam.

(*c.*) Pollutions, especially from the sewage of the Skerne and the chemical works at Black Banks, which discharge themselves into the river.

(*d.*) The existence of hush from the lead mines of Teesdale.

2. No.

3. No.

4. The present close time may remain as at present until the dam at Dinsdale has been removed. The removal of Dinsdale dam would enable fish to run to other spawning beds earlier.

5. We do not think any alteration in the mesh necessary.

6. No.

7. Frequent applications have been made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Rivers Pollution Commissioners have promised to visit the district, but nothing whatever has yet been done.

The mischief occasioned by the sewage from the Skerne is increasing, and is almost intolerable.

8. Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	No. of Men required to work each.
		£	
Draught or hang nets -	27	5	2

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	No. of Men required to Work each.
		£	
Draught or hang nets -	21	5	2
Rod and line - -	59	1	1
Shackle nets - - -	11	5	2
Pole or rake net - -	1	5	2

9. No. System too complicated. Law requires simplifying.

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Taking the young of salmon	4	3 convicted. 1 acquitted for want of evidence.	One fined 1*s.* and costs. One fined 5*l.* and costs.
Having the young of salmon in possession.	1	Convicted.	One fined 30*s.* 1*l.* and costs.
Fishing without a licence -	14	6 convicted. 8 dismissed: 2 for want of evidence, 6 on condition of taking out licences.	One fined 10*l.* and costs. Three fined 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* each and costs. Two fined 11*s.* each and costs.
Fishing with illegal nets -	9	3 convicted 6 dismissed for insufficient evidence.	and fined 5*s.* and costs.
Using a snatch for purpose of fishing.	7	All convicted.	Four fined 1*l.* each and costs. Three fined 5*s.* each and costs.
Attempting to catch salmon otherwise than by rod and line, within 50 yards of Dinsdale dam.	1	Dismissed for want of evidence.	
Using a gaff to destroy fish	2	Convicted.	One fined 10*s.* and costs 11*s.* 6*d.* One fined 3*s.* 6*d.* and costs 10*s.* 6*d.*
Fishing during close season	7	All convicted.	One fined 5*l.* and costs, and 2*s.* for fish, and forfeit net. One fined 5*l.* Two fined 10*s.* and 5*s.* for fish. Three fined 2*l.* each, and five for fish caught, 2*l.* 15*s.* each.
Fishing during weekly close time.	7	6 convicted. 1 dismissed with a caution, having at the same time been fined for another offence.	Three fined 10*s.* each. Three fined 2*l.* each.
Taking or disturbing salmon in spawning beds	7	All convicted.	One fined 1*l.* Two to pay 8*s.* 6*d.* costs. Two fined 1*l.* 1*s.* each and costs. One fined 5*s.* and costs. One fined 1*s.* and costs.
Killing trout - -	1	Convicted.	Fined 1*l.* and costs.
Polluting streams - -	1	Convicted.	Fined 1*s.* and 1*l.* 10*s.* costs.
Obstructing water bailiff -	1	Convicted.	Fined 10*s.*
For having unseasonable salmon in their possession.	2	Convicted.	Fined 5*s.* each and costs.

11. Byelaws are in our opinion indispensably necessary, and the powers to make them should be as extensive as possible, and should embrace the widest range of subjects.

13. We beg to refer you to our replies to the 15th query of 1868, and to call the attention of the Home Office to the following orders unanimously adopted at a meeting of this Board, held on the 20th September last. :

" Ordered—That this Board desires to express its " high sense of the able and admirable manner in " which the Special Commissioners for English " fisheries have discharged their duties in this fishery " district and throughout the country since their " appointment; and to urge upon Government and " Parliament the necessity for continuing their invalu- " able services, and enlarging and extending their " powers."

" Ordered—That the honorary secretary (Mr. " Dodds, M.P.) be requested to move for the re- " appointment of the Select Committee of the House " of Commons on salmon fisheries, in the next session " of Parliament, with enlarged powers."

TYNE DISTRICT.

1. The take of fish by the rod and line in the upper waters has diminished, and its diminution is attributed partly to the want of water in the Tyne, owing to the peculiar and excessive drought which prevailed last summer, and partly to the destruction and loss of salmon in the sea by the hang nets used there. Portions of hang nets are now being washed ashore, with pieces of salmon fastened in them. It is supposed these nets have been made stationary and lost.

2. There are no statistical returns of the quantity of fish taken by nets, and no means of enforcing such returns. No reliable information is to be had as to the quantity of fish taken by the draught and hang nets, used in the estuary and at sea. It is conjectured that a large number of salmon of large size are strangled by the hang nets, and lost, and that numbers of unclean fish are taken by them.

3. The bull trout are on the increase in the upper waters of the North Tyne, and still more so in the Reed. This increase is attributed to the decrease of salmon.

4. There have been discussions at the Board on the subject referred to in this question, but no decision has been come to.

5. Sect. 10 of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, is silent as to the maximum size of the mesh of a salmon net. In this respect the Act is defective for this district. Power is required for the conservators to regulate the size of the mesh in every respect, and it would be most convenient and useful to confer this power on the Board by authorizing them to make byelaws on the subject.

6. We have no information of any. Probably new factories have been built in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

7. None. Recent pollutions from the town of Hexham having run into the Tyne the Board have authorized the chairman to take steps to stop it.

8. There are no means of knowing in what part of the district the nets licensed are used.

Public waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Draught nets - -	185	5*l.* each	—
Rod and line - -	141	1*l.* each	—

Private waters, none.

9. Nine, producing 107*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each Offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, sec. 15 -	1	Convicted	1*l.* and costs.
Do.	1	Do.	1*l.* and costs.
Do. sec. 8 -	1	Do.	1*l.* and costs.
Do.	1	Do.	2*l.* and costs.
Do. sec. 17 -	1	Do.	2*l.*, and 1*s.* and costs
Do. sec. 14 -	1	Do.	2*l.* and costs.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, sec. 5 -	1	Do.	2*l.*, and 1*s.* and costs.
Do.	1	Do.	2*l.*, and 1*s.* and costs.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, sec. 11 -	1	Acquitted	See note *.
Do. sec. 10 -	1	Dismissed	See note †.
Do.	1	Do.	Ib.
Do.	1	Convicted	2*s.* 6*d.* and costs.
Do.	1	Do.	2*s.* 6*d.* and costs.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 121, sec. 36 -	1	Withdrawn on terms.	See note ‡.
Do.	1	Do.	See note ‡.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, sec. 10 and 35.	1	Convicted.	6*d.* and costs.
Do.	1	Do.	6*d.* and costs.
Do.	1	Do.	6*d.* and costs.
Do.	1	Withdrawn.	
Assaulting water bailiff -	1	Convicted	1*s.* and costs.

* In the case in which the defendant was acquitted, it was admitted that the net was used for catching salmon, and that it was stationary when seized by the water bailiffs; but it was denied that the defendant "made" the net stationary intentionally, and alleged that it became stationary accidentally. The bench, after hearing the defendant's evidence, dismissed the case, and peremptorily refused to give their reasons for the dismissal. An action was brought by the defendant against the water bailiff, which has been removed into the Queen's Bench, where it awaits further proceedings by the Plaintiff.

† In these two cases there was no direct evidence of the attempt to take salmon by the defendants, nor of their intention to take salmon. The defence was that the defendants were fishing for mackerel, and the court adopted that view of their proceedings.

‡ These cases were both proved, but the penalties being high, the bench suggested some terms being made, and the nets were forfeited, and the penalties not imposed.

11. In the opinion of this Board byelaws are necessary; and the specific objects to which they should apply appear in the accompanying extract from the bill which the Board brought before Parliament last session.

"The Board may from time to time make such byelaws as they think fit for the better execution of the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 and 1865, and the more effectual protection and preservation of salmon within their district, and particularly for all or any of the following purposes (that is to say) :

For defining and describing the manner in which salmon may from time to time be legally taken within the district.

For regulating the form and description and defining the length and breadth of nets to be used in fishing for salmon within the district, and for regulating the size of the meshes thereof and limiting the maximum size of the meshes.

For requiring marks or labels to be attached to licensed nets, and fishing boats to be numbered or other efficient means to be adopted, so as to enable the officers of the Board to identify such nets and boats.

For regulating the times and places and manner of using nets for catching salmon within the district.

Generally for the maintenance, improvement, protection, and regulation of the salmon fishery, and for controlling and regulating the rights of fishery within the district.

And may make any such byelaws to apply to the whole or to any part or parts of the district, and may from time to time by any new byelaw revoke any byelaw previously made by them, and may from time to time vary the byelaws made by them with respect to the whole or any part or parts of the district, and may from time to time except or exclude from the operation of all or any of the byelaws, any part or parts of the district.

With respect to byelaws made by the Board, the following provisions shall have effect (namely) :

(1.) Nothing in this Act shall authorize the Board to make any byelaw repugnant to the law of England, or at variance with the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 and 1865, or either of them, or with this Act.

(2.) All byelaws shall be reduced into writing, and be under the common seal of the Board.

(3.) The Board may by any byelaw impose penalties for offences against the same not exceeding in respect of any offence 5*l.*, so that all byelaws be so framed as to allow of part of the maximum penalty being inflicted.

(4.) Byelaws made by the Board shall not have effect until they are allowed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (who may allow or disallow the same as he thinks proper), and any such byelaws shall not be allowed unless notice of the intention to apply for allowance thereof is given by advertisement in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in the district, not less than 21 days before the making of such application, and copies of the proposed byelaws shall, for 14 days at least before such application, be kept at the office of the Board, and at other places within the district to be specified in the advertisement, and be open during reasonable hours thereat for public inspection without payment, and a copy thereof, or of any part thereof, shall be furnished to every person applying for the same on payment of 6*d.* for every 100 words in such copy, or if the proposed byelaws have been printed by the Board, then at such reasonable price not exceeding 2*d.* for each copy as the Board direct.

(5.) All byelaws, when allowed, shall be printed, with the date at which they are made, and the clerk of the Board shall keep a printed copy thereof at the office of the Board, and all persons may at all reasonable times inspect that copy without payment, and the Board shall cause to be delivered a printed copy, signed by their clerk, of all byelaws for the time being in force to every person applying for the same, on payment by him of any sum not exceeding 6*d.* for each copy.

(6.) A printed copy of byelaws, dated and purporting to be allowed as aforesaid, and to be signed by the clerk of the Board, shall be evidence of the existence and of the due making and allowance thereof."

12. None.

13. This question will be most completely answered by reference to the application by this Board to Parliament for a special Act for this district; a bill was brought before Parliament last session in pursuance of such notice, but was withdrawn on the assurance of Government that there would be further public legislation on the subject. The bill which Government brought into Parliament, in performance of this promise, would, if the amendments suggested by this Board had been adopted, have gone a long way to remove the defects and deficiencies of the Acts of 1861 and 1865, so far as they affect this district.

COQUET DISTRICT.

1. Few salmon in the river; very few seen till this year.

The take of bull trout has increased for the last few years, and particularly in 1868.

Cause.—Protection to the river, and removal of obstructions in the sea and river.

The great increase of bull trout is owing to the extension of the open season from 1st September to 31st December.

2. 16,302 were taken with nets during 1868, and about 9,000 this season, 1869, three-fourths of which were taken after 31st August. Can't say how many were taken with the rod, but a great many taken in the sea with hang nets, but cannot say how many.

3. Bull trout have increased to a much greater extent than salmon; the number of salmon taken in 1869 and returned into the river again was only 14. I hear several salmon were taken with the hang nets (I mean pure salmon) and sold in the neighbouring towns.

4. Unsuitable so long as the Coquet remains a bull trout river. It should not open till the 15th April, and close 15th November.

5. Unsuitable. There should be a maximum as well as a minimum size, not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$, and not more than 2 inches, from knot to knot.

Reason why.—The 2-inch mesh allows many small bull trout to escape; they spawn as well as the large ones, and destroy the young salmon. Were there no larger meshes than 2 inches, this would put a stop to hang nets, which, of all other nets, are the worst; they kill the foul as well as the clean salmon, on their way from and to the different rivers.

It would be much better for the salmon fishings in general if bag and stake nets were resumed within, say, three or four miles of the mouth of the estuary, as is the law in the Tweed and Tay, than that hang nets should be sanctioned as legal.

6. None that I know of.

7. None.

8. Public waters, none.

Private waters.

Name of Instrument.	Number.	Rate at which licensed.	Number of Men required to work each.
Rod - - - -	20	1*l.*	—
Draught or hang nets -	11	5*l.*	3
Cruive - - -	1	10*l.*	3

9. Nine general licences issued during past year, revenue derived from which amounted to 158*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

10.

Offences charged.	No. for each offence.	Convicted or acquitted.	Penalty if convicted.
Using gaff for taking salmon.	1	1 convicted 1 acquitted	1*s.* and costs.

11. There are amendments to the present Acts required, so as to enable the conservators of the different boards to make byelaws suitable to the different rivers, with the sanction of the Home Secretary.

12. The most particular matter which I should wish to call the attention of the inspectors to is, that boards should be formed of the sea proprietors as well as of the upper and lower proprietors of the river, or, in other words, those having an interest in the sea salmon fishing and the proprietors of the river should be one board, with power to make byelaws of any kind suitable for the individual river and district, with the sanction of the inspectors and approval of the Home Secretary.

13. I think the present Acts are mostly all defects together, and require general revisal.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

MINES.

REFORM CLUB

REPORTS

OF

THE INSPECTORS OF MINES,

TO

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE,

For the Year 1869.

MR. ATKINSON.
MR. BAKER.
MR. DICKINSON.
MR. WALES.
MR. HIGSON.
MR. MOORE.
MR. EVANS.
MR. ALEXANDER.
MR. WYNNE.
MR. SOUTHERN.
MR. BROUGH.
MR. WARDELL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

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The Number of Male Coal Miners Employed in and about the Coal Mines of Great Britain, the Number of Fatal Accidents and Lives Lost, the Quantity of Coal Raised, and the Proportion of Accidents and Lives Lost to the Number of Persons Employed and the Tons of Coal Raised.

Names of Districts.	Number of Male Coal Miners Employed as per Census 1861.	In the Year 1869. As computed by each Inspector for his own District. Number of Male Persons Employed.	Quantity of Coal Raised.	Separate Fatal Accidents.	Lives Lost by the Accidents.	Persons Employed per Separate Fatal Accident.	Persons Employed per Life Lost.	Tons of Coal Raised per Separate Fatal Accident.	Tons of Coal Raised per Life Lost.	Number of Collieries.
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	22,719	32,000	11,660,000	72	80	444	400	161,944	145,750	183
South Durham	30,805	37,800	15,636,000	74	79	511	478	211,297	197,924	163
North and East Lancashire	23,525	26,190	7,020,000	74	76	354	345	94,865	92,368	297
West Lancashire and North Wales	24,302	32,449	8,018,939	101	234	321	139	79,395	34,269	200
Yorkshire	31,938	36,000	10,893,500	62	69	581	522	175,702	157,877	413
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwickshire	23,434	28,500	8,100,000	70	78	407	365	115,714	103,846	200
North Stafford, Cheshire, and Shropshire	16,427	21,000	6,200,000	45	50	466	420	137,777	124,000	225
South Stafford and Worcestershire	25,235	28,500	10,408,000	96	104	296	274	108,416	100,076	550
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devonshire	21,762	26,000	6,250,000	51	68	509	382	122,549	91,912	210
South Wales	26,292	29,000	9,180,000	115	181	252	160	79,826	50,718	300
Scattered over other Counties	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,—England and Wales	246,587	297,439	93,366,439	760	1,019	—	—	—	—	741
East Scotland	18,091	28,000	8,500,000	55	58	509	483	154,545	146,552	270
West Scotland	17,795	20,007	6,137,043	39	39	513	513	157,360	157,360	195
Totals,—Scotland	35,886	48,007	14,637,043	94	97					465
Totals and Averages,—England, Wales, and Scotland	282,473	345,446	108,003,482	854	1,116	405	309	126,468	96,777	3,206

SUMMARIES.

SUMMARY of Separate FATAL ACCIDENTS in and about the COAL MINES of GREAT BRITAIN during the Year 1869.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Explosions of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Totals.
		Falls of Coal.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total { Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	2	5	21	26	–	1	6	4	–	3	–	–	14	1	1	–	–	1	13	–	2	18	1	3	8	12	72
South Durham	1	–	30	30	–	–	1	3	1	1	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	6	12	1	2	24	–	1	12	13	74
North and East Lancashire	3	11	28	39	1	–	5	3	–	2	–	–	11	4	1	–	–	5	–	3	1	14	4	–	3	7	74
West Lancashire and North Wales	8	15	28	43	–	–	3	8	–	2	2	5	20	4	1	–	–	4	9	–	3	21	1	–	8	9	101
Yorkshire	1	17	21	38	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	6	–	2	–	–	3	5	1	1	12	–	–	5	5	62
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	5	14	17	31	–	–	1	2	2	3	1	2	11	1	–	1	–	6	7	–	4	19	1	1	2	4	70
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	3	10	15	25	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	7	2	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	9	1	–	–	1	45
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	5	54	9	63	1	–	3	5	–	2	2	7	20	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	–	1	1	2	96
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	6	11	26	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	51
South Wales	9	11	51	62	–	3	1	2	1	1	–	6	14	1	–	–	–	8	10	1	1	21	–	2	7	9	115
Eastern District of Scotland	1	7	22	29	–	–	1	3	–	2	–	2	8	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	4	10	6	–	1	7	55
Western do.	4	10	18	28	–	–	2	–	1	2	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	39
Total Separate Fatal Accidents in 1869	48	165	286	451	2	4	23	32	6	22	8	26	123	17	10	1	–	42	60	8	21	159	15	9	49	73	854
Total Separate Fatal Accidents in 1868	44	135	297	432	4	7	34	24	1	26	11	15	122	24	11	–	2	40	88	9	14	188	13	6	55	74	860
																									Decrease, 1869		6

Summary of Deaths caused by the aforesaid Accidents in and about the Coal Mines of Great Britain during the Year 1869.

Names of Districts.	Explosions of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Totals.
		Falls of Coal.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total {Miscellaneous Underground.}	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	6	5	23	28	–	1	6	4	–	3	–	–	14	1	1	–	–	1	13	–	2	18	1	5	8	14	80
South Durham	2	–	31	31	–	–	1	3	1	1	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	6	12	1	3	25	–	3	12	15	79
North and East Lancashire	3	11	28	39	1	–	6	3	–	2	–	–	12	5	1	–	–	5	–	3	1	15	4	–	3	7	76
West Lancashire and North Wales	128	15	30	45	–	–	3	8	–	2	2	5	20	8	1	–	–	5	9	–	9	32	1	–	8	9	234
Yorkshire	1	18	23	41	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	7	–	5	–	–	3	5	1	1	15	–	–	5	5	69
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	6	14	17	31	–	–	1	2	2	4	1	2	12	1	–	4	–	6	7	–	4	22	1	4	2	7	78
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	7	10	15	25	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	7	3	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	10	1	–	–	1	50
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	6	59	9	68	1	–	3	5	–	2	2	9	22	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	–	1	1	2	104
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	23	11	26	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	68
South Wales	70	11	52	63	–	4	1	2	1	1	–	6	15	1	–	–	–	8	10	1	1	21	–	5	7	12	181
Eastern District of Scotland	1	8	22	30	–	–	1	3	–	2	–	2	8	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	4	10	8	–	1	9	58
Western do.	4	10	18	28	–	–	2	–	1	2	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	39
Total Lives Lost in 1869	257	172	294	466	2	5	24	32	6	23	8	29	129	23	13	4	–	43	60	8	28	179	17	19	49	85	1116
Total Lives Lost in 1868	154	138	307	445	4	15	34	24	1	28	11	15	132	28	21	–	2	40	88	9	15	204	14	7	56	77	1011
																									Increase, 1869		105

SUMMARY of Separate FATAL ACCIDENTS in and about the INSPECTED IRONSTONE MINES of GREAT BRITAIN during the Year 1869.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Explosions of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.											Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Totals.
		Falls of Ironstone.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total { Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Durham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North and East Lancashire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Lancashire and North Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	6
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	—	7	8	15	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	—	5	6	11	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5	1	—	—	1	1	14
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
South Wales	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Eastern District of Scotland	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Western do.	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	8
Total Separate Fatal } in 1869	—	6	23	29	—	—	3	5	2	1	—	1	12	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	10	2	—	1	3		54
Accidents - } in 1868	2	12	27	39	1	—	5	3	3	1	—	1	14	1	—	—	—	2	3	4	10	2	—	1	3		68
																										Decrease, 1869 -		14

Summary of Deaths caused by the aforesaid Accidents in and about the Inspected Ironstone Mines of Great Britain during the Year 1869.

Names of Districts.	Explosions of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.								Miscellaneous Underground.								On Surface.				Gross Totals.
		Falls of Ironstone.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Durham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North and East Lancashire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Lancashire and North Wales	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yorkshire	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	6
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	–	1	7	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	12
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	14
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	–	–	4	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	8
South Wales	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Eastern District of Scotland	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Western do.	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	8
Total Lives Lost in 1869	–	6	23	29	–	–	3	5	2	1	–	1	12	1	–	–	–	2	5	–	4	10	2	–	1	3	54
Total Lives Lost in 1868	2	12	27	39	1	–	5	3	3	1	–	1	14	2	–	–	–	2	3	–	4	11	2	–	1	3	69
																									Decrease, 1869		15

Mr. Atkinson's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines in the South Durham Inspection District, from the 31st December 1868 to the 31st December 1869.—By John J. Atkinson, Esq.

Sir, Chilton Moor, Fence Houses, February 28th, 1870.

I have the honour, as Inspector of Mines for the South Durham Mines Inspection District, to report to you, with reference to the operation of the Mines Inspection Acts during the year ending 31st December 1869.

The following Table shows the number of fatal accidents of different kinds, and the number of deaths that have resulted from them, in, at, and about the mines of the district, in each of the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869; the last being the year embraced by this Report.

	Number of Separate Accidents. Year.					Number of Deaths resulting. Year.				
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Explosions of Fire-damp	2	2	1	1	1	4	28	1	1	2
Falls of Coal and Stone.										
Falls of coal	1	1	3	2	–	1	1	3	2	–
Falls of stone	20	22	25	33	30	21	22	26	34	31
Total falls in mine	21	23	28	35	30	22	23	29	36	31
In Shafts.										
Overwinding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ropes or chains breaking	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Whilst ascending or descending	5	3	1	3	1	5	3	1	3	1
Falling into shaft from top	2	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	1	3
Things falling from top of shaft	–	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1
Falling from part way down	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	3	1
Things falling from part way down	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sundries in shafts	2	4	–	3	–	2	4	–	3	–
Totals in shafts	10	11	2	10	6	10	12	2	10	6
Miscellaneous Underground.										
Explosions of gunpowder	2	1	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	3
Suffocation by gases	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Irruptions of water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falling into water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On incline and engine planes	9	11	11	7	6	9	15	11	7	6
By trams or tubs underground	7	19	14	15	12	7	19	14	15	12
By machinery do.	1	1	–	3	1	1	1	–	3	1
Sundries underground	3	4	1	–	2	6	4	1	–	3
Total miscellaneous underground	22	36	27	25	24	25	40	27	25	25
Total underground	55	72	58	71	61	61	103	59	72	64
On Surface.										
By machinery on surface	4	1	3	1	–	4	1	3	2	–
By boilers bursting on surface	–	1	2	2	1	–	1	4	3	3
By sundries on surface	17	10	11	10	12	17	10	11	10	12
Total on surface	21	12	16	13	13	21	12	18	15	15
Gross Totals	76	84	74	84	74	82	115	77	87	79

No fatal accident has been reported as having occurred during the course of the past year, 1869, in connexion with the very few ironstone mines that come under the operation of the Mines Inspection Acts in this district.

The preceding table shows that only one explosion of fire-damp has proved fatal in this district during the past year, and that it caused the deaths of only two persons.

However much the loss of a single life is to be deplored either from this or from any other cause, I cannot refrain, with propriety, from congratulating the colliery managers, and also the workmen employed in the district, upon such a result, as it evinces great care, precaution, and a rigid enforcement of rules and regulations on the part of the managers, and, at the same time, indicates that the workmen are subject and obedient to the rules laid down for their guidance and for the general safety of themselves and that of their fellow workmen to a degree that does not prevail in some other parts of the kingdom.

It is satisfactory to have, from year to year, to repeat this congratulation to the managers and workpeople in the mines of the district.

The relative satisfaction which I feel called upon to express on this very serious matter will, I trust, rather have the effect of producing such an amount of emulation amongst the different districts of the kingdom as may lead to the comparative rareness of loss of life from this very distressing source, than to any relaxation of care and precaution against it, either in this or in any other district.

To expect a perfect immunity from loss of life through this class of accidents would, I think, be Utopian, and I dare not indulge any hope of such a result.

The number of deaths that have resulted from falls of material in the mines of the district during the past year, although rather more numerous than they were on the average of the preceding four years embraced by the table, have been five less in number than they were in the preceding year 1868.

During the past year, 1869, 30 accidents of this class have caused the deaths of 31 persons in the district, 27½ per year being the average number of deaths that resulted from the same class of accidents during the preceding four years that are embraced by the table.

During the year 1869, six lives have been lost in the district from six separate shaft accidents; in the preceding year, 1868, 10 lives were lost through this class of accidents by an equal number of separate accidents; whereas during the preceding year 1867, only two of such accidents occurred, each causing the death of one person only; and in my annual Report in reference to the year 1867 (dated 28th February 1868), I expressed a hope that we had entered upon a new era as to deaths from shaft accidents, and that some permanent reduction in their frequency might be expected.

The past year's results tend to verify this anticipation, at least in reference to this district, from which the loss of only four lives are to be reported, as compared with an average of 8½ per year during the preceding four years, as shown by the table.

Further precautions against this particular class of accidents have been discussed and considered by the Inspectors of Mines at their recent annual meeting, and it may, I think, be reasonably anticipated, that a further and more general reduction may be made in their number, as well as in the amount of fatality with which they have hitherto been attended.

It is proposed by the Inspectors of Mines that the fifth General Rule suggested for adoption in the Report of the Inspector, dated January 1867, should have the words "*All entrances to*" prefixed to it, which will have the effect of causing protection against persons falling into or down shafts at intermediate seams, should it be found to be practicable to carry out the suggestion in its integrity.

The deaths that have resulted from underground accidents of a miscellaneous character in the mines of the district, during the past year, have been caused chiefly by crushes by coal tubs; mostly in the extreme workings of the mines, but to the extent of about one half of this number, in the principal hauling roads on inclined and engine planes; but, on the whole, they compare favourably with those that have resulted upon the average per year of each of the four preceding years embraced by the table.

Altogether, the number of deaths that have been caused by underground and shaft accidents in the coal mines of the district during the past year have amounted to 64, being a reduction of 13 per cent. in the numbers of deaths from accidents of the same class upon the average of the four preceding years embraced by the table.

The deaths that resulted from accidents on the surface at and about the mines of the district during the past year have been 15 in number, the same as during the preceding year, and only slightly fewer than the average number per year during the preceding four years embraced by the table.

On the whole, the deaths from accidents both above and underground, at and about the mines of the district, during the past year, have been 79 in number, whereas the yearly average during the preceding four years was 90¼ deaths, the reduction being about in 1 in 8, or 12½ per cent.

Three of the accidents that have occurred in connexion with the mines of the district during the past year have each caused the deaths of two persons, one of these accidents being a fall of stone at Adelaide Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Pease and partners; another being a fall of timber at White Lea Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., both of the victims being deputy overmen in the latter case. The third case, in which two lives were lost by one accident, was an explosion of fire-damp at South Helton Colliery, whereby a deputy overman and a hewer lost their lives.

Three lives were lost through the explosion of a boiler on the surface in connexion with the winding engine at Sherburn House Colliery, belonging to the Earl of Durham; one of the sufferers was the brakesman, and the other two were firemen.

Each of the other 70 fatal accidents involved the loss of only one life.

A detailed list of the fatal accidents and of the deaths that have resulted from them during the past year 1869 is appended to this report, and prefixed to it are summaries in which the fatal accidents, and the deaths resulting from them, are classified, both as regards the coal mines, and separately, as regards the ironstone mines coming within the scope of the Mines Inspection Act, in each of the 12 inspection districts into which Great Britain is divided.

There is also prefixed to this report a return showing, separately, for each of the 12 inspection districts into which Great Britain is divided the number of male persons employed in, at, and about the coal mines, the quantity of coal raised, the number of fatal accidents, and the number of deaths that have resulted from such accidents; and also the number of persons employed per fatal accident, the number of persons employed per life lost, the tons of coals raised per fatal accident and per life lost through such accidents, and the number of collieries.

The following comparative statement is extracted from the last-mentioned return.

1869.	The whole of Great Britain.	The South Durham Inspection District.
Computed number of persons employed; on census basis	345,446	37,800
Computed quantity of coal raised, in tons	108,003	15,636,000
Number of fatal accidents	854	74
Number of lives lost by such accidents	1,116	79
Number of persons employed per fatal accident	405	511
Number of persons employed per life lost by fatal accident	309	478
Tons of coal raised per separate fatal accidents	126,468	211,297
Tons of coal raised per life lost by accidents	96,777	197,924
Number of collieries	3,206	163

Fatal Exploison of Fire-damp.

The only explosion of fire-damp that has occurred in the mines of the district during the past year, 1869, took place in a part of the whole-mine workings in the main coal seam at South Hetton Colliery on the 29th January, causing the deaths of a deputy-overman and a coal hewer.

Safety lamps were in use, but owing to the fact of no fire-damp having been previously observed (except on a single occasion, and then only a very trivial quantity,) in the district, and the general efficiency of the ventilation, the deputy overmen were allowed to fire shots for the hewers, but only upon the condition that after a careful examination of the place it was found to be free from fire-damp.

The barometer had fallen much and rapidly shortly before the occurrence, and the under-viewer had, in consequence, sent a special message to warn the deputy overman to take extra care.

A few yards from the face of the place some top-coal had, however, fallen, and liberated a feeder of water, accompanied, it would appear from the event, by gas or fire-damp.

Webster, the deputy overman, had also been told not to let this particular place be worked, with the view of allowing the feeder of water to exhaust itself; yet, contrary to these instructions, he had allowed the hewer, Thomas Routledge, to work in it. There had been no complaints as to any lack of ventilation in the district, but, on the contrary, some of the workmen had complained of the current of air being too strong. About

7,000 cubic feet of air per minute passed through it, although one half of that quantity was considered to be sufficient under ordinary circumstances.

The deputy overman, Christopher Webster, alleged after the accident that he had examined the place, and found no fire-damp before he fired the shot, and Routledge, the hewer, said that he himself did so, but stated that he did not observe Webster do so.

It appears to be probable that the examination was only made near the face of the place, and that the fire-damp which exploded had accumulated several yards back where the water had come off; and further, that the shot which blew out the stemming without bringing down the coal, had flown out like a rocket, and had so ignited the fire-damp.

Under ordinary circumstances the district of the mine where this explosion happened might, I have no doubt, have been safely worked with candles or other naked lights, but it is, in my opinion correctly, thought to be more safe to use safety lamps even where the hardness of the coal renders the use of blasting powder necessary, provided that only special and competent persons are allowed to fire the shots, and that the use of gunpowder is altogether prohibited in broken or pillar workings in mines known to give off fire-damp; this last limitation of the use of blasting powder might, I think, with advantage, be embodied in the general rules of the New Mines Inspection Act, as also do a majority of such of the inspectcrs of mines as attended a recent annual meeting of the Inspectors of Mines.

I have in previous reports mentioned a series of experiments that have been conducted by a committee of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, with the view of ascertaining the relative degree of safety or danger appertaining to so-called safety lamps when exposed to rapid currents of fire-damp, and as I have been desired by Messrs. Hann and Son to give expression to my views as to the relative merits of one or both of their patent lamps, and as I believe that they have also applied to you, asking for some competent persons to be appointed to inquire into and report upon the merits of one or both of their patent lamps, it may perhaps not be out of place to state that I found one of their lamps very "petted in burning," a slight motion from travelling extinguishing the light.

The engineer of a very large and fiery mine has told me since, that he obtained a dozen of these lamps in order to give them a trial, but that before venturing to use them in the mine he had them tested in a small gasometer of the class described at page six of my annual report for the year 1867, and dated February 1868, and that as the gas was exploded by one of the lamps, he did not of course deem it either safe or prudent to allow them to be used underground, but returned them. The simple test alluded to is, I think specially worthy of more extensive adoption than it has hitherto obtained, and I again commend it to the notice of those who have the management of fiery collieries.

I have reason to suppose that Messrs. Hann and Son have from time to time made alterations, which may be improvements, in their patent lamps, but as several other proposed new lamps are in the field, I have not, up to the present time, had leisure to examine into the minute details of all the suggested improvements made in the various new lamps that are being attempted to be brought out, and, but from the repeated applications of Messrs. Hann and Son, I should not have thought of their lamps as calling for special notice.

The No. 1 lamp of Messrs. Hann and Son has been well tried by both the underviewer and several of the workmen of the Eppleton pit at the Hetton Coal Company's collieries, and both it and their No. 2 lamp are favorably reported of by the latter, both as to safety and for practical use.

Messrs. Hopton of Monk Bretton, James Wilson of Darfield Main Colliery near Barnsley, together with an overman there, Messrs. John Peel of Springwell Colliery, and Peter Spooner of Throckley Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, all bear testimony in favor of the No. 1 lamp.

Mr. S. B. Coxon, Mining Engineer of Usworth and of several other collieries, as well as Mr. T. Robson, one of the Earl of Durham's mining engineers, also report in very favorable terms of the No. 1 lamp; probably with recent improvements.

Falls of Coal and Roof.

I am not aware of any particular case calling for special notice here in the above class of accidents.

The fall that killed the two brothers Pratt at Adelaide Colliery was quite unforeseen. One was about to commence working in the place that the other was leaving, and while

they were, one dressing and the other undressing, at some distance back from the face of the place, a sudden and unexpected fall of stone came upon them.

Two deputy overmen were crushed by the falling of a heavy baulk of timber at White Lea Colliery on the 26th of May, where they were in the act of removing the timber from an abandoned road.

Their lives were under their own charge, both being officers for the purpose of attending to the safety of the ordinary miners as well as to their own.

Fatal Accidents in Shafts.

All the accidents of this class that have proved fatal in the district during the past year have been of the most ordinary description, and none of them appear to call for special remark.

I have already stated that I think that there is a reasonable prospect of the number of both the accidents and the deaths under this head being reduced.

A similar remark applies to the under-ground accidents of a miscellaneous character, unless it was in the case of Adam Francis, who was thrown by an engine plane rope into the front of a set of tubs at the shaft landing at Page Bank Colliery on the 8th November, and so injured by the laden set of tubs as to cause his death.

The way was narrow at the place, being in a barrier between two royalties, but at my instigation leave has since been obtained from the lessor's viewer to make a separate travelling way, so that workmen need not come in contact with the ropes and tubs at the place.

Above-ground Accidents.

The fatal accidents which occurred above-ground during the yast year have been of the ordinary character, consisting principally of crushes by coal wagons and trucks near the tops of the pits, with the exception of a boiler explosion at Sherburn House Colliery, which caused the deaths of three persons. I do not, even in this case, feel it necessary to enter into details, as there was nothing more in the case than what pointed to the old cause in the form of boilers being used until the iron is deteriorated in quality by long exposure to the hot air and gases of the boiler fires, and finally become further weakened by the process of pinning to get the rivet holes of the new plates used to repair them, until they are no longer capable of withstanding the ordinary working pressure.

I may add that I think it highly desirable that colliery boilers should not only be placed under the supervision of one or other of the several boiler inspection companies, but that the boilers should be insured, in order, so far, to ensure efficient inspection on the part of the agents and workmen of such companies. The faulty parts of steam boilers is a speciality with them, and their great experience naturally enables them to detect and report defects of a dangerous character.

Non-fatal Accidents.

Forty-three non-fatal accidents have been reported during the past year.

I have stated in previous reports how little I consider the utility of these reports. Any person injured by them has the right to sue for compensation any one responsible and blameable for the injury he may have sustained, whether owner, agent, or workman, or to lay his complaint before the inspector for the district, who would be in duty bound to bring the case under your notice, at any rate if he saw any foundation for the complaint.

Underground employment and education of boys.

I have nothing new to report upon this subject, and it is now under the consideration of Parliament, after very full inquiry.

There are 161 collieries in this mines inspection district.

I have, &c.
JOHN J. ATKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M. P.,
H. M. Principal Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTH DURHAM MINES INSPECTION DISTRICT, during the Year ended 31st day of December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Jan. 5	1	Auckland Park	Bishop Auckland	Black Boy Coal Co.	Thos. Wilkinson	Labourer	44	A trunk of a tree fell off a truck on to him.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 11	2	Adelaide	Ditto	Josh. Pease & Partners	Thos. Pratt	Hewer	35	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	2
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	George Pratt	Ditto	27	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 20	3	Houghton	Fence Houses	Earl Durham	Richard Newton	Putter	14	Head crushed between roof and top of tub.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 21	4	Shildon Lodge	Bishop Auckland	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	W. Hollandsworth	Wailer	12	Crushed between two wagons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 29	5	South Hetton	Fence Houses	Forster & Co.	Thos. Routledge	Hewer	28	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	2
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Christopher Webster	Deputy	24	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	
Feb. 3	6	Trimdon	Ferry Hill	Thomas Wood	Michael Holland	Hewer	29	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	7	Newbottle	Fence Houses	Earl Durham	Wilson Bell	Joiner	40	Crushed by cage while looking down pit.	–	–	1	–	1	1
„ 13	8	Seaham	Sunderland	Earl Vane	Thos. Andrew	Hewer	21	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	9	Tudhoe	Ferry Hill	Weardale Iron & Coal Co.	Thos. Appleby	Ditto	24	Run over by set on engine plane	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 20	10	Murton	Fence Houses	Forster & Co.	Jno. Murphy	Driver	14	Run over by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	11	Evenwood	Bishop Auckland	T. Charlton & Co.	Thos. Bell	Shifter	40	Fell down pit	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 23	12	Framwellgate	Durham	Earl Vane	Thos. Halliday	Driver	13	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	13	Haswell	Fence Houses	Haswell Coal Co.	George Bowell	Wagonchalker	23	Run over by 15 wagons	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mar. 4	14	Oakenshaw	Willington	Strakers & Love	Jas. Elie	Putter	19	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	15	Ryhope	Sunderland	Ryhope Coal Co.	Wm. Tilley	Hewer	48	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	16	Shincliffe	Durham	Spark & Love	George Gatis	Ditto	34	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	17	Whitworth	Ferry Hill	R. S. Johnson & Co.	Robert Halliday	Stoneman	65	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	18	Burnhope	Lanchester	Sowerby & Fletcher	Wm. Siddons	Screenman	46	Run over by 3 empty wagons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 23	19	Shotton	Castle Eden	Haswell Coal Co.	Jas. Halliday	Putter	15	Tub fell down drop staple on to him	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 29	20	Low Bitchburn	Darlington	John Sharp	Robert Allison	Hewer	71	A shot exploded unexpectedly	–	–	–	1	–	1
April 6	21	Wingate Grange	Ferry Hill	Executors of late J. Gully	Charles Trouscot	Ditto	30	Fall of band	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 9	22	Castle Eden	Castle Eden	William Cook	Jno. Anderson	Sinker	50	Fell out of ribble	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	23	Shotton	Ditto	Haswell Coal Co.	Thos. Bolam	Driver	13	Run over by wagons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 10	24	Willington	Durham	Strakers & Love	Wm. Fairbridge	Hewer	25	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	25	Black Prince	Darlington	Weardale Iron & Coal Co.	Thos. Hall	Ditto	20	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	26	South Pontop	Gateshead	H. Ritson & Partners	Daniel Dawson	Putter	16	Fall of band	–	1	–	–	–	1
May 7	27	Byer's Green	Durham	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Jno. Brunskill	Hewer	37	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	28	Wingate Grange	Ferry Hill	Executors of late J. Gully	Samuel Almes	Driver	14	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 24	29	Tudhoe	Ditto	Weardale Iron & Coal Co.	Robert Brown	Ditto	13	Run over by a full tub	–	–	–	1	–	1

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
May 26	30	Seaham	Sunderland	Earl Vane	Chris. Wilkinson	Driver	14	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	31	White Lea	Darlington	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Richard Moor	Deputy	39	Crushed by a fall of timber	–	–	–	1	–	2
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	George Close	Ditto	41	Ditto ditto	–	–	–	1	–	
„ „	32	West Pelton	Chester-le-Street	Jas. Joicey & Co.	William Walton	Driver	14	Run over by a timber tram	–	–	–	1	–	1
June 3	33	Whitworth	Ferry Hill	R. S. Johnson & Co.	Edward Beeton	Hewer	32	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	34	Woodifield	Darlington	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Patrick Gilboy	Labourer	27	Fell down pit from the surface	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 5	35	Etherly	Ditto	H. Stobart & Co.	Thomas Yetts	Sinker	42	Fell out of ribble	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 8	36	East Hetton	Ferry Hill	Forster & Co.	Jos. Laidler	Compass boy	14	A stone fell down a staple on to him	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	37	Spenny Moor	Ditto	R. S. Johnson & Co.	Wm. Simpson	Hewer	47	Fall of stone and coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	38	Murton	Fence Houses	Forster & Co.	George Wild	Ditto	47	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	39	SherburnHouse	Durham	Earl Durham	Ralph Marley	Brakesman	43	Explosion of a steam boiler	–	–	–	–	1	3
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Thos. Clayton	Fireman	21	Ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	1	
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jno. Surtees	Ditto	19	Ditto ditto	–	–	–	–	1	
„ 23	40	Willington	Ditto	Strakers & Love	Jas. Stout	Deputy	34	Run over by set on engine plane	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 24	41	Sherburn	Ditto	Earl Durham	Spoors Morrow	Hewer	18	Ditto ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	42	Castle Eden	Ferry Hill	William Cook	Wm. Williamson	Deputy	22	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	43	Hedley Hope	Darlington	Taylor, Smith, Bros.	Wm. Stevenson	Hewer	23	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 2	44	Brandon	Durham	Jos. Pease and Partners	Robt. Chisholm	Enginewright	63	Fell off Heapstead	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 3	45	Newton Cap	Darlington	Newton Cap Coal Co.	Jas. Moor	Hewer	45	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 7	46	Brancepeth	Durham	Strakers and Love	Matthew Burdess	Landing-boy	14	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	47	Sacriston	Ditto	Elliott, Hunter, & Co.	Jno. Liddle	Mason	14	Head crushed while riding on engine plane.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 17	48	Old Etherley	Darlington	H. Stobart & Co.	Wm. Maughan	Rolleyway-man	55	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	49	Shildon Lodge	Bishop Auckland	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Wm. Robinson	Hewer	18	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	50	Tudhoe	Ferry Hill	Weardale Iron & Coal Co.	Matthew Hoiland	Ditto	25	Run over by wagons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 26	51	WoodhouseClose	Bishop Auckland	Sir C. F. McLean, Bart.	Jos. Clifford	Driver	18	Crushed between tub and prop	–	–	–	1	–	1
Aug. 9	52	West Auckland	Darlington	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Jno. Teasdale	Labourer	21	Fell into boiler fire-hole while in a fit and was burned.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 18	53	Evenwood	Bishop Auckland	T. Charlton & Co.	Jas. Powell	Hewer	20	Blasting of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	54	Consett	Lanchester	Consett Iron Co.	Barnard Quin	Ditto	33	Fall of band	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	55	Thornley	Tow Law	Original Hartlepool Colliery Co.	Jno. Eggleston	Joiner	31	His fore-finger was injured and lock-jaw set in.	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sept. 1	56	Old Durham	Durham	Earl Vane	George Coxon	Driver	64	Crushed between horse and wagon	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 2	57	Tursdale	Ditto	Bell, Brothers	Pybus Christopher	Hewer	21	Burned by gunpowder (supposed)	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 3	58	Houghton	Fence Houses	Earl Durham	Thos. Harrrison	Shifter	64	Crushed by set on engine plane	–	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Sept. 7	59	Trimdon	Ferry Hill	Thomas Wood	Nin Howe	Hewer	22	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	60	Helne Park	Bishop Auckland	Bainbridge & Co.	Matth. Hodson	Putter	24	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	61	Byer's Green	Willington	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Thos. Turnbull	Hewer	38	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	62	Wooley	Darlington	Jos. Pease & Partners	Jno. Wood	Driver	23	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	63	Elm Park	Tow Law	Bainbridge & Kirsopp	Jno. Carrick	Hewer	21	Ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oct. 5	64	Eldon	Darlington	Sam. Smithson & Partners	Jos. Atkinson	Blacksmith	23	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	65	South Pontop	Pontop	H. Ritson, Brothers.	Henry Carroll	Driver	13	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 20	66	Seaham	Sunderland	Earl Vane	Thos. Prest	Hewer	23	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	67	Hamsteels	Darlington	R. S. Johnson & Co.	Thos. Wanless	Banksman	27	Fell down pit from a kick by pony	–	–	1	–	–	1
Nov. 8	68	Page Bank	Ferry Hill	Bell, Brothers	Adam Francis	Hewer	41	Crushed by set on engine plane	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	69	Wingate Grange	Ditto	William Cook	Jno. Knox	Ditto	25	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	70	Seaham	Sunderland	Earl Vane	Wm. Weddle	Rolleyway-man	49	Skull fractured by winch handle	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dec. 3	71	Pensher	Pensher	George Elliot, M.P.	Benjamin Chicken	Staple-boy	14	Crushed in staple	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 7	72	Sherburn	Durham	Earl Durham	Abraham Hall	Overman	55	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	73	West Stanley	Bishop Auckland	Jos. Pease & Partners	Benjamin Hovels	Stoneman	36	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	74	Newbottle	Fence Houses	Earl Durham	Barnard Cornefee	Screenman	48	Crushed by wagons	–	–	–	–	1	1
								Total	2	31	6	25	15	79

Mr. Dickinson's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines in the North and East Lancashire or Manchester District for the Year ended 31st December 1869.—By Joseph Dickinson, Esq., F.G.S.

Sir, Pendleton, Manchester, 25th February 1870.

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1869, in accordance with the Act for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

The separate fatal accidents amount to 74, and the deaths therefrom to 76. They consist of— The accidents.

3	by explosions of firedamp	-	-	-	-	causing 3	deaths
39	„ falls of roof and coal	-	-	-	-	„ 39	„
11	„ shaft accidents	-	-	-	-	„ 12	„
14	„ miscellaneous accidents below ground				-	„ 15	„
7	„ ditto ditto above ground				-	„ 7	„

The three fatal explosions of firedamp, causing three deaths, occurred; 1st, on the 3th April, at Clifton Moss, from gas which got vent suddenly out of the strata when ome roof fell; 2nd, on the 14th September, at Hoddlesden, from gas that had been ccumulated for some time; and 3rd, on the 1st December, at Tonge, from gas accumuating in an upbrow where none had been seen before, and into which the person went vith an open light at night when no one was there working. Firedamp explosions.

The 39 fatal accidents from falls of roof and coal, causing 39 deaths arose in 11 instances rom falls of coal, and 28 from falls of roof. Falls of roof.

The 11 fatal shaft accidents causing 12 deaths, arose:— Shaft accidents.

One by the cage being wound over the engine house upon him where he was at work t the back:

Five whilst ascending or descending, one of the persons being jerked out of a tub y the breakage of a hook; one by falling out of a bucket in a windlass pit; one by the age being started as he was getting in, the signal to go on having been given unknown o the hooker-on; one by the cage going on as he was getting in at a mouthing, the ooker-on not being aware that his assistant at the other side had given the signal; and wo persons who were killed in one accident by the winding drum coming out of gear s they were descending, the engineer having, as it would appear, omitted to put in the topblock.

Three by falling into the shaft from the surface; the first arising from the fencing t the lower surface landing not being replaced after sending some heavy castings down he pit; the second by becoming overbalanced as he was leaning over to loosen a clack n a pipe that supplied water to the boilers; and the third by going underneath the fence ail, apparently expecting that the cage was up at that side:

And two by falling from part way down; one being from a stay in a sinking pit, and he other from a mouthing to which he had just descended without a light.

The 14 fatal miscellaneous accidents below ground causing 15 deaths occurred:— Miscellaneous accidents below ground.

In 4 instances by powder, which caused 5 deaths, one of them being by a spark rom a piece of fuse, which was being tried to see if it was good, flying into a powder an; another by a shot going off as it was being stemmed with an iron rammer in coal, here being a brass or brazzel bored through in the hole; and two, causing three deaths, y shots which had missed fire going off as they were being attempted to be drilled out:

In 1 instance from suffocation by firedamp where the roof had fallen and stopped the ir-way, and into which he incautiously entered, passing the danger signal:

In 5 instances, causing 5 deaths, on inclined planes, respectively, by a waggon coming against the person in the bottom of a brow; by a waggon running amain down a brow, having been inadvertently hooked to a piece of loose chain used for drawing props instead of to the coupling chain as intended; by getting crushed with a waggon that he was replacing on the rails in a brow, the windlass to which it was attached not being properly secured; by a prop to which the pulley wheel was attached becoming dragged away; and by getting crushed against the roof as he was riding on a tram up an engine brow.

In 3 instances by machinery causing three deaths; two being to engineers who got caught whilst adjusting machinery the other instance being to a person who got struck by a windlass handle that he let go when the rope gave a jerk:

And in 1 instance, causing one death, by some puddle that he was removing falling upon him, he having incautiously gone underneath it, instead of drawing it out by a long rake provided for the purpose.

Accidents above ground.

Lastly, the 7 fatal accidents above ground causing 7 deaths:

1st, an engineer caught between two cog wheels as he was standing upon them outside the engine house to examine the winding rope, the other engineer not knowing that he was there:

2nd, another engineer caught whilst oiling cog wheels in motion:

3rd, a sawyer struck by a piece of wood that was thrown back by a circular saw.

4th, a youth struck by a prop which the weight of some horizontal pumping rods forced against him as he was putting it underneath to bear the rods up:

5th, a boy falling off a bridge by which the tramroad from the colliery crosses a river, the hook of his safety lamp having caught one of the trams:

6th, a stoker falling into a hot-water cistern:

And 7th, a shunter run over by a railway waggon as he unhooked the horse on a siding.

Non-fatal accidents.

In addition to the fatal accidents, the reports of non-fatal accidents include 22 explosions of firedamp, and 7 explosions of powder, where personal injury was sustained.

Non-fatal firedamp explosions.

The 22 non-fatal explosions of firedamp occurred on the 7th, 15th, and 18th January; 5th and 27th February; 2nd and 10th March; 2nd, 6th, 7th, and 23rd April; 10th and 24th May; 4th and 22nd June; 2nd and 19th July; 10th August; 29th October; 11th and 26th November, and the 8th December.

Non-fatal powder explosions.

The 7 non-fatal accidents with powder were, one whilst undrilling a missed shot with an iron drill; one whilst trying with a copper drill to get a cartridge which was too large out of a shot hole; one by the shot going off as the pricker was being drawn out; one by the shot going off as the person returned too soon; one by another miner's shot bursting through the pillar into his place; and two with powder getting lighted.

Details and precautions.

In the accompanying lists I give particulars of each of the fatal accidents, and the totals of preceding years for comparison; also a copy of a circular letter that I have sent to each colliery, with the intention of putting all concerned upon their guard against the particular run which accidents have been taking.

Proportion of accidents to persons employed and coal wrought.

The returns which I have obtained of the quantity of coal wrought and the number of persons employed at each colliery enable me to state that in this district during the year 1869 the number of persons employed at the collieries averaged 26,190 males above and below ground, and 88 females above ground; and that 7,020,000 tons of coal were wrought. This, with the 74 fatal accidents and 76 deaths, is at the rate of 1 fatal accident to every 354 male persons and every 94,865 tons of coal, and 1 death to every 345 male persons and every 92,368 tons of coal wrought. The information as to the persons employed and coal wrought has been given to me confidentially from every colliery except two, namely, Bent Grange (which is now closed) and Dootson Vauze. The numbers for these I have had to compute from the best information that I could obtain, and as it only forms $\frac{1}{480}$th part of the whole, the totals may be taken as correct.

Working of the regulations.

I have in every instance where it has appeared requisite made an investigation into the circumstances under which each accident has occurred, both fatal and non-fatal, and whether above or below ground, in order that steps might be taken to prevent recurrences, and to have the penalty imposed when there has been a clear violation of the law. As regards the explosion in the Hoddlesden colliery I considered that the firedamp ought not to have been allowed to remain accumulated where (although fenced off) it threatened the safety of persons in working places and travelling roads. I therefore caused proceedings to be taken before the justices at Over Darwen, when a penalty of 5*l.* was imposed. The miner who lost his life, and the fireman who with him was severely burned, contributed to the accident, thereby disentitling the surviving sufferer and the relatives of either from receiving the penalty; directions have therefore been given for the sum to be paid into the Treasury.

I have also made numerous other investigations, where no accident had occurred, but when I had reason to suppose either that there was danger which admitted of being removed, or that, as regards boys under age, the law was being contravened.

I find, on the whole, there is an increasing desire to give effect not only to all the legal requirements, but also to all reasonable precautions for safety and health, and that, with the co-operation of the miners (some of whom are almost sure to know when any

hing is wrong, even in the most hidden recess) the regulations may be carried out and protection afforded at the very time when it is required.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P. (Signed) Joseph Dickinson.
Principal Secretary of State.

Inspection of Coal Mines, Manchester District.

(Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 151; 5 & 6 Vict., c. 99; and 25 & 26 Vict., c. 79.)

Circular Letter sent to each of the owners, 17th January 1870.

I hereby give notice that at each colliery I require covers to be provided and used overhead when lowering or raising persons in all working pits or shafts except in those worked by a gin or a windlass, or whilst sinking or pump work is being done, or, in special cases, where written exemption is obtained from me annually.

I also take this opportunity of informing you that in the year 1869 there is an increase in the number of those accidents over which the miners themselves have most personal control, which appears to show that better discipline is required.

More than one half of the whole of the fatal accidents are from falls of roof and coal; and there is still a serious continuance of fatal accidents, especially amongst sinkers and metal men, from the careless use of powder. I have to point out that shots which have missed fire are still attempted to be undrilled, instead of making a small fresh shot near enough to fire both charges; and that the iron rammer is still used, instead of a wooden or a copper one, in getting the wadding and first part of the ramming fairly bedded.

Greater care has apparently been taken as regards ventilation; but where so many of the mines are fiery, and open lights so much preferred, the least mistake or a small sudden outburst of firedamp is almost sure to cause an explosion. It cannot therefore be too well known that the law still requires not only the working places and travelling roads thereto to be adequately ventilated, but that every other part of the mine, even if fenced off, must be in such a state as not to endanger a person in any working place or travelling road.

Joseph Dickinson,
Inspector of Coal Mines,
Pendleton, Manchester.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the NORTH and EAST LANCASHIRE or MANCHESTER DISTRICT, under Mr. DICKINSON'S Inspection, during the Year 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remrkos.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.													
Jan. 9	1	Anderton Hall -	Blackrod - - -	Dewhurst, Hoyle, and Smethurst.	Gideon Higson -	Boy - - -	11	Falling down the No. 2 pit shaft from the lower surface landing, the fence having been removed for the purpose of sending some castings down.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 14	2	Bank Hall -	Burnley - -	Executors of John Hargreaves.	Henry Simpson -	Pit carpenter.	45	Falling off a stay in the shaft whilst fixing some pipes.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 16	3	Hogshead -	Bacup - -	Mrs. Ann Maden - -	Zachariah Hamer -	Miner -	41	Roof falling in his place of work -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	4	Darcy Lever -	Darcy Lever -	Darcy Lever Co. - -	Thomas Holt -	Ditto -	27	Burned by an explosion of powder. He was preparing to fire a shot, when a spark from a piece of fuse which his brother was trying, to see if it was good, fell into a can containing about a pound of powder.	–	–	–	1	–
Feb. 3	5	Oak - -	Hollinwood - -	Chamber Co. - -	Abraham Taylor -	Ditto -	46	Stone falling from the roof -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	6	Madams Wood	Little Hulton -	Bridgewater Trust -	Thomas Hilton -	Ditto -	23	Died to-day from injuries received from roof falling on the 29th October 1868.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 12	7	Outwood -	Outwood - -	Thos. Fletcher and Sons -	Henry Crossley -	Ditto -	45	Struck by a windlass handle. The rope coiled in a heap, and then the outer coils slipped, which caused him to let go the handle, thinking the rope had broken.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 13	8	Oak - -	Hollinwood - -	Chamber Co. - - -	Joseph Heap -	Engineer -	49	Caught between two cogwheels, the other engineer having started the engine as he was standing upon them to examine the winding rope.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 15	9	Shakerley -	Tyldesley - -	Tyldesley Co. - -	James Johnson -	Waggoner -	17	Roof falling in a bay where he was working with his father.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	10	Hartford -	Oldham - - -	Oldham, Middleton, and Rochdale Co. (Limited.)	Charles Ashworth -	Miner -	38	Roof stone falling - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	11	Clifton Hall -	Clifton - -	Andrew Knowles and Sons	William Wilkinson	Boy - -	13	Roof falling in a shunt near the pit bottom.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents.—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.													
Feb. 24	12	Ringley Fold	Stoneclough	Knowles and Stott	Thos. Wolstenholme	Miner	50	Shale falling from between two slips	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	13	Darcy Lever	Darcy Lever	Darcy Lever Co.	Jacob Howcroft	Waggoner	12	Shale falling in his father's place of work.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	14	Pendleton	Pendleton	Andrew Knowles and Sons	John Freeman	Miner	23	Crushed by a waggon coming against him in the bottom of a downbrow bay.	–	–	–	1	–
Mar. 2	15	Clifton Hall	Clifton	Ditto	James Giles	Ditto	21	Roof coal falling as he was taking out a chock.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	16	Woodhouse Lane	Wolstenholme	Z. and J. Howarth	Lomax Harrison	Ditto	28	Roof rock falling	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	17	Greenacres	Oldham	Leeses and Co.	John Lees	Engineer	62	Caught by a moving cogwheel of the underground engine as he was adjusting a disconnected part of the machinery near to it.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 24	18	Blainscough Hall.	Coppull	James Darlington	Seth Rigby	Stoker	16	Falling down No. 1 shaft. It appeared that he got overbalanced as he was leaning over to loosen a clack which had stuck in a water-pipe.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 27	19	Wet Earth	Clifton	Clifton and Kearsley Co.	James Collier	Miner	21	Roof coal, which was being taken down, falling upon him.	–	1	–	–	–
April 2	20	Rowley	Burnley	Executors of J. Hargreaves	William Nuttall	Waggoner	14	Falling off a bridge by which the surface tramroad crosses a river, the hook of his safety lamp having caught a tram and given him a jerk.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 13	21	Clifton Moss	Clifton	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Thomas Tunstall	Miner	—	Burned by an explosion of firedamp in the 5/4 mine. The gas issued suddenly out of the strata when some roof fell.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 14	22	Pendlebury	Pendlebury	Ditto	Elisha Lingard	Ditto	42	Some clay, with which the bottom of a shaft had been puddled, falling upon him as he was undermining for the purpose of removing it. He was incautiously underneath, instead of using a long rake that was provided.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 20	23	Ferney Field	Chadderton	Chamber Co.	Thos. Latham	Ditto	24	Roof stone falling from a pot hole.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death. and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869. April 20	24	New Watergate and Peel Hall.	Little Hulton -	James and Wm. Roscoe -	Isaac Atkinson -	Waggoner -	20	Suffocated in firedamp which became accumulated in consequence of the roof having fallen and closed the air-way, and into which he incautiously entered to oil a wheel past the danger signal.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 26	25	Lords Fields -	Ashton-under-Lyne -	Lords Fields Co. - -	John Golden -	Dayman -	—	Crushed by a stone which fell from the roof and slid 110 yards upon the rails down the engine brow to where he was at work. His assistant heard it coming, and escaped into a refuge place 4 yds. off.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 28	26	Ellenbrook -	Tyldesley - -	Bridgewater Trust -	Samuel Musket -	Miner -	21	Coal falling as he was drilling for a shot.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	27	Bull's Head -	Oldham - -	Thos. Mellodew and Co, -	George Haigh -	Waggoner -	13	Jerked out of the tub as he was descending the shaft, one of the hooks having broken.	–	–	1	–	–
May 5	28	Aspin - -	Oswaldtwistle -	Thos. Simpson and Co. -	Peter Hartley - / Joseph Towneley	Sinker - / Ditto -	27 / 39	A shot which had missed fire in the sinking pit going off as they were drilling it out.	–	–	–	2	–
„ 10	29	Botany Bay -	Clifton - -	Clifton and Kearsley Co. -	Wm. Johnson -	Miner -	22	Coal which he was taking down falling upon him.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 12	30	Limehurst -	Ashton-under-Lyne -	Limehurst Co. - -	John Howard -	Boy - -	12	Stone falling from the roof as he was waggoning.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	31	Chain - -	Westhoughton -	Wm. Ford Hulton -	Thos. Higson -	Miner -	—	Stone falling from between two slips in the roof.	–	1	–	–	–
June 9	32	Manor -	Kearsley - -	Clifton and Kearsley Co. -	Henry Kirkman -	Ditto -	23	Coal falling as he was about to wedge it down, in the Doe mine.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 9	33	Spindlepoint -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	John T. Nelson -	Ditto -	20	Coal falling in the Trencherbone mine.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	34	Blainscough Hall.	Coppull - -	James Darlington -	Adam France -	Sinker -	—	A shot going off in being undrilled. It was supposed that, whilst ramming, water had got amongst the powder in the hole; it was then filled with water, and undrilling commenced, when the shot went off.	–	–	–	1	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—continued.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.													
June 16	35	Pole	Over Darwen	William Pickup	Thomas Harwood	Waggoner	13	Falling out of a bucket when coming up a windlass shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 28	36	Darcy Lever	Darcy Lever	Darcy Lever Co.	R. W. Gornall	Taker-off	13	Crushed by waggons which ran from the top to the bottom of a self-acting inclined plane, the hooker-on at the top having hooked them to a piece of loose chain instead of to the coupling chain at the end of the rope.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 30	37	Bents, Gingham	Little Lever	Thomas Fletcher	James Butterworth	Miner	56	Roof falling where he was beginning a bay.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	38	Hapton	Hapton	J. S. Witham	Thos. Blesard	Sawyer	41	Struck by a piece of wood which was thrown back by the circular saw at which he was at work.	–	–	–	–	1
July 1	39	Outwood	Outwood	Thomas Fletcher and Sons	Wm. Longworth	Miner	32	Crushed by a waggon in a brow. It had got off the rails, and he was lifting it on without securely fastening the handle of the windlass to which it was attached by a rope.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 9	40	Bank House	Shaw	Oldham, Middleton, and Rochdale Co. (Limited).	Wm. Meadowcroft	Engineer	33	Caught by the connecting rod of the underground engine as he was adjusting the cottrill.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 12	41	Breightmet	Breightmet	Thomas Fletcher	Henry Hurdman	Miner	—	Coal and shale falling	–	1	–	–	–
Aug. 4	42	Brandwood Moor	Waterfoot	Edw. Ashworth and Co.	Ellis Ratcliffe	Waggoner	11	Rock falling from the roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	43	Pendleton	Pendleton	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Stephen Davis	Miner	—	Roof falling	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	44	Rocher Bye Pit	Ashton-under-Lyne	Fairbottom Co.	John Berry	Fireman	36	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	45	Mangnall's	Worsley	Bridgewater Trust	Wm. Whittaker	Miner	69	Roof coal falling	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	46	Great Lever	Great Lever	Earl of Bradford	Saml. Shuttleworth	Ditto	64	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	47	Bank	Little Hulton	Bank Co.	James Heathcote	Ditto	43	Caught by the chain in a self-acting incline, the weight having dragged away the prop to which the wheel was attached.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 30	48	Manor	Kearsley	Clifton and Kearsley Co.	Samuel Boardman	Dayman	47	Crushed between the roof and a waggon on which he was riding up the engine brow.	–	–	–	1	–
Sept. 10	49	Rose Hill	Bolton	Samuel Scowcroft	John Scholes	Miner	27	Coal falling	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869. Sept. 14	50	Pendlebury	Pendlebury	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Elias Pierce	Miner	—	Burnt by a shot going off as he was stemming it.	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	51	Hoddlesden	Over Darwen	Joseph Place	Robert Hurst	Ditto	30	Explosion of firedamp in the lower mine. The opening of a door reversed the air current and turned out some gas, which was known to be accumulated, on to an open light.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 15	52	Agecroft	Pendlebury	Andrew Knowles and Sons	John Williams	Ditto	28	Coal falling. He had taken out the sprags to get the coal down, and finding that it did not come down at once, he resumed holing without resetting the sprags, when it suddenly fell.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	53	Doffcocker	Bolton	Thomas Cross	Wm. Blinkhorn	Waggoner	10	Roof stone falling in the waggon road.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	54	New Watergate and Peel Hall.	Little Hulton	James and Wm. Roscoe	Robert Moore	Engineer	22	Caught by the cogwheels which he was oiling when the engine was in motion.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 24	55	Bents	Little Lever	Thomas Fletcher	Samuel Pilling	Miner	45	Earth between the coals of the 10-feet mine falling upon him. Heedlessly, he was working underneath when another miner was getting coal overhead.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	56	Wharton	Little Hulton	Francis Charlton	William Hurst	Ditto	—	Roof falling	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	57	Street Gate	Ditto	Matthew Bennett and Brothers.	Henry Isherwood	Ditto	22	Roof falling in his father's place	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	58	Mosley Common	Tyldesley	Bridgewater Trust	Jos. Wolstenholme James Evans	Fireman Engineer	55 28	The winding drum came out of gear as they were descending the pumping pit. It would appear that the engineer omitted to put in the stopblock.	–	–	2	–	–
Oct. 5	59	Pendleton	Pendleton	Andrew Knowles and Sons	Stephen Loveley	Miner	34	Roof, which he was taking down, falling upon him.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 12	60	Pendlebury	Pendlebury	Ditto	Matthew Grime	Ditto	—	Roof falling in an abandoned place	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	61	Clifton Hall	Clifton	Ditto	John Lees	Waggoner	18	Roof, &c. falling when taking out chocks.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost in Coal Mines.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.													
Oct. 26	62	Victoria - -	Baxenden - -	Hargreaves, Ashworth, and Co.	Robert Tomlinson	Miner -	46	Roof falling as he was taking out a prop.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	63	Black Moss, New	Radcliffe - -	Thomas Fletcher -	Henry Marsden -	Waggoner -	13	Crushed by the cage being started as he was getting in, another boy having given the signal unknown to the hooker-on.	–	–	1	–	–
Nov. 2	64	Moston - -	Moston - - -	Executors of J. Stanley -	J. Butterworth -	Miner -	—	Coal falling - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 3	65	Howe Bridge -	Atherton - -	John Fletcher and others	Wm. Landers -	Ditto -	30	Coal and roof falling as he was working away a pillar.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 5	66	Tonges Field -	Dixon Green, Farnworth.	Bridgewater Trust -	Wm. Tonge -	Waggoner -	17	Struck by a prop which was forced against him by the weight as he was putting it underneath to bear up some pump rods. The deceased worked at another pit belonging to the trustees, and was only lending the engineer his help.		–	–	–	1
„ 23	67	Park Hall -	Blackrod - -	Arley Main Co. - -	Thurstan Cowper -	Dayman -	36	Roof falling as he was drawing props.	–	1	–	–	–
Dec. 1	68	Tonge - -	Bolton - -	Jethro Scowcroft -	James Shipperbottom.	Waggoner -	17	Burned by an explosion of firedamp. A little gas accumulated in a side place where none had been seen before, and into which the boy went to eat his supper.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 8	69	Outwood -	Outwood - -	Thomas Fletcher and Sons	Wm. Whittle -	Boy -	12	Crushed by the cage and then falling down the shaft from a mouthing midway, as he was attempting to get into the cage after the signal to go on had been given.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 9	70	Westleigh -	Westleigh - -	James Diggle - -	John Houghton -	Shunter -	—	Run over by a waggon after unhooking the horse on the surface siding.	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	71	Buckley Lane -	Little Hulton -	Bridgewater Trust -	Samuel Horridge -	Boy -	15	Falling down the shaft from the Plodder mine mouthing, just after he had stepped out of the cage.	–	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost in Coal Mines.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.													
Dec. 13	72	Kearsley -	Kearsley - -	Samuel Scowcroft - -	Thos. Forrest -	Blacksmith	22	Struck by the cage being wound over the top of the engine house. The spring rod on the reversing lever broke with the catch in a notch when the steam was on, and the load near the top of the shaft.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 18	73	Greenacres -	Oldham - -	Leeses and Co. - -	Joseph Cocker -	Stoker -	55	Scalded in a hot-water cistern which he fell into when crossing over it on a plank.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 20	74	Brimrod -	Rochdale - -	Brimrod Co. - -	Robert Lomas -	Miner -	29	Falling down the shaft as he was about to descend. There was a rail, but he went underneath, apparently supposing the cage was up at that side.	–	–	1	–	–
								Total, 74 accidents and 76 deaths	3	39	12	15	7

LIST of the OWNERS and COLLIERIES in the MANCHESTER DISTRICT of LANCASHIRE, specifying those where FATAL ACCIDENTS have taken place, in the Year 1869.

Owners.	Address.	Number.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Fatal Accidents.	Lives lost.
Altham Co.	Altham, Accrington	1	Altham	Altham.		
Arley Main Co.	Blackrod, Chorley	2	Park Hall	Blackrod	1	1
Edward Ashworth and Co.	Cowpe, Waterfoot, Manchester.	3	Brandwood Moor	Brandwood Moor.	1	1
Ralph Ashworth and Co.	Littleborough	4	Starring	Littleborough.		
Astley and Tyldesley Coal and Salt Co. (Limited).	Tyldesley, Manchester.	5	Cross Hillock	Astley.		
		6	Nook	Tyldesley.		
		7	Tyldesley	Ditto.		
Joseph Bagnall	Royton, Oldham	8	Higginshaw	Royton.		
Bailey and Dronsfield	Oldham	9	Park	Oldham.		
Bank	Little Hulton, Bolton	10	Bank	Little Hulton	1	1
Bankhouse Co.	Bagslate, Rochdale	11	Bankhouse	Bagslate.		
Bardsley Co.	Ashton-under-Lyne	12	Bardsley	Bardsley.		
James Barker	Charnock Richard, Chorley.	13	Pemberton House	Charnock Richard.		
James Barlow	Entwistle, Bolton	14	Cranberry Moss	Over Darwen.		
Exors. of Joseph Barnes	Church, Accrington	15	Dunkenhalgh Park	Church.		
Matthew Bennett and Brothers.	Little Hulton, Bolton	16	Street Gate	Little Hulton	1	1
William Berry	Bagslate Moor, Rochdale.	17	Bagslate Moor	Bagslate.		
John G. Blackburne	Oldham	18	Lowside	Oldham.		
Booth and Marland	Ditto	19	Honeywell Lane	Ditto.		
The Earl of Bradford	Great Lever Collieries, Bolton.	20	Great Lever	Great Lever	1	1
		21	Great Lever Works	Ditto.		
		22	Hacken	Darcy Lever.		
		23	Raikes	Great Lever.		
Bradford Co.	Bradford, Manchester	24	Bradford	Manchester.		
James Brearley and Son	Brandwood Moor, Waterfoot.	25	Brandwood Moor	Brandwood Moor.		
Bridgewater Trustees	Colliery Offices, Walkden, Bolton.	26	Ashtonsfield	Little Hulton.		
		27	Barracks	Ditto.		
		28	Bridgewater	Worsley.		
		29	Buckley Lane	Little Hulton	1	1
		30	Burgess Land	Ditto.		
		31	Delph	Middle Hulton.		
		32	Edge Fold	Worsley.		
		33	Ellenbrook	Tyldesley	1	1
		34	Gatley	Ditto.		
		35	Howarths Field	Farnworth.		
		36	Linnyshaw	Worsley.		
		37	Lords Moss Field	Farnworth.		
		38	Madams Wood	Little Hulton	1	1
		39	Mangnalls	Worsley	1	1
		40	Mosley Common	Tyldesley	1	2
		41	Sanderson	Worsley.		
		42	Saplingfield	Middle Hulton.		
		43	Tonges Field	Farnworth	1	1
		44	Wardley Coppice Field.	Worsley.		
Brimrod Co.	Rochdale	45	Brimrod	Rochdale	1	1
Brinsop Hall Co.	Westhoughton, Bolton	46	Brinsop Hall	Westhoughton.		
Brooks and Pickup	Towneley, Burnley	47	Cupola	Hameldon.		
		48	Towneley	Burnley.		
		49	Wholaw Nook	Wholaw.		
Orlando Brothers	Livesey, Blackburn	50	Livesey Fireclay Works.	Livesey.		
John Buckley	Healey, Rochdale	51	Whitewell	Healey.		
Adam Bullough	Waterside, Darwen	52	Waterside	Eccleshill.		
Butterworth and Brooks	Sunnyside, Rawtenstall.	53	Cragg	Bacup.		
Edmund Butterworth and Sons.	Crompton, Oldham	54	Crow Knowl	Crompton.		
The Exors. of James Butterworth.	Bacup	55	Oaken Clough	Bacup.		
James Butterworth and Son	Rochdale	56	Greenbooth and Knowl.	Wolstenholme.		

List of the Owners and Collieries, &c. in the Manchester District—*continued.*

Owners.	Address.	Number	Collieries.	Where situated.	Fatal Accidents.	Lives lost.
Chamber Company	Hollinwood	57	Oak	Hollinwood	2	2
		58	Chamber	Oldham.		
		59	Denton Lane and Ferney Field.	Chadderton	1	1
		60	Stockfield	Ditto.		
Francis Charlton	Little Hulton, Bolton	61	Wharton	Little Hulton.	1	1
Clifton and Kearsley Co.	Clifton, Manchester	62	Botany Bay	Clifton	1	1
		63	Bus	Ditto.		
		64	Robin Hood	Ditto.		
		65	Manor	Kearsley	2	2
		66	Spindlepoint	Ditto	1	1
		67	Wetearth	Clifton	1	1
Cliviger Co.	Cliviger, Burnley	68	Coppy	Cliviger.		
		69	Union	Ditto.		
James Collinge and Co.	Oldham	70	Glodwick	Oldham.		
Coney Co.	Over Darwen	71	Coney	Over Darwen.		
Thomas Cross	Halliwell, Bolton	72	Doffcocker and Vallets.	Halliwell	1	1
Charles Crossley	Wardle, Rochdale	73	Crook Bank	Wardle.		
Darcy Lever Co.	Darcy Lever, Bolton	74	Darcy Lever	Darcy Lever	3	3
James Darlington	Blainscough Hall Colliery, Coppull, Chorley.	75	Blainscough Hall	Coppull	2	2
		76	Springfield	Ditto.		
		77	Welch Whittle	Welch Whittle.		
James Dearden	The Orchard, Rochdale.	78	Cartridge Nook	Wardle.		
		79	Handle Hall	Calderbrook.		
		80	Land	Shawforth.		
		81	South Grain	Dulesgate.		
		82	Toadleach	Healey.		
		83	Todmorden Moor	Dulesgate.		
		84	Tooter Hill	Bacup.		
		85	Wallnook	Wardle.		
Dewhurst, Hoyle, and Smethurst.	Anderton Hall Colliery, Blackrod, Chorley.	86	Anderton Hall	Blackrod	1	1
		87	Rigby Hill	Ditto.		
James Diggle	Westleigh and Heyfield Collieries, Leigh, Manchester.	88	Heyfield	Westleigh.		
		89	Owens	Ditto.		
		90	Westleigh	Ditto.	1	1
Exors. of Lawrence Duckworth.	Sheep Hey, Ramsbottom.	91	Redshaw	Walmersley.		
		92	Scout Moor,	Shuttleworth.		
		93	Shipperbottom	Walmersley.		
Eccleshill Coal and Coke Co.	Over Darwen	94	Flash	Eccleshill.		
Ralph Entwistle	Over Darwen	95	Over Darwen Brickworks.	Over Darwen.		
Fairbottom Co.	Fairbottom Collieries Ashton-under-Lyne.	96	Broad Oak and Moss	Broadoak.		
		97	Dock	Fairbottom.		
		98	Hartshead	Hartshead.		
		99	Heys	Ashton-under-Lyne.		
		100	Nelson and Rocher	Park	1	1
		101	Woodpark	Bardsley.		
Edmund Fairburn	Wardle, Rochdale	102	Bank Hey	Wardle.		
Fish and Holden	Over Darwen	103	Old Lyons	Over Darwen.		
Nicholas Fish	Rivington, Bolton	104	Wilderswood	Rivington.		
H. H. Fishwick and Co.	Rochdale	105	Brotherod	Rochdale.		
James Fletcher and Brothers	Littleborough	106	Higher Shore	Littleborough.		
John Fletcher	Little Lever, Bolton	107	Ladyshore	Little Lever.		
John Fletcher and others	Atherton Colliery, near Manchester.	108	Chanters	Atherton.		
		109	Gibfield	Ditto.		
		110	Howbridge	Ditto	1	1
Thos. Fletcher	Bradley Fold Collieries, Little Lever, Bolton.	111	Stopes	Little Lever.		
		112	Bents	Ditto	2	2
		113	Black Moss	Radcliffe	1	1
		114	Breightmet	Breightmet	1	1
		115	Radcliffe Moor	Ainsworth.		
Ditto	Great Boys Colliery, Tyldesley.	116	Great Boys	Tyldesley.		
Thos. Fletcher and Sons	Near Manchester	117	Outwood	Outwood	3	3
Exors. of Thos. Fogg	Edgeworth, Bolton	118	Horrocks Court	Edgeworth.		
Exors. of Richd. Fort	Great Harwood Colliery, near Accrington.	119	Great Harwood	Great Harwood.		
		120	Martholm	Ditto.		

List of the Owners and Collieries, &c. in the Manchester District—*continued.*

Owners.	Address.	Number.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Fatal Accidents.	Lives lost.
John Gerrard	Westhoughton, Bolton	121	Albert	Westhoughton.		
John Gerrard and Son	Farnworth, Bolton	122	Clamerclough Pottery.	Farnworth.		
John Gibson and Co.	Little Hulton, Bolton	123	Smithfold	Little Hulton.		
John Gregory	Leigh, Manchester	124	Snapes	Westleigh.		
Reuben Haigh and Co.	Walsden, Todmorden	125	Foulclough	Todmorden.		
Hall and Rogers	Smithy Bridge, Rochdale.	126	Cleggswood Pottery	Littleborough.		
James Hardcastle	Firwood, Bolton	127	Bradshaw and Harwood.	Harwood.		
Ditto	Bolton	128	Breightmet	Breightmet.		
Exors. of James Hardman	Stacksteads	129	Wellclough	Stacksteads.		
Exors. of John Hargreaves	Burnley, &c. Collieries, Burnley	130	Bank Hall	Burnley	1	1
		131	Burnt Hills	Wholaw Nook.		
		132	Cornfield	Gawthorpe.		
		133	Foxclough	Colne.		
		134	Gannow	Habergham.		
		135	Hapton Valley	Hapton.		
		136	Marsden	Marsden.		
		137	Padiham	Padiham.		
		138	Rowley	Burnley	1	1
		139	Whittlefield	Ditto.		
Hargreaves, Ashworth and Co.	Baxenden Colliery, Accrington	140	Cat Hole	Broad Oak.		
		141	Hole in Band	Accrington.		
		142	Victoria	Baxenden	1	1
		143	Wood Nook	Accrington.		
Ditto	Rossendale Collieries, Newchurch	144	Brex	Lower Whitwell Bottom.		
		145	Dean	Water.		
		146	Foxhill	Middle Whitwell Bottom.		
		147	Grime Bridge	Ditto.		
		148	Scar End	Ditto.		
		149	Meadows	Bacup.		
		150	Old Clough	Ditto.		
		151	Swinshaw	Crawshaw Booth		1
		152	Stacksteads	Stacksteads.		
Haugh Hey Co.	Rochdale	153	Haugh Hey	Haugh Hey.		
John Haworth	Bury	154	Cheesden Bar	Bury.		
Heaton and Co.	Heath Charnock Pottery, Chorley.	155	Heath Charnock	Heath Charnock		
Heskin Hall Co.	Heskin, Chorley	156	Heskin	Heskin.		
Abraham Hill	Whitworth, Rochdale	157	Freeholds Rock View.	Whitworth.		
John and Ralph Holden	Over Darwen	158	Back-o'-th'-Height	Blacksnape.		
Zech. and James Howarth	Rochdale	159	Woodhouse Lane	Woodhouse Lane	1	1
Wm. Ford Hulton	Bolton	160	Hulton and	Hulton	1	1
		161	Hulton Park	Ditto.		
Kay and Wilks	Oldham	162	Little End	Oldham.		
Kershaw Brothers	Littleborough	163	Longley Hey	Longley Hey.		
William Knight	Horwich, Bolton	164	Newfields	Horwich.		
Andrew Knowles & Sons	Pendlebury, Manchester.	165	Agecroft	Pendlebury	1	1
		166	Clifton Hall	Clifton	3	3
		167	Clifton Moss	Clifton	1	1
		168	Pendlebury	Pendlebury	3	3
		169	Pendleton	Pendleton	3	3
Ditto	Little Lever, Bolton	170	Farnworth Bridge	Little Lever.		
		171	Fearneyside	Ditto.		
		172	Foggs	Darcy Lever.		
		173	Rivin, New	Little Lever.		
Ditto	Sharples, Bolton	174	Sharples	Sharples.		
Knowles and Hall	Radcliffe Colliery, near Manchester.	175	Radcliffe	Radcliffe.		
		176	Bank Top	Ditto.		
Knowles and Stott	Stoneclough, Kearsley, Manchester.	177	Little Hey	Stoneclough.		
		178	Ringleyfold	Ringley	1	1
		179	Singingclough	Kearsley.		
Executors of James I. Law	Bacup	180	Greave New	Bacup.		
James Leach	Kitcliffe, Rochdale	181	Elpit Edge	Butterworth.		
Thomas Leach	Stacksteads	182	Lee	Bacup.		
Samuel Leather	Blackrod, Chorley	183	Dootson Vauze	Blackrod.		
Benjamin and Joseph Lees	Britannia, Bacup	184	Freeholds	Facit.		
		185	New Line	Bacup.		

List of the Owners and Collieries, &c. in the Manchester District—*continued.*

Owners.	Address.	Number.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Fatal Accidents.	Lives lost.
Lees and Ashworth	Hollingworth, Littleborough.	186	Syke	Hollingworth.		
Lees and Co.	Oldham	187	Greenacres	Oldham	2	2
Leeses, Jones, and Co.	Ditto	188	Holebottom	Ditto.		
		189	Rhodes Bank	Ditto.		
Lees and Mayall	Greenacres Moor, Oldham.	190	Little Mine	Higher Barrowshaw.		
Lees and Tetlow	Littleborough	191	Light Owlers and Pike House.	Littleborough.		
Leigh and Bradbury	Denton, Manchester	192	Broomstair	Denton.		
Ditto	Clayton, Manchester	193	Clayton	Clayton.		
Limehurst Company	Ashton-under-Lyne	194	Limehurst	Ashton-under-Lyne.	1	1
Lomax and Co.	Rochdale	195	Smallbridge	Smallbridge.		
John Lomax and Co.	Rochdale	196	Old Sink and Greenland.	Rowley Moor.		
John Lord	Bacup	197	Deansgreave	Bacup.		
Samuel Lord and Brothers	Wolstenholme, Rochdale.	198	Bamford Closes	Wolstenholme.		
Lords Fields Co.	Ashton-under-Lyne	199	Lords Fields	Ashton-under-Lyne.	1	1
Mrs. Ann Maden	Bacup	200	Hogshead	Bacup	1	1
Messrs. Marland	Hollinwood, Manchester.	201	Bower	Hollinwood.		
George Maxwell	Bacup	202	Change	Bacup.		
			Greave Clough			
			Parrocks			
Adam Mason	Horwich, Bolton	203	Winter Hill	Horwich.		
Mayall and Seddon	Oldham	204	Lower Moor	Oldham.		
Meadow Head Co.	Rochdale	205	Meadow Head	Wolstenholme.		
George Mellodew	Oldham	206	Hodgeclough	Oldham.		
Thomas Mellodew and Co.	Moorside, Oldham	207	Bulls Head	Moorside	1	1
E. D. Milnes and Brother	Birtle, Bury	208	Cob House and Lark Mount.	Birtle.		
Moscrop Brothers	Wolstenholme, Rochdale.	209	Red Lumb	Wolstenholme.		
John Newby	Millhouses, Hornby, Lancaster.	210	Smear Hall	Wray-with-Botton.		
Peter Nightingale and Co.	Worsley, Manchester	211	Mesne Lea	Worsley.		
Norley Hall Co.	Coppull, Chorley	212	Coppull Hall	Coppull.		
Oldham, Middleton and Rochdale Co. (Limited).	Edge Lane, Oldham	213	Bankhouse	Crompton	1	1
		214	Sholver	Ditto.		
		215	Boarshaw	Middleton.		
		216	Hopwood	Ditto.		
		217	Hanging Chadder	Rochdale.		
		218	Low Crompton	Ditto.		
		219	Hartford	Oldham	1	1
		220	Jubilee	Crompton.		
		221	Lee	Chadderton.		
		222	Robin Hill	Oldham.		
John Parkinson Parke	Withnell, Chorley	223	Withnell Fireclay Works.	Withnell.		
Wm. Thornton Parks	Bury	224	Elton	Elton.		
Andrew Peake	Horwich, Bolton	225	Wildersmoor	Horwich.		
Wm. Pickup	Over Darwen	226	Pole	Over Darwen	1	1
Joseph Place	Ditto	227	Hoddlesden	Hoddlesden	1	1
Platt and Lees	Hollinwood	228	Limeside	Limeside.		
Thos. Ramsbottom and Sons	Birtle, Bury	229	Birtle Dean	Birtle.		
William Ramsden	Tyldesley	230	Messhing Trees	Tyldesley.		
		231	Shakerley	Shakerley.		
Ralph Rawstron	Whitworth, Rochdale	232	Bridge Mills	Whitworth.		
Ditto	Bagslate, Rochdale	233	Old Clap Gate	Bagslate.		
Rawstrons and Stott	Littleborough	234	Rake Pottery	Littleborough.		
Ridings Co.	Wardle, Rochdale	235	Ridings	Wardle.		
Rochdale Brick and Tile Co. (Limited).	Summit, Littleborough	236	Chelburn	Summit.		
John Rosbottom and Sons	Heath Charnock, Chorley.	237	Victoria	Rumworth.		
James and William Roscoe	Little Hulton, Bolton	238	New Lester	Tyldesley.		
		239	New Watergate and Peel Hall.	Little Hulton	2	2

List of the Owners and Collieries, &c. in the Manchester District—*continued.*

Owners.	Address.	Number.	Collieries.	Where situated.	Fatal Accidents.	Lives lost.
Roscow and Lord	Rochdale	240	Chadwick Hall	Rochdale.		
Ditto	Ditto	241	Crow Nest	Milnrow.		
Ditto	Farnworth, Bolton	242	Stonehill	Farnworth.		
Peter Rothwell	Denton, Manchester	243	Denton	Denton.		
Rylands and Sons	Radcliffe, Manchester	244	Cockey Moor	Black Lane.		
Schofield & Co.	Smallbridge, Rochdale	245	Dearnley	Smallbridge.		
Jethro Scowcroft	Bolton	246	Tonge	Bolton	1	1
Samuel Scowcroft	Kearsley, Bolton	247	Kearsley	Kearsley	1	1
Ditto	Burnden, Bolton	248	Rose Hill	Burnden	1	1
John Seddon	Darcy Lever, Bolton	249	Top o'-th'-Meadow	Darcy Lever.		
Thomas Shaw and Sons	Haughton, Manchester	250	Haughton and	Haughton.		
		251	Haughton Green	Ditto.		
Sheep Bank Co.	Littleborough	252	Sheepbank	Littleborough.		
Shorey Bank Co.	Over Darwen	253	Shorey Bank	Over Darwen.		
Eccles Shorrock, Brothers and Co.	Ditto	254	Dogshaw	Ditto.		
Thomas Simpson	Blackburn	255	Lower Darwen	Lower Darwen.		
Thomas Simpson and Co.	Oswaldtwistle Collieries, near Accrington	256	Aspin	Oswaldtwistle	1	2
		257	Belthorn	Ditto.		
		258	Broadfield	Ditto.		
		259	Duckworth Hall	Ditto.		
		260	Mossfield	Ditto.		
		261	Stanhill	Ditto.		
Sladen Co.	Sladen, Littleborough	262	Sladen	Sladen Mill.		
John Smethurst	Higginshaw Lane, Oldham.	263	Salmon Field	Royton.		
Smithson and Butterworth	Facit, Rochdale	264	Hudclough	Facit.		
John Speakman	Westleigh, Manchester.	265	Broadfield	Westleigh.		
Stand Lane Co.	Radcliffe	266	Stand Lane	Pilkington.		
		267	Whitefield	Pilkington.		
Exors. of John Stanley	Failsworth, Manchester.	268	Moston	Moston	1	1
James Stott and Co.	Kearsley, Bolton	269	Unity Brook	Kearsley.		
Richard and William Stott	Rochdale	270	Ashworth	Ashworth.		
		271	Butterworth Hall	Milnrow.		
		272	Tunshill	Ditto.		
Samuel Stott	Wardle, Rochdale	273	Hey Clough	Wardle.		
Sunderland Brothers	Moorside, Oldham	274	High Field	Moorside.		
James Taylor	Bacup	275	New Barn Brickworks.	Bacup.		
John Taylor and Co.	Littleborough	276	Hollingworth	Hollingworth.		
Thomas Temperley	Todmorden	277	Clough Head Brickworks.	Dulesgate.		
Townsend and Co.	Greavey Collieries, Bacup	278	Britannia	Bacup.		
		279	Greave	Ditto.		
		280	High Houses	Ditto.		
Edmund Turner	Birtle, Bury	281	Openshaws	Birtle.		
Turton Moor Co.	Turton, Bolton	282	Turton Moor Brickworks.	Turton.		
Samuel Tweedale	Rochdale	283	Tonnacliffe	Tonnacliffe.		
Jacob Tweedale and Sons	Ditto	284	Healey Hall Bottoms.	Healey Hall.		
Tyldesley Co.	Tyldesley	285	Shakerley	Shakerley	1	1
		286	Tyldesley	Tyldesley.		
		287	Combermere	Ditto.		
Eli Walsh	Over Darwen	288	Heyfold	Over Darwen.		
Thomas Whaley	Blackrod, Chorley	289	Blackrod	Blackrod.		
The Whitaker Co.	Whitaker, Littleborough.	290	Whitaker	Whitaker.		
Thomas Whittle	Blackrod, Chorley	291	Marklands	Blackrod.		
	Chorley	292	Duxbury and Chorley.	Duxbury. Chorley.		
Charles Whowell	Two Brooks, Tottington, Bury.	293	Monk's Bank	Quarlton.		
Wigan Coal and Iron Co. (Limited).	Westleigh, Manchester.	294	Nos. 1 and 2	Westleigh.		
John Sutcliffe Witham	Hapton, Burnley	295	Hapton	Hapton	1	1
John Woodhead	Waterfoot, Manchester.	296	Intake	Brandwood Moor		
William Woods and Son	Blackrod, Chorley	297	Scot Lane	Blackrod.		
				Total	74	76

North and East Lancashire or Manchester District.

Year.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	10 Years Average.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Separate Accidents.	60	60	73	78	73	52	60	55	55	67	63·3	56	60	60	61	55			
												Transferred portion				3			
																58	71	61	74
Deaths -	113	82	87	89	84	99	138	68	58	82	90·0	59	68	64	66	66			
												Transferred portion				3			
																69	84	65	76

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P.,
Principal Secretary of State,
Whitehall.

Mr. Higson's Report.

Report of the Working of the Mines Inspection Act (23 and 24 Vict. c. 151.) in the West Lancashire and North Wales District, during the Year ended 31st December 1869.—By Peter Higson, Esq.

Sir, Swinton, Manchester, February 1870.

I have the honour to transmit the following annual Report of my proceedings as Inspector of the Mines of coal and ironstone in the district under my inspection, comprising West Lancashire and North Wales, together with a list of fatal casualties in and about the same, and the loss of life caused thereby, in the year 1869.

The fatality of the year under consideration will be long held in painful remembrance as being the period of three great explosions, causing in the aggregate the death of 93 persons, the loss of life from that cause being greater than in any previous year. The number of fatal casualties of all sorts has, however, been fewer than in the previous year by 25 and the loss of life by 3; while the number of fatal explosions in the year 1869 is less by 4 than in 1868 the loss of life is greater by 12. The loss of life from falls of roof and falls of coal is less by 17, and on the surface by 4. In shafts it is greater by 2, and from miscellaneous causes below ground by 4, than in the year 1868.

The causes which have produced such a lamentable result are explained in the following pages:—Explosions of gas or fire-damp have been promoted by the ignorant and incautious use of gunpowder below ground, by stinted or too little inspection of the working and other places before firing shots, and in having large quantities of gunpowder in the mine. Great loss of life has been the result of the men themselves neglecting to fix adequate supports for the roof and sides; of running trains and tubs at an unnecessary pace, regardless of persons being in the way; of travelling on engine and self-acting planes when the machinery was in motion; of approaching the eye and sides of the pit incautiously; of attempting to extinguish standing fires in mines with water; and of carelessly riding up and down the pit or shaft, and getting in and out of the cage. From these causes 101 fatal accidents have happened, and 234 persons have been killed within the year.

Those who have no knowledge whatever of coal mines, but who are acquainted in some measure with the character and conduct of uneducated workpeople, can have no difficulty in understanding how such misadventures occur. Much as the question of more inspection has been raised and may be desirable, I have often thought that many of the casualties herein reported might have happened while I was in the mine. Often have I found men working in great danger for want of their places being propped and spragged, when props and sprags in abundance were lying out of use within a few yards. This is a state of things inspection can never reach, nor is it desirable to attempt it; the men should first do all they can, and then if necessary ask for help. Many lives have been lost in shafts and mines in which a man might live without fear of danger; in which ropes are always removed in due time, shafts walled and fitted up with proper guides, cages covered, and timber supplied in abundance; still lives are frequently lost through carelessness and by misadventures. There are, however, I must state, many works in which there is only an imaginary line between safety and danger, and there are times which occur in exhausting a mine when all works are more or less in such a state. This is occasioned by the very nature of the occupation. For working under such circumstances, negligent, careless, or even ordinary men are totally unfitted. It is therefore requisite in such places to employ none but competent men; but even that cannot be accomplished, as the supply is far below the demand. Underlookers and firemen are not, as a rule, sufficiently educated or trained to the strict observance of duty, though I must confess there are many really first-rate men among them. I find a great absence of proper discipline below ground. Orders, when given, are not carried out, and are frequently altogether disregarded by the men. In making an examination before igniting shots firemen content themselves by examining one place only, namely, that in which the shot has to be fired, instead of examining those on every side. Any underground officer who issues instructions should never neglect to see at once that they

are properly obeyed. It is not possible to estimate the value of discipline too highly; it is a most important element of success. The men, both young and old, should have this constantly impressed upon them; the special rules should be read and explained to them regularly; and the conduct of the under officers as to sobriety and punctual attendance to duty should be constantly observed and properly regulated.

Accidents it will be found occur from a variety of causes. Although considerably more lives are lost during the average of years by falls in the mines than by explosions of gas, it is only from the last-mentioned cause that public excitement and public sympathy is strongly exhibited. It may be thought that men can guard themselves against danger from any cause but explosions of gas, but that is not really the case, as in many instances the men and the firemen are alone responsible for an explosion. As to other casualties, many are misadventures, and many purely accidental occurrences inseparable from the occupation. The former sweeps away life like as it were by a whirlwind; by the latter it is gradually frittered away. The owner of a mine may provide good ventilation and make all proper provisions for safety, but unless the underlookers, firemen, and workpeople themselves well and punctually perform their part it is of no avail. As most coal mines emit gas, its uncertain issue from the mine itself and from the goaf is only the natural result of mining; it should be constantly looked for, and an adequate quantity of air circulated through and to the end of every place in the mine sufficient to dilute and render harmless gas to any extent on its first appearance. A connexion between one place and another should be made at intervals in fiery mines of not more than 20 yards, and brattice should be kept in a perfect state. The cause of an explosion is often said to have been the result of an outburst of gas. During an extensive practice of nearly 40 years I have not known many such occurrences, and I am of opinion that they are few and far between. Explosions take place, as a rule, from neglecting to observe the above regulations, and by firing shots (blasting) in a vitiated atmosphere, or near a quantity of impounded or accumulated gas, which becomes ignited by the flame. Shots frequently blow out, particularly when the resistance has not been lessened by cutting or nicking the side, and produce great flame. I have known the flame of a blown-out shot extend 80 yards from the shot hole. Such extent of flame would ignite gas in an adjoining place, and, perhaps, the rarefaction would liberate it from its confinement. I have not been able to attribute the cause of some of the explosions of the year to anything but the absence of ordinary precaution, and it is much to be regretted that the parties blameable escaped by the loss of their lives legal punishment. It must, nevertheless, be acknowledged that their conduct had the justification of general practice in the district.

In some parts of the country mining appears to be losing if it has not altogether lost its former prestige. In former times men were compelled to hole aad cut the coal, and get it down afterwards with the hammer and wedge. I have not seen a hammer and wedge used in a mine for some time. They are now things of the past. Gunpowder has been instituted as a substitute, and it is now used more or less in most mines. Whether this is done on the score of economy, or the men prefer the less laborious system, is uncertain; at many places, however, they have the control. When mines were being worked at shallow depths the use of gunpowder was less objectionable than now. At an increased depth there is an increase of the issue of gas, and at 800 yards deep blasting is found to be altogether impracticable. It is argued, and undoubtedly upon good premises, that if there is no gas there can be no explosion, and therefore it is safe to blast. But gas will lie in places ventilation cannot always reach, and the fact of a shot producing great flame, the effect of which in places where the heat is excessive and the mine dusty has never been thoroughly examined. It is however manifest that in such places blasting should be strictly prohibited. This is the opinion of the men also, but in some parts of the district the coal cannot be got without the use of gunpowder, and this is the case in those mines the produce of which is of the least value, and machinery has not yet found us a substitute which is practicable to operate.

Preparations for good ventilation have now been made at most mines in the district; but the system of causing an adequate current to flow through every working place is not generally practised. I sometimes find the cold enough to starve the men to death near the down-cast pit on the inbye aircourse, and the heat in the working places so great as to be unbearable. At other times I have found all the air in the mine flowing in one current, and too much in quantity for the men to bear. This encourages them to seek relief by opening doors and brattice to keep the wind off them; and I frequently find places being exhausted alongside of a goaf with a good current of air passing close by, but not the least quantity reaching where the man works. These things show most clearly the incapacity of the management, and mark the class of men who permit them

to exist. I find the management of mines too often left entirely to underlookers, who may be quite equal to the discharge of their own laborious duties, but altogether unfit for all things. That proper persons should in all mines be employed to manage or view, and be compelled to go regularly through the workings, there can now be no doubt, and owners should well consider this matter without being enforced. It is manifest that unless competent persons of acknowledged ability be employed, serious casualties will from time to time occur, and equally clear that although such men might not prevent them altogether, they would lessen their number. It is scarcely right to ask Government to do that which persons can do for themselves, but until they are compelled many will neglect to do it. It can hardly be expected that the present staff of inspectors can inspect and regulate all things. 100 accidents a year will occupy 100 days of the inspector's time at the least; then, again, to examine all workings would take years of uninterrupted labour. With so many painful casualties before me, which if an inspector had only been expected might not have occurred, I am of opinion that if more inspection be considered necessary and desirable, each inspector should have a few assistants, and that they should be young men of education and promise capable of discovering any breach of law; that they should be distributed over and located in the mining districts, where they could obtain information from the men of the state of the mines, and communicate all important matters to the inspectors. Such appointments need not be a great charge on the Treasury, and by their good conduct they should be considered eligible for the office of inspector. There are mines through which a man advanced in years would not be able to travel. In inspecting such mines young men would be of great service. Then, again, I have never heard of a mine being dangerous until a casualty transpires, and it is only rarely that any communication of danger reaches me from any quarter. I have always to look for it myself. That much mischief is done by the irregular working of mines, which sooner or later produces fatal results, all must admit. This was properly stated in the House of Commons by Mr. Lancaster on the second reading of the new inspection bill. Mines are taken upon lease at high royalties, and subject to very large fixed rents payable before the mine can be properly opened. This drives the lessees to work the coal for immediate returns, by which damages to the pit and roads to such an extent are frequently the result that they become a continual source of danger. I think proper plans of lessees proposed undertaking should be submitted and approved at the outset or before operations begin. If the workings of a mine have been badly set out and unskilfully conducted, the best supervision will fail to prevent casualties. Success, therefore, mainly depends on the scheme being first well considered at the beginning, and carefully carried out afterwards.

I can produce no better proof that lives are lost almost daily through inefficient management and carelessness of the men than that they happen in mines in which such disasters ought never to occur. They are not so frequent in those mines in which the risk from firedamp, bad roof, and many other obstacles is more conspicuous, in addition to their lying at an extreme depth, where the atmosphere becomes intensely heated.

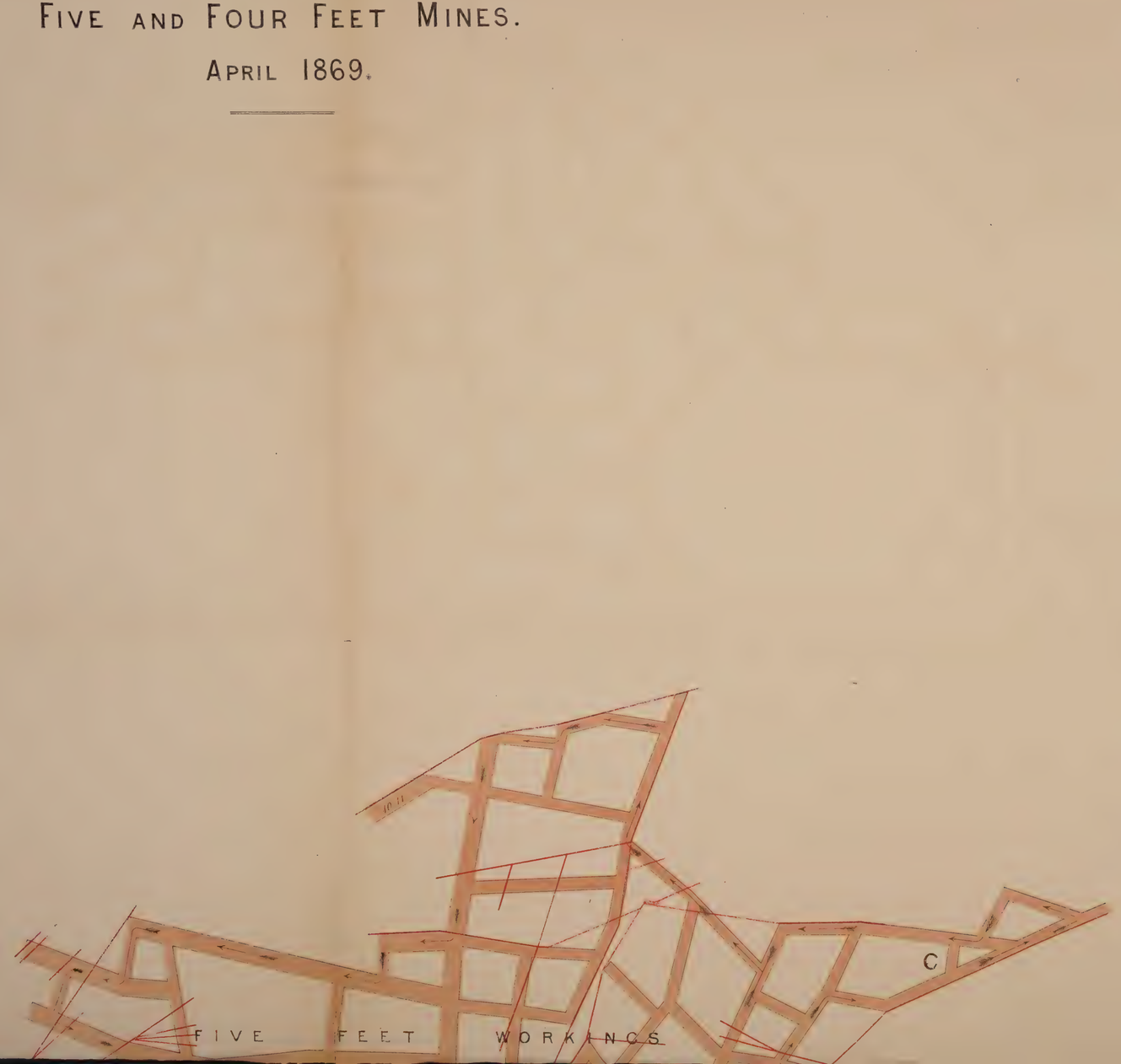
The heat of the Arley or lower mine in the middle coal-field is greater than that of any other mine in the coal-field. On being recovered at the depth of 810 yards at the Rose Bridge Colliery, the thermometer stood at 93° in a confined place. It is hardly to be supposed that the heat would increase much below this point, while there is strong evidence to show it would be very much reduced on approaching the grit measures below. At one fourth the depth of any other mine, the heat of the Arley mine is by far the greatest. As the trias and permian measures produce little or no heat, but are generally cold and sometimes wet, it seems practicable to recover the coal even at the depth of 1,200 or 1,500 yards under trias and permian deposits.

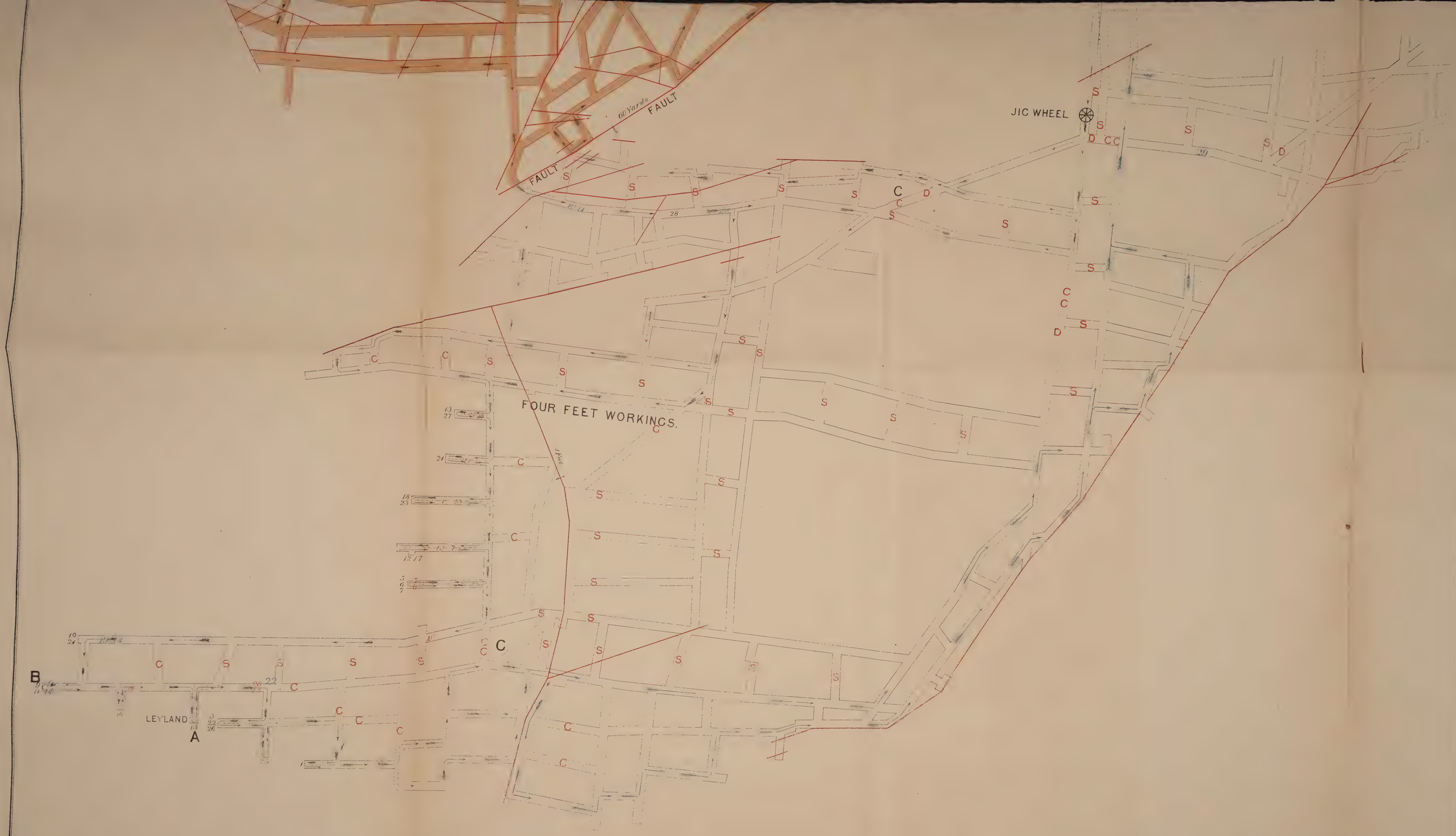
Although much has been done for the education of boys of tender years, that of girls is still unsatisfactory. The Act for them makes no provisions. This may be an oversight; but as girls are extensively employed above ground, it should and may be easily rectified. It will, I fear, be an act of injustice to prohibit boys working below ground under the age of 12 years. They may by the time they arrive at the age of 10 years acquire sufficient learning to enable them by attending school a few hours a week for some time afterwards to obtain a good education. The opportunity of doing so did not exist a few years ago, but the provisions for that object are now nearly ample. To keep young persons from work till they are 12 years of age will, I fear, create an objection to labour which through life they may never be able to overcome. It would drive them from mining to seek other occupations. At that age many will never be able to work in thin mines of 14 or 16 inches thick. In Belgium both boys and girls are permitted to work below ground at the age of 10 years, provided only they are able to read and

HIGH BROOKS COLLIERY.

FIVE AND FOUR FEET MINES.

APRIL 1869.





The arrows shew the direction of the air current.
The letter S *denotes a Stopping.*
C *a Cloth.*
□ *a Door.*

SCALE OF YARDS.

30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Peter Higson
Stamford Manchester

Manch. Brooks Lyth & Son Lith.

write. At a colliery near Mons I saw a great number of both boys and girls of from 10 to 12 years of age going down the pit, and I felt a strong admiration then of the laws of my own country, which so wisely prohibited the latter.

It is a great mistake on the part of persons speaking on platforms to the working population, to attempt to flatter their vanity by telling them of wrongs of imaginary evils and oppression, instead of giving them wholesome lessons of instruction, of encouraging them to be honest, industrious, and careful. They are on all occasions crammed with complants of legislative neglect; and no class suffer so much from this source of discontent as miners. Among their leaders there are some very good men, and a great many not sufficiently wise to be always followed. If they had the welfare of the men at heart they would on every occasion impress upon their minds the necessity of strictly observing all laws, both moral and legal, whether acknowledged or established. It is unnecessary to ask the question, when past events give the answer; but is this ever done.

I may, in conclusion, just remind colliery owners of that which they can hardly fail to have noticed, that the public have become very much dissatisfied with colliery accidents, and that the time is fast approaching when it will urge Parliament to strict legislation. I wish, therefore, to advise them to do all they can to lessen the loss of life; to employ competent men; to arrange the ventilation, and to see that in all places there is an adequate current of air; that the use of gunpowder where practicable be prohibited; that as few doors as possible be used in the mine; that the air be not carried too far by means of brattice; that the roads and working places be properly propped and spragged; that, before shots are fired, the places be well examined, and those places also on every side of them; and that proper persons of acknowledged skill and sobriety be employed as officers below ground. If these recommendations have proper attention, I have no doubt there will be a great diminution of accidents, far more than by the services of a great number of additional inspectors.

The following pages contain a more particular account of the casualties to which they refer. The safety of the mines at Park Lane, Haydock, and Low Hall depended altogether on the underlookers, firemen, and shot lighters most carefully discharging their respective duties; ventilation equal to the requirements of those places had been provided by the owners thereof. In the two first-mentioned places the firemen were killed, and in the last the shot lighter.

Provided there may be a great current of air in some parts of the mine, and no air at all in others, the Act is in such cases violated. It seems to provide for ventilation in all places, whether gas does or does not appear.

Loss of life from explosions of gas;—High Brooks Colliery, Wigan.

On the 1st of April an explosion, which caused the death of 37 persons, happened in the Orrell four-feet mine at High Brooks Colliery, Park Lane, near Wigan. Although this mine had the character of emitting gas, none had been seen therein, the area then opened out being very small. The return air from another mine called Orrell five-feet, of still smaller extent, was being passed through the workings of the four-feet mine. At the point where it entered the four-feet mine it had no appearance of being vitiated in the slightest degree, and by subsequent examinations and experiments it seemed adequate, under ordinary circumstances, to keep the working places clear of gas, provided other regulations were attended to according to the established custom.

At the place marked A. on the plan hereunto annexed I found a shot-hole improperly drilled beyond the top of the coal and into the roof of the mine; from that cause, combined, perhaps, with that of not having been properly charged, it had evidently blown out without breaking down the coal. Shots which blow out like this produce great flame, which extends a long distance from the shot-hole. The destructive power of gunpowder is, however, now so well known, that in the absence of inflammable gas it would not be difficult to estimate the amount of personal injury likely to be sustained from the number of persons employed in that particular working place, which seldom exceeds four in number, and, as the product of exploded gunpowder dissipates so rapidly, that it would scarcely produce suffocation in the adjoining places. The coal on the sides of the roads and the roof of the mine were burned and charred for a long distance, much beyond that which gunpowder could possibly produce, notwithstanding a number of exploded powder cans lay scattered in all directions. Under the circumstances, it appeared to me very clear that a quantity of explosive gas had accumulated in one of the working places next to that

in which the shot had been fired, and that it had been ignited by the flame thereof. If the shot had not blown out, but done its duty properly, and broken down the coal, the flame might not have reached the gas, and it would no doubt have been subsequently removed without any personal injury. A fireman was regularly employed there to make a daily inspection of all the workings, and remove gas, if he found any, before a shot was fired, so that this casualty should not have occurred. He must, therefore, either negligently or inadvertently have omitted to examine all the places in that particular part of the mine, especially that in which the gas was lying. The quantity of air used for the ventilation of these working places was about 5,000 cubic feet per minute; but an additional quantity was allowed to scale through the old roads, and return to the upcast pit, which might have been used in case of need, inasmuch as it rendered no practical service. It was a mistake to take the return air from one mine, and use it again to ventilate another mine in which men were employed opening out, and it is equally erroneous in practice to guide the air through a number of working places within a few yards of each other by means of brattice cloth. The gas and filth gathered in one place is carried by such an arrangement into another, until the last, as it were, becomes a cesspool. If the places were further apart, the vitiated air, coming out of one place, would before reaching the next be so dashed about in passing along the main road as to become diluted before entering another, that the difference between it and pure fresh air would scarcely be noticed. It is also desirable that for inexperienced men shot-holes should be set out, and the shots charged and fired, and that the quantity of gunpowder in their possession should be limited. As all this is now being done at this colliery; there is reason to hope for a better result. The coroner's inquiry was long and painstaking, but nothing could be obtained in evidence that could justify the jury in attaching blame to any surviving person. Various theories were hazarded by several witnesses, attempting to trace the effect back to the cause; one of which is, perhaps, deserving of notice, from the originality of the idea, which was in effect that the blown-out shot had disturbed and ignited the coal dust; but that could not have caused a loud report, and produced a large quantity of after damp. Still the dust lies so thick upon the floor of the workings, and is so easily ignited in this mine, which is the lowest seam in the middle coal-field, and lies just above ganister measures, that, irrespective of an explosion, the product of the burning coal would cause death; but, on the flame reaching a bare place, and there was little or no dust for some distance from the pit, the burning would cease altogether. The current of air had, I found, been borne generally to the extremity of the workings by a cloth door at the point C. on the plan. If that door happened to be down, or allowed too much air to scale through at that place, the workings from B. to C. would become unventilated, and gas accumulate therein. On the door being restored, the air would resume its usual course, and drive away the gas into the other workings beyond. This seems the only way of accounting for this casualty. Although it is the duty of the fireman chiefly to see that the ventilation is properly maintained, it should be borne in mind that a mine may be viewed in the light of an unlimited number of small workshops, each containing from one to perhaps three or four hands, each of whom should render a helping hand towards their own protection, and if a door happened to be down some of them would see it, some time, perhaps, before the fireman, and they ought to have adjusted it at once. Since 1866, when a previous serious explosion happened in this mine, the works have been in a great measure suspended; I thought entirely so. On that occasion there were to be seen indications of a sudden outburst of gas having taken place, and the mine generally has a well-known treacherous character, and demands more than ordinary care in the management. The man, Leyland, whose shot blew out, and the fireman Gorton, who fired it, together with 35 others, perished by the catastrophe, so that none of the men in that part of the mine at the time survived to give any information of the state of the workings previous to the casualty. By lessening the scale through the old roads, nearly double the quantity of air might have been thrown through the workings. After the explosion, I could only find a little short of 5,000 feet a minute going through, while the actual quantity of air in the mine exceeded 8,000 cubic feet per minute. In this mine, and for that number of men employed, there can be no security for life with less than 16,000 cubic feet, although with 4,000 feet not a trace of gas could be found, nor an emission thereof seen or heard.

Mains Colliery, Ashton, Wigan.

At the Mains Colliery on the 6th of April, in Ashton, near Wigan, Henry Shipley, a collier, died from the effects of an explosion which he inadvertently caused by going

into his working place with a naked light, although he had a safety lamp with him at the time. He had cut through, into an old and suspended place, to liberate a body of gas, which in his temporary absence issued through the perforation he had previously made. On returning he ignited it with his naked light.

Plaskynaston Colliery, near Ruabon.

On the 11th April, Edward Edwards died from the effect of an explosion in the Plaskynaston Colliery, near Ruabon, in Denbighshire.

Vron Colliery, Wrexham.

On the 13th April, at Vren Colliery, near Wrexham, James Thomas, a horse keeper below ground, was burned by an explosion caused by igniting some gas which lay in a hole in the roof of or "top" of a tunnel. He had been frequently told not to go there without a safety lamp. So on the day in question he was going along with a safety lamp in one hand and a naked light in the other. He fired the gas which caused his death, and thus he sacrificed his life as a penalty for his disobedience. It was not a customary road to travel.

Newtown Colliery, Wigan.

At Newtown Colliery, near Wigan, on the 17th April, James Legh, a collier, was killed by an explosion of fire-damp or gunpowder, by a blown-out shot in the Pemberton four-feet mine. It was said to have been caused by the shot alone; but I found upon inspecting the place that the brattice was not near enough to bear the wind up to the working face.

Westminster Colliery, Wrexham.

On the 20th June an explosion happened at the Westminster Colliery, near Wrexham, which caused the death of John Davies, a collier, 39 years of age. Deceased, along with several others, was working in the main coal with an uncovered light, when a fall in the goaf drove a quantity of gas on to his light, at which it ignited and exploded.

Haydock Colliery, St. Helens.

The most serious explosion of the year occurred on the 21st July in the nine-feet mine at the Haydock Colliery, near St. Helens, This casualty caused the death of 59 persons. It is a remarakble instance of the uncertainty of life in a coal mine, on account of the limited number of working places, and of the men employed therein; while it shows, after mature deliberation, the absolute necessity of the best engineering ability and judgment in laying out underground operations in a coal mine. The works under consideration are a little more than 800 feet below the surface. They are opened out from a tunnel leading to another mine called the Main Delf, along which, and through the aforesaid opening, air is admitted to ventilate the same, which, after passing through the workings of the nine-feet mine by two splits of 8,000 cubic feet per minute each, up the brows marked A and B on the plan hereunto annexed, it escaped by an outlet at the point E, after having flowed to the extreme ends of the workings at C and D into the Main Delf mine, which lies about 17 yards in the order of geological position above the nine-feet mine, and from thence, after passing through one or two working places, to the upcast pit. The nine-feet mine is known to be one of the most fiery mines of a district in which explosive gas prevails extensively throughout. A great many scientific witnesses were examined at the inquest, and they were all of opinion that an explosion of gas had happened in one of the two upbrows called Pilkington's Brow, marked by the letter A on the plan; that it had been caused by a fall of roof or fall of timber which had been put up for protection, or by the former, causing the latter liberating a quantity of gas, which must have been lying in a hole above the timber framework; but they were not so unanimous as to the means by which it was ignited. There certainly were strong indications of a shot-hole having been charged and blown out up the brow marked A, known as Pilkington's Brow, but as John Billinge, the shot-lighter, and Yates, the fireman, were found so far away they could not have ignited it. One of the men must have done so, contrary to orders, and before the places were examined by a competent person. A lamp also was found without the lower part of the gauze. It is manifest that if gas were liberated in the manner already stated it might ignite at this lamp; but it is just as likely that before the explosion the lamp

HAYDOCK COLLIERY.

PLAN OF NINE FEET MINE.

QUEEN PIT.

Return Road to Main Delf

Return Road to Main Delf

James Fenny 43
Joseph Fenny 44
Thos John 49

46 Henry Smith

QUEEN PIT DOWNCAST

Thos Garnett

Pegler Cans tenant
Mrs Arnold Buckdale

CLINTENDER AIR WAY

CLINTENDER LEVEL

S. John Chadwick Sen.r

STAPLE PIT IN SINKING

John Gerrish
Wm Jno
Jno Chadwick Jun.r

AIR ROAD IN MAIN DELF

TUNNEL IN MAIN DELF FIRST MINE

JIG BROW TUNNEL TO NINE FEET MINE

FAULT

D D F

D G D

H

D D

John Gerrish

James Westhead

Thos Russell

STAPLE PIT (UPCAST)

E

FAULT

FAULT

Main Delf

Return Air Road to Main Delf

TUNNEL TO MAIN DELF

C

John Topping
Wm James Morgan
Mr Sylvester Pattenden

Jno Harrison
Wm Chester

James Billinge (Fireman)
Melgrave

Henry Porter
John Rowland

Return air way through the Main Delf

SCALE OF YARDS

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 140 160 180 200 YARDS

NB. Coal got up to Dec.r 30th 1868. Colored Blue
Coal got from Dec.r 30th to July 21. 1869. D.o Pink

Peter Higson
Viewer & Manager

might be perfect. It is also clear to the most ordinary mind that it would be highly improper to find shots in places wherein it is unsafe to take an uncovered light. If the hole above the timber in Pilkington's Brow was as stated 600 or 800 cubic feet in capacity, it might contain gas, although it is scarcely probable. It should have been ventilated and daily inspected; but there was no evidence to show that this had been done. As there were large falls of roof in all the four upbrows, the same conclusion might be drawn from any of them. Large quantities of blasting powder appeared to have been taken down by the men, and used somewhat profusely. It was the custom to ignite two shots at a time, so that if one shot exploded a little before the other, and liberated gas, it might be exploded by the second shot. It may be traced on the plan before referred to, how the course of the air for ventilating this mine was guided. The whole quantity amounted to 16,000 cubic feet per minute. In addition to the seven working places it had to keep clear of gas, it had to sweep along the edge of several small goafs before it left the mine. The first intakes were borne into the upbrows by means of double doors at F, G, and H. Beyond these doors it was or should have been carried close to the working faces by means of brattice cloth fixed four feet from the side from every cut through between one road and another. If, therefore, the doors at F were left open, no air would go up the brow B. If the doors at G were left open, the ventilation would shut off from the brow A, and in like manner it would be disarranged by leaving open the doors at H. In the upbrow marked by the letter B, the air was being conducted by means of brattice to the face of the work 50 yards beyond the last cut through into the adjoining upbrow, and the coal from the working last mentioned was brought through another opening, 100 yards from the top or face of the work, through which the air was prevented from returning by means of a hanging sheet of brattice cloth locally termed a cloth door. In this upbrow I found traces of the explosion quite as strong as in any other part of the mine, while in this there were marks showing its direction as plain as the handwriting on the wall, not to be seen in others. I had some difficulty in reconciling the evidence in all things. While on some points they were unanimous, particularly as to the management, which could not fairly be doubted, the arrangements, and the source and cause of the casualty, which were questions on which differences of opinion arose. It was manifest to me that the upbrow marked B had become foul; that gas had accumulated there, and by some means been ignited. Whether this had been caused by the doors herein-before mentioned having been open, or the cloth door in the brow being down, or from whatever cause, can never be ascertained; but from the direction in which the burning coal dust had been driven by the blast into the ends and backs or cracks in the living coal, the way in which the boxes were blown at the foot of and in both upbrows, were satisfactory proofs in support of this view. Some time previously I made a most careful inspection of every place in this colliery, in consequence of a letter I received from a delegate of the colliers. On that occasion I could find no gas, and I ascertained that the quantity of air going through the workings was about 100,000 cubic feet per minute for the workings of this colliery. I thought, and still think, 16,000 feet an ample supply, and that without proper care 20 times that quantity would not have afforded any more protection. The owners of the mine, Messrs. Evans, never stint the outlay; anything necessary for protection would have been done had they only known of it in time. The fireman, Yates, was found at the foot of the upbrow B, as if just coming away from it after an inspection. He was then alive, but only survived a few days. It is only fair to state that gas may have come off suddenly, and overpowered the ventilation; but if it occurred from any other cause than that, the persons then employed below ground held their lives in their own hands. It may be said that to conduct air from one mine to another, and to allow the ventilation to depend upon doors that have to be constantly opened for persons to go through, is a mistake, but such is the character of mining, that the best considered plans are invariably frustrated by the unknown and variable ground frequently met with in opening a mine; nothing better could have been done without sinking another pit, and as the six-feet or Main Delf was far exhausted that may have been deemed unnecessary.

Low Hall Colliery, Wigan.

An explosion of fire-damp happened at the Low Hall Colliery on the 15th of November, which, besides killing 27 persons, set the mine on fire. In order to extinguish the fire the mine was inundated. This was easily accomplished by means of the Liverpool Waterworks, the pipes of which are within a few yards of the pit, but it prolonged the inquiry. The mine took a long time to unwater, and when an entry could be made it was found to have caused numerous and extensive falls of roof. Weeks

elapsed before all the bodies could be recovered. In the meantime the fire, which was still existing, had to be walled off, and all the workings were full of explosive gas, and very difficult to remove. Up to the time of writing this report, I have not been able, after many separate inspections, to ascertain the amount of ventilation employed previous to the explosion, inasmuch as the furnace has not been relighted; but from the small extent of openings, the size of the roads, and natural ventilation, which then kept the places perfectly clear of gas, and in a very satisfactory state, I easily arrived at the conclusion that it must have been more than ample; and this opinion was corroborated by all the surviving men who had worked there. The seat of the fire, the course of the air, and the place in which a shot had been blown out, are marked on the plan annexed, together with all the openings in the mine at the time. Of all the mines of my district I should have least suspected an explosion in this; with workings on a small scale, and a limited number of hands, together with strong natural ventilation, the casualty had more the appearance of mystery than something real though melancholy. In two of the eight places marked on the plan may be easily discovered the blown-out shot-hole and the seat of the fire. From the latter, in which the persons were not working at the time, it is supposed gas was being carried by the current of air in the direction of the former, and the gas was ignited by the flame thereof. Whether the gas had been an accumulation through neglect, or a sudden and unexpected outburst, I have not yet been able to ascertain, as the place is still walled in, and the fire in existence. From the evidence, however, of the fireman, corroborated by many of the workmen, all the places were said to have been carefully examined only a short time previous to the explosion, and pronounced clear of gas and perfectly safe. Shortly after this the shot-lighter ignited several shots, and subsequently the shot that blew out, which without doubt ignited the gas. He was lying dead near the place, apparently as if retreating from it for safety. There is generally unmistakeable evidence after these casualties whereby a tolerably correct judgment may be given of their origin and direct cause, and this was no exception to the rule. If the shot-lighter or a fireman had carefully examined some of the working places adjoining the one in which the fatal shot blew out, in all probability the issue or accumulation of gas would have been discovered, and this serious calamity avoided. He was not in the habit of doing so, and it did not appear that he was ever required to make such an examination; neither was it customary where other explosions have happened. The colliery was managed by one of the directors of the company above ground, and by an underlooker of more than ordinary ability below. In all mines, particularly those which give off gas, the supervision of a man of superior standing and judgment is indispensable, not only for the purpose of avoiding errors and regulating the scale of labour, but also for the purpose of maintaining discipline among the work-people, which the law should compel.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict according to the facts herein stated, and acquitted all connected with the works of blame. It consisted of some of the best men in the neighbourhood, and a few working colliers, one of whom worked in the No. 4 level of the mine in question.

Loss of Life from falls of Roof and falls of Coal.

For the year 1868 I had the painful duty of reporting the death of 62 persons, caused by 58 falls of roof and falls of coal. In the year 1869, now under consideration, 45 persons have been killed by 43 falls, which shows a diminution of 15 falls and 17 deaths. They have happened from various causes, and in many cases under very peculiar circumstances; from unseen slips, which in many places are numerous, and at which the roof gives no warning before it falls; from the breaking up of the roof and floor; from pressure produced by the goaf; from neglecting to set a sufficient support of props and sprags, and from other causes against which human foresight could not be expected to provide. Great neglect has also been manifested in dispensing with or disregarding the established practice of drawing or taking out props, by simply knocking them down, regardless of what may follow. There has been no stint of timber; in all cases the supply has been ample, and in this district the duty of fixing an adequate quantity for protection is incumbent upon the men themselves. The special rules provide that the underground officers shall see that the men do fix a sufficient quantity of props. Their orders are not always obeyed at the moment, but often deferred too long. In following out by inspection and inquiry the cause of death of these 45 persons, I found no blame could be brought home to the owners or agents of the mines in which they happened. I think, therefore, you will be of opinion that the deceased persons were responsible for their own deaths, or that their lives were lost under circumstances over which they had no control.

LOW HALL COLLIERY.

WIGAN NINE FEET MINE.

List of Bodies recovered.

*1	John	Ormershaw	(Killed by falling down No 5 Shaft, from the 4ft mine)
2	Richard	Hilton	
3	William	Sedden	(do. do. do. do. 5ft. do.)
4	Henry	Wood	
5	Peter	Simm	
6	Robert	Wells	
7	James	Winstanley	
8	William	Golding	(Killed in the 4 ft. mine.)
9	Richard	Monks	
10	William	Ridyard	
11	William	Hurst	
12	Albert	Duxbury	
13	Cain	Hart	
14	Henry	Foster	
15	William	Hampson	
16	Peter	Bolton	
17	George	Harrison	
18	Peter	Dixon	
19	James	Salter	
20	Luke	Aspey	
21	Peter	Fairhurst	
22	John	Fairhurst	
23	Thomas	Pimblett	
24	Samuel	Simm	
25	John	Bennett	

In addition to these, there are 2 bodies not yet recovered.

*N.B. Nos on the Plan corresponding with the above Nos indicate the place in the Mine where the respective bodies were found.

Level No 5. William Oliver, (dead.)
do. No 4. Enoch Hutchinson
do. No 3. Richard Pilkington
do. No 2. Richard Hilton, (dead.)
do. No 1. William Grennall
Shot Hole
Opening. Peter Bolton, (dead.)
do. Albert Duxbury, (dead.)
FIRE
do. Foster (dead.)
Pit No 6. (downcast)
Pit No 5. (upcast)

Explanation.

Air Crossings, shewn thus	X
Doors	D
Air Regulators	R
Stoppings	—
Direction of Air current	→
Faults	—·—
Brattice Cloth	—

SCALE. 2 Chains to the Inch.

Peter Higson
Surveyor Manchester

Loss of Life in Shafts.

On the 9th of January two men, Thomas Burrows and Thomas Whaley, both engine tenters, fell into the pit at the Rainford Colliery, and were killed. On the previous night, the mine having taken fire, a scaffold was put over the mouth of the pit, and covered with debris, and steam turned in below to extinguish the fire. In the middle of the night steam appeared to come through the scaffold, which the deceased attempted to stop, but on then getting on the scaffold for that purpose it gave way, and they fell to the bottom of the pit. The scaffold, which from all accounts was properly fixed, had been destroyed by the heat of the steam.

On the 20th of January a boy fell out of the cage, evidently while ascending a pit at the Peasley Cross Colliery, Saint Helen's.

January 22nd. Thomas Evans, a sinker and metal man at the Frood Colliery near Wrexham, having ignited a shot in a tunnel near the bottom of the pit, signalled to the engine man to wind him up. In hurrying to get into the cage, he stumbled, and before he could recover himself and get properly in, the cage began to ascend. He was caught when only part way on between the cage and the framework of the guide rods, and died of the injuries he received.

January 28th. John Lawson, sinker, was killed in the new sinking pit at the Barnfurlong Colliery near Wigan, by something falling from the side or top; what it was or where it came from could not be ascertained.

February 6th. A few days ago the body of J. Brimelow was recovered from the bottom of a pit at the Park Lane Colliery, where it had lain for months, and could not be recovered in consequence of the mine being on fire. For the purpose of putting out the fire, a scaffold had been put over the mouth of the pit, and high-pressure steam turned on below it. The steam, as at Rainford, seems to have weakened the scaffold, and on deceased seeing the steam escape he got on to the scaffold to prevent it; the scaffold gave way, and he fell to the bottom, and was killed by the fall.

March 2nd. The deceased on this day was standing at the bottom of a drop pit at Haydock Colliery, when the cage descended upon him, and caused his death.

March 17th. Samuel Roberts, collier, fell out of the cage at Hafod Colliery, while going down the pit. No other cause could be assigned for this occurrence than that of deceased having had a fit or that he fell accidentally.

On the 29th of March, William Cunliffe, a fireman occasionally, and day wage man, was employed to attend a furnace below ground in the night. Was observed by the engine tenter on his arrival to smell very much of drink. On being told of this, he confessed that he had taken a glass or two. The head fireman thought he was scarcely drunk. In the morning he was found dead at the bottom of the pit, having fallen from a mouthing above. The furnace was out which he had to feed, so that the accident must have happened soon after he got down the pit. He would have to pass through a fence on his way to the pit, which would remind him of his position. His faculties must have been stupified by drink.

March 24th, at the Mostyn Colliery near Holywell, an old collier, John Lewis, inadvertently walked into the pit at a mouthing, and fell to the bottom, a depth of 30 yards. He was taken up quite dead.

May 13. The crank of the winding engine at the Worthington Colliery broke while the sinkers were at the bottom of the pit; the tub and rope fell down the pit upon them, and caused the death of Nathan Mather. The neck of the crank was manifestly too weak for the size of the cylinders, and the load put upon which had from natural and unavoidable causes exceeded what was originally intended. The machine consisted of two cylinders worked by high-pressure steam, with double gearing throughout, so that if the crank had not been a faulty casting it should have done the work with safety.

June 14. The hooker-on at the High Brooks Colliery, William Eden, fell inadvertently from the mouthing of the 5-feet mine to the bottom of the pit, and was killed by the fall. He had gone inside the fence to signal the engine tenter. He had been in the habit for years of attending to signals, and giving them, and therefore knew the place well.

September 1st. At the Brymbo Colliery near Wrexham, a boy, 13 years of age, was killed by the cage descending upon him, as, contrary to the rules of the colliery, he stood in the eye of the pit.

September 1st. Nathan Mills, horse keeper at the Ravenhead Colliery, received injuries on the top of the pit while getting out of the cage. It is supposed, being delicate, that he had suffered from the heat and smoke of the pit, which upon inspection I found to be not unbearable.

September 7th. John Mitton, a sinker, and an unsteady man, fell into and down the sinking pit at the Downall Green New Colliery, while attempting to get into the tub, to go down the pit, as it was moving, and contrary to the bankman's expressed command not to do so.

September 14. The banksman at the Waterloo Colliery, Ruabon, was pushing a tub into the cage; went to the contrary side of the pit, and, being no fence there, he run it into the pit and fell down with it.

October 20th. Thomas Menzies, a collier at Haydock Colliery, on arriving at the pit a late hour in the morning, the engine man refused to let him down; he got into the cage unseen, and being lowered a few yards the engine stopped for some time. As deceased was found dead at the bottom of the pit, it is supposed he attempted to slide down the wire guide, and that in doing so he fell off.

November 4th. Adam Ellison, hooker-on, was killed in the Taylor Pit of the Standish Lower Ground Colliery, Wigan, by a piece of coal falling off the ascending cage.

November 29th. Thomas Hanmer, furnace man, was killed by falling down the pit he had just been ascending. He had been down the pit all night, and on landing on the top, the morning being dark, he turned the wrong way about, and walked into the pit.

December 6th. Henry Bradley was this day killed in the Waterloo Pit, Ruabon, by falling out of the cage while ascending. The deceased, the manager also of the mine, and the blacksmith, were coming up the up-cast pit in consequence of the down-cast pit being disarranged; as the pit was very hot, the engine man was told to wind fast; he did, and the cage caught against a horse tree, and threw them out; the manager went down to the bottom, 160 yards, by the rope guide; the smith held on by a horse tree till recovered, but the deceased fell to the bottom, and was killed thereby.

Loss of Life from Miscellaneous Causes below Ground.

January 8th. The heat of the furnace evidently ignited the unworked coal adjoining it in the Rainford Colliery. The mine was exhausted, with the exception of what was left to support the pits which were being sunk to the next seam below. The deceased and 7 persons were preparing to put out the fire, by throwing water upon it by means of water pipes and hose. When the apparatus was nearly completed, and the deceased were expecting shortly to commence operations, the current suddenly turned, and brought the flame of the fire upon them as they sat close by, which burned them so severely that they died of the injuries they received.

Loss of Life from blown-out Shots and Gunpowder :—At Wynnstay Colliery, Ruabon.

On the 13th March a shot, the hole of which was injudiciously made, and, perhaps, as unskilfully charged, in the main coal mine of the Wynnstay Colliery, Ruabon, blew out, and the flame, which, under such circumstances, is generally large, burned four men, who had not retired sufficiently far, that they died of the injuries they received. This casualty created much excitement; and, although some persons found great fault with the surgeon, no blame, I think, rested with him; the unskilful preparing of the shot was the primary and sole cause.

At Wynn Hall Colliery, Ruabon.

At the Wynn Hall Colliery, some gunpowder was accidentally exploded, which caused the death of a collier named John Davies, who was foolishly carrying it in his hand, together with an uncovered light. It was believed that he dropped the candle into the vessel containing the powder.

Ewloe Hall Colliery, Buckley, Mold.

On May 3rd, about 23 lbs. of gunpowder was ignited in the workings of the main coal mine at Ewloe Hall Colliery, in Buckley, near Mold. John Dodd and William Edwards are supposed to have ignited the powder while attempting to open the cask; it exploded and caused their death. There could have been no gas in the mine, as no after damp and no other damage was done. One of the colliers, a charter master, also sent the powder down the pit the night before the casualty, unknown to the under-looker. This is an old practice, which I had a strong impression was abandoned altogether.

Douglas Bank Colliery, Wigan.

On the 23rd June Hugh Evans was killed in a tunnel he was driving in the Douglas Bank Colliery, by being hit by a stone blown down by a shot. After igniting the fuze he did not retire sufficiently far away.

Loss of Life from Accidents above Gruond.

In 1868, thirteen accidents happened above ground, causing the deaths of thirteen persons. In 1868 there have been nine fatal accidents and nine deaths, or less by four than in the preceding year. Six of the number happened on the branch railways of the different collieries, deceased being run over and crushed between the buffers of the coal trucks. One died from being hurt by a piece of timber falling upon him, one by falling off the pit bank on to the railway underneath, and one poor little fellow was drawn by the rope of an incline engine on to drum. All these accidents were of a class which showed negligence or inadvertence on the part of the sufferers, and no further provisions for safety were necessary or even practicable.

To none of the mines in which the accidents herein-before mentioned has my attention been called, either verbally or by letter; and during the whole year I have only received three letters informing me of mines being dangerous, and of that number only one mine was really so. More inspection than I am able to make might have worked up discipline, though I cannot say it would have prevented a single explosion, unless an inspector had been present at the time of the casualty, or shortly before it happened. Notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, scores of mines have been inspected during the year wherein no accident has happened, or to which my attention has been directed. The cause of every casualty has been carefully investigated at the coroner's inquiry, and by thorough inspection of the mines in question. My time has been fully occupied out of doors, and my indoor work has been done nearly altogether beyond working hours, in the hope of satisfying every class. It seems, however, my efforts to do so have not been completely successful. As the state of a mine may become so quickly disarranged, and frequently as soon put right, it would in many instances be an act of injustice to publish the result of every inspection, which some people would like to be done.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PETER HIGSON,
Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
Secretary of State.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE and NORTH WALES DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.													
Jan. 8	1	Rainford -	St. Helens -	Rainford Colliery Co. -	Mic. Brown -	- - -	36	The mine having become ignited by the heat of the furnace, the deceased persons were trying to extinguish it with water when the flame backed upon them and burned them so severely that they died from the effects thereof - - -	–	–	–	1	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Thos. Bullen -	- - -	34		–	–	–	1	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Wm. Glover -	- - -	40		–	–	–	1	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Saml. Rice -	- - -	28		–	–	–	1	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Jno. Smith -	- - -	57		–	–	–	1	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Hy. Birchall -	- - -	49		–	–	–	1	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Edwd. Turner -	- - -	26		–	–	–	1	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -									
,, ,,	2	Sankey Brook -	Ditto - -	Sankey Brook Colliery Co.	Davd. Wilson -	Day wage man	—	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 9	3	Rainford -	Ditto - -	Rainford Colliery Co. -	Thos. Burrow -	Engineman	26	Falling into the pit from surface -	–	–	1	–	–
,, ,,	4	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Thos. Whaley -	Ditto -	20	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–
,, 16	5	Blackley Hurst	Ditto - -	Samuel Stock - -	Wm. Picton -	Day wage man	57	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 20	6	Peasley Cross -	Ditto - -	Messrs. Bowine and Co. -	Jno. Brookfield -	Drawer -	15	Falling out of cage while asscending the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
,, 21	7	Flint Marsh -	Flint - -	Flint Marsh Colliery Co. -	Ed. Jones - -	Collier -	45	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 22	8	Frood - -	Wrexham -	Sparrow and Poole -	Thos. Evans -	Sinker -	37	Injuries received while getting into the cage at the bottom of the pit after igniting a shot.	–	–	1	–	–
,, 28	9	Bamforlong -	Platt Bridge, Wigan.	Cross, Tetley and Co. -	Jno. Lawson -	Ditto -	50	Something falling from the side; doubtful.	–	–	1	–	–
Feb. 2	10	Leeswood -	Leeswood, Mold	Leeswood Cannel and Gas Coal Co.	Timy. McManus -	Drawer -	19	Being crushed between the tub and the side.	–	–	–	1	–
,, ,,	11	Victoria -	Rainford, St. Helens.	Victoria Colliery Co. -	Robt. Charlesworth	Ditto -	19	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 6	12	Park Lane -	Wigan - -	Mercer and Evans -	J. Burmelow -	- - -	—	Falling into the pit from the surface	–	–	1	–	–
,, 8	13	Hindley -	Hindley -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Thos. Parr - -	Labourer -	27	Suffocation in explosive gas -	–	–	–	1	–
,, 9	14	Winstanley -	Wigan - -	Meyrick Banks - -	Geo. Birchall -	Drawer -	18	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 17	15	Haydock -	St. Helens -	Richd. Evans and Sons -	Jno. Pimlett -	Ditto -	15	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
,, 25	16	Hanmer -	Holywell -	Eaton and Elliot - -	Peter Holland -	Collier -	28	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
Mar. 1	17	Taylor Pit -	Standish, Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Geo. Walls - -	Drawer -	—	Coal tubs running against him -	–	–	–	1	–
								Carried over -	–	7	6	10	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.								Brought forward -	—	7	6	10	—
Mar. 2	18	Haydock -	St. Helens -	Richd. Evans and Sons -	Pat. Galliger -	Drawer -	14	Cage descending upon him - -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 2	19	Ince Hall -	Ince - -	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Co.	Henry Gregory -	Carpenter -	—	Crushed between buffers of wagons	–	–	–	–	1
„ 5	20	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Thos. Worthington	Hooker-on -	14	Crushed betwen pit tubs - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 9	21	Edge Green -	Golborne, Newton-le-Willows.	Richd. Evans and Sons -	Peter Sow - -	Pony driver	12	Run over by a train of full tubs -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 11	22	Pemberton -	Wigan - -	Jno. Blundell - -	Jno. Heaton -	Collier -	42	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 13	23	Wynnstay -	Ruabon -	New British Iron Co. -	Jno. Roberts -	Drawer -	16	Burned by a blown out shot in the main coal mine - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Geo. Reynolds -	Collier -	29		–	–	–	1	–
„ „	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Jno. Roberts -	Ditto -	40		–	–	–	1	–
„ „	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Edwd. Davies -	Fireman -	41		–	–	–	1	–
„ 17	24	Hafod - -	Wrexham -	Ruabon Coal Co. - -	Saml. Roberts -	Collier -	27	Falling out of cage while descending the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 20	25	Springs -	Ince, Wigan -	Pearson and Knowles -	Math. Bohen -	Drawer -	—	Fall of roof in Arley mine - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	26	Haydock -	St. Helens -	Richd. Evans and Sons -	Wm. Cunliffe -	Labourer -	56	Falling from a mouthing part way down the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
April 1	27	Douglas Bank -	Wigan - -	Jno. Grant Morriss -	Jas. Rudd - -	Drawer -	18	Falling on the floor of the mine -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	28	High Brooks -	Wigan, Park Lane	Mercer and Evans -	Alex. Latham and 36 others.	Colliers -	36	An explosion - - -	37	–	–	–	–
„ „	29	Norley -	Wigan - -	Norley Colliery Co. -	Isaac Greenhalgh -	Ditto -	53	Fall of roof in cannel mine - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 6	30	Manis - -	Wigan, Ashton -	Cross, Titley, and Co. -	Henry Shipley -	Ditto -	21	An explosion of gas - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	31	Wynn Hall -	Ditto - -	Wynn Hall Coal Co. -	Jno. Davies -	Ditto -	32	An explosion of gunpowder - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 10	32	Low Hall -	Ditto - -	Moss Hall Coal Co. -	Henry Holden -	Ditto -	23	Fall of roof in the Wigan 9-feet mine	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Jas. Robinson -	Ditto -	45	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	33	Plaskynaston -	Ruabon -	Plaskynaston Coal Co. -	Ed. Edwards -	Ditto -	18	An explosion - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 13	34	Vron - -	Wrexham -	Maurice and Low -	Jas. Thomas -	Horse keeper	24	Ditto - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 17	35	Newtown -	Wigan -	Lamb and Moore -	Jas. Leigh - -	Collier -	—	Ditto - - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 21	36	Mostyn -	Holywell -	Mostyn Colliery Co. -	Jno. Lewis - -	Ditto -	64	Fell from a mouthing 30 yards down the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ „	37	Brookside -	Wigan - -	Moss Hall Coal Co. -	- - -	- - -	—	Run over by a full tub on an overland plane.	–	–	–	1	–
								Carried over -	41	12	10	19	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost. Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
								Brought forward -	41	12	10	19	1
1869.													
April 22	38	Orrell - -	Wigan - -	Wm. Hill Branker -	Frank Grundy -	Collier -	35	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 28	39	Crawford -	Ditto - -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Richd. Hurst -	Ditto -	48	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	40	Westminster -	Wrexham -	Westminster Coal Co. -	Saml. Davies -	Ditto -	—	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
May 3	41	Ewloe Hall -	Buckley, Mold -	Ewloe Hall Colliery Co. -	Jno. Dodd -	Ditto -	—	An explosion of 25 lbs. of gunpowder. Whilst tipping a tub of coal, the apparatus broke down, and he fell on the railway - - - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Wm. Edwards -	Labourer -	26		–	–	–	1	–
„ „	42	Plaskynaston -	Ruabon -	Plaskynaston Coal Co. -	Christr. Comnock -	Banksman -	45		–	–	–	–	1
„ 13	43	Worthington -	Wigan - -	Norley Colliery Co. -	Nathan Mather -	Sinker -	—	The crank of winding engine breaking, the bucket fell upon him in the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 21	44	Rainford -	Near St. Helens	Rainford Coal Co. -	Wm. Lee - -	Wagon greaser	17	Crushed between railway trucks above ground.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 27	45	Orrell - -	Wigan - -	William Hill Branker -	Jas. Farrimonds -	Drawer -	14	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 31	46	Aspull - -	Ditto - -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Rich. Hilton -	Stoker -	58	Run over on surface railway by a truck.	–	–	–	–	1
June 9	47	Ince Hall -	Ditto -	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Co.	Matthew Fairhurst	Collier -	26	Fall of cannel in the cannel mine -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	48	High Brooks -	Ditto - -	Mercer and Evans -	Wm. Idden -	Hooker-on	33	Falling into pit - - -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 16	49	Broncoed -	Mold - -	Broncoed Coal Co. -	Thos. Luke -	- - -	22	Run over on a self-acting incline plane by going before the tub.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 23	50	Kirkless -	Wigan - -	Mr. Barton - -	Josh. Prescot -	Day labourer	—	Fall of roof in yard mine - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	51	Douglas Bank -	Ditto - -	Jno. Grant Morris -	Hugh Evans -	Metal man	34	A blown-out shot in a tunnel -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 29	52	Hanmer -	Mostyn, Holywell	Eyton and Elliott -	John Williams -	Collier -	37	Fall of roof coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	53	Lindsay - -	Wigan - -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jonathn. Molyneaux	Ditto -	14	Crushed between coal tubs below ground.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 30	54	Westminster -	Wrexham -	Westminster Coal Co. -	John Davies -	Ditto -	39	An explosion - - -	1	–	–	–	–
July 3	55	Peasley Cross -	St. Helens -	Messrs. Browne - -	Jos. Crook -	Day labourer	—	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 12	56	St. Helens -	Ditto - -	Messrs. Pilkington -	Robt. Rylance -	Ditto -	32	Fall of roof while setting timber -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	„	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Peter Ashall -	Ditto -	32	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–
								Carried over -	42	22	12	24	4

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.								Brought forward -	42	22	12	24	4
July 17	57	Rainford -	St. Helens -	Rainford Coal Co. -	Jos. Jones - -	Collier -	35	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	58	Haydock -	Ditto - -	Richd. Evans and Sons -	Jos. Edwards and 58 others.	- - -	—	An explosion - - -	59	–	–	–	–
„ 22	59	Ince Hall -	Wigan - -	Ince Hall Coal Co. -	John Rowley -	Drawer -	16	Run over by full tubs in cannel pit	–	–	–	1	–
Aug. 17	60	Springs - -	Ditto - -	Pearson and Knowles -	Jas. Moss - -	Fireman -	26	Fall of roof while drawing props -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	61	Tawd Vale -	Ormskirk -	Tawd Vale Colliery Co. -	Henry Ashurst -	Collier -	44	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	62	Fensley Cross -	St. Helens -	Messrs. Bourne and Robinson.	John Hodson -	Brakesman	30	Crushed between railway trucks on surface.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 24	63	Queensferry -	Hawarden -	Queensferry Coal Co. -	Elias Griffiths -	Collier -	29	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
Sept. 1	64	Brymbo -	Wrexham -	The Brymbo Co. - -	Thos. Reynolds -	Trapper -	13	Killed by descending cage at the pit bottom.	–	–	1	–	–
„ „	65	Ravenhead -	St. Helens -	Bromilow, Haydock, & Co.	Nathan Mills -	Horse-keeper	60	Injuries received at the top of shafts	–	–	1	–	–
„ 4	66	Orrell - -	Wigan - -	Wm. Hill Branker -	Benjn. Sharrock -	Collier -	30	Fall of roof in Orrell left mine -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	67	Downall Green	Ashton in Makerfield.	Thos. Stone and Son -	John Mitton -	Sinker -	37	Falling into the pit at the top -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 9	68	Peasley Cross -	St. Helens -	Messrs. Bournes and Robinson.	Patk. Kelley -	Collier -	34	Fall of coal in a place 4 yards wide	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	69	Prospect -	Wigan - -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	John Barker -	Drawer -	27	Fall of roof in Arley mine - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	70	Pemberton -	Ditto - -	John Blundell - -	John Occleshaw -	Sawyer -	61	Struck by piece of timber - -	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	71	Waterloo -	Ruabon -	Plaskynaston Coal Co. -	Thos. Edwards -	Banksman -	46	Falling into the pit at the top -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 16	72	White Moss -	Ormskirk -	White Moss Coal Co. -	Jas. Leyland -	Bricksetter	20	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	73	Garden Lodge -	Ruabon -	Garden Lodge Coal Co. -	John Rytherick -	Collier -	36	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	74	Douglas Bank -	Wigan - -	John Grant Morris -	Thos. Weston -	Day labourer	18	Fall of roof while setting props along with others.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	75	Waterloo -	Ruabon - -	Plaskynaston Coal Co. -	John Jones -	Drawer -	14	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–
Oct. 2	76	Edge Green -	Golborne -	Richd. Evans and Sons -	Geo. Edwardson -	Pony driver	16	Run over by a train of full tubs in mine.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 12	77	Orrell - -	Wigan - -	Wm. Hill Branker -	Henry Wynstanley	Drawer -	31	Run over by a coal trucks above ground.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 13	78	Kirkless Hall -	Kirkless, Wigan	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Jno. Pollard -	Watchman -	28	Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	–	1
								Carried over -	101	33	16	26	8

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
								Brought forward -	101	33	16	26	8
1869.													
Oct. 14	79	Waterloo -	Ruabon - -	Plaskynaston Coal Co. -	Timothy Evans -	Collier -	25	Fall of cannel in cannel mine -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 15	80	Platt Lane -	Wigan - -	Wigan & Whiston Coal Co.	Peter Fairhurst -	Engine tenter	12	Drawn by the rope on the drum on an incline engine above ground.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 20	81	Haydock -	Haydock, St. Helens.	Richd. Evans & Sons -	Thos. Menzies -	Collier -	19	Supposed to have fallen out of the cage or while attempting to slide down the guide rod.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 26	82	Douglas Bank -	Wigan - -	John Grant Morriss -	Jno. Green -	Ditto -	25	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	83	New Boston -	St. Helens -	Richd. Evans and Sons -	Richd. Radcliffe -	Drawer -	44	Run over by a gang of full tubs by the breaking of an incline rope.	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	84	Riding Lane -	Wigan - -	Cross, Tetley, and Co. -	Hy. Critchley -	Collier -	49	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 31	85	Waterloo -	Ruabon -	Plaskynaston Coal Co. -	John Turner -	Ditto -	42	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
Nov. 4	86	Haydock -	St. Helens -	Richd. Evans and Sons -	Willm. Galliger -	Ditto -	30	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	87	Standish -	Wigan - -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. -	Adam Ellisson -	Hooker-on	50	Fall of coal in shaft - - -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 6	88	Tawd Vale -	Ormskirk -	Tawd Vale Coal Co. -	Saml. Palling -	Pony driver	13	Falling on the iron plate below ground.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 15	89	Low Hall -	Wigan - -	Moss Hall Coal Co. -	- - -	- - -	—	An explosion by which 27 lost their lives.	27	–	–	–	–
„ 29	90	Moss Colliery -	Ince, Wigan -	Pearson and Knowles -	Thos. Hanmer -	Furnaceman	36	Falling down the pit - -	–	–	1	–	–
Dec. 1	91	Coed Poeth -	Wrexham -	Rev. R. and I. Burton -	Thos. Roberts -	Collier -	—	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	92	Aston Hall -	Chester, Hawarden.	Aston Hall Colliery Co. -	Geo. Gettings -	Ditto -	40	Fall of roof of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	93	Waterloo -	Ruabon - -	Plaskynaston Coal Co. -	Hy. Bradley -	Fireman -	33	Falling out of cage while ascending pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 8	94	Ince Hall -	Wigan - -	Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Co	Wm. Bamber -	Pusher-on -	64	Crushed between coal tubs below ground.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 9	95	New Boston -	St. Helens -	Richd. Evans and Sons -	Jno. Shaw -	Collier -	45	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	96	Pemberton -	Wigan - -	- - - -	Jno. Banks -	Labourer -	50	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 15	97	Newtown -	Ditto - -	Lamb and Moore -	Jno. Topping -	Pony driver	13	Run over by a coal tub - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 16	98	Mostyn -	Mostyn, Holywell	Mostyn Colliery Co. -	Joseph Evans -	Coal filler -	30	Fall of coal from the side - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	99	Westminster -	Wrexham -	Westminster Coal Co. -	Jas. Jones -	Collier -	30	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	100	California -	Wigan - -	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	Richd. Smith -	Drawer -	—	Run over by full tubs running down engine plane.	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	„	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Jas. Molyneux -	Ditto -	—	Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 29	101	Moor Pit -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Jno. Bryham -	Ditto -	15	Fall of roof in cannel mine - -	–	1	–	–	–
								Total -	128	45	20	32	9
								Grand Total -	234				

Mr. Evans' Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines, and the Mines of Ironstone in the Coal Measures worked in connexion with Coal, &c., in the Midland District, for the Year ended 31st December 1869.—By Thomas Evans, Esq., F.G.S.

Sir, Field Head House, Belper, 1st March 1870.

In accordance with the provisions of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Act of Parliament, I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Fourteenth Annual Report on the collieries and mines of ironstone; and the fifth on those of the Midland District, comprising the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick.

There are now at work in these four counties about two hundred collieries, which yielded about eight million one hundred thousand tons of coal in the year I am reporting upon, and gave employment to twenty eight thousand five hundred persons. This shows a very considerable increase on the preceding years, both in the quantity of coal worked and in the number of persons employed. Early in this year I forwarded to the several collieries a circular letter, requesting the owners or agents to furnish me, for statistical purposes only, with a return showing the number of persons employed and tons of coal worked, and I have to express my thanks for the ready and courteous manner in which they complied with my request. We may be sure, therefore, that the return which accompanies this report is substantially correct, for I have had to estimate the quantities for about five small mines only.

I have not been able to get the general statistics usually forming part of the inspectors' reports, and I cannot therefore make a comparison of the death rate per ton of coal worked in this district with that of the rest of Great Britain.

I very much regret to be obliged to report an increase in the number of accidents and in the loss of life. This increase arises mainly from explosions of gas, falls of roof, and crushing by tubs underground, and is to be attributed partly to the greater output of coal, and partly, I fear, to the employment of unskilled workmen. Table No. 3 will show that from falls of roof alone there is an increase of seven deaths over last year. Accidents from this cause depend almost entirely on the skill, judgment, and prudence of the men themselves. Six separate accidents have been reported as having happened in the ironstone mines, and they were attended with the loss of six lives. Three were caused by "falls of roof," one by surface machinery, and two occurred in shafts.

As far as I have been enabled to get returns, the quantity of clay ironstone worked is about two hundred and sixty thousand tons, and the number of persons employed is about eighteen hundred. I have often in previous reports pointed out the difficulty of ascertaining the number of persons employed, the number of accidents, and the quantity of ironstone worked; for it must be understood that the iron mines included in the Act of Parliament are only those worked in connexion with coal or with any disused or exhausted coal mine. There is now, I am glad to hear, a probability that all mines will be under inspection.

TABLE No. 1.

Deaths from Falls of Roof in the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, Leicester and Warwick during the years 1868 and 1869.

Counties.	Persons employed.		Deaths.		Coal raised.		Tons of Coal raised per Life lost.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Derbyshire -	16,240	16,300	33	50	4,957,879	5,092,000	150,239	101,840
Nottingham -	5,719	5,910	11	14	1,508,439	1,660,000	137,131	118,571
Leicestershire -	3,019	3,100	8	9	608,088	650,000	76,011	72,222
Warwickshire -	3,022	3,190	8	5	624,859	698,000	78,107	139,600
Total -	28,000	28,500	60	78	7,699,265	8,100,000	128,321	103,846

It will be seen from the above table that the death rate in the county of Leicester, in proportion to the "get" of coal, is much in excess of the other two counties, Derby and Nottingham, notwithstanding the steadily increasing quantities produced in the last-named counties. It is too true that in Leicestershire the roof in many mines is treacherous, often giving way without the slightest warning, and that in Warwickshire the great inclination of the coal, often as much as 15 inches in the yard, its great thickness and its liability to spontaneous combustion, increase the difficulties of working.

The clay ironstones of the Bedworth and Tamworth districts are all, up to the present time, conveyed into South Staffordshire, to be there smelted and converted into cast iron.

Explosions of gas.

There were five explosions of gas, and six persons were killed by burning or by the effects of the explosions. The collieries of the Midland Counties for the most part give off but small quantities of explosive gas, so that, with ordinary ventilation and common care, these disasters ought to be avoided. I will again refer to each of these five accidents, and in doing so I shall, I think, be able to show how easily they might and ought, to have been avoided.

Falls of roof.

The average loss of life from "falls of roof" and "sides of workings" for the last ten years is 26·5: this year the loss was 31, showing a very unsatisfactory state of things. I must repeat that generally the men fall victims to their own recklessness, especially in not putting in sufficient timber and availing themselves of other means afforded them for their own protection.

I have many a time during the last year seen places unsafe and unfit to be in; the men, however, take no heed of warnings, but to save themselves a little trouble, will run any amount of danger. It may be asked, why do respectable and skilful workmen continue to adopt such a line of conduct? It is, that being constantly exposed to all kinds of risks and dangers, they become thoughtless, and perhaps heedless of consequences. I do not mean to say that the death of every man from falls of roof and coal has been caused by his own carelessness; many excellent and skilful men have been killed by falls, not through any negligence of their own, but from unforeseen circumstances consequent on the nature of their occupation.

The employment of men unaccustomed to mining is often attended with increased danger, and sometimes with fatal results. It is, however, difficult to keep such persons out of the mines, especially when we consider the rapid progress this trade has made throughout the district; and the high rate of colliers' wages induces men to leave trades which are stagnant, and in which the prospect of improvement is distant.

There are doubtless some cases where more frequent supervision would be attended with beneficial results, especially in tending to lessen the loss of life from falls of roof, which are the chief cause of mining accidents. In this district in the past year,

The deaths from every kind of accident amount to 78.

" " falls of roof amount to 31, or more than one third of the whole.

TABLE No. 2.

Deaths from Falls of Roof have taken place at the under-mentioned Collieries during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Name of Colliery.	Owner's Name.	Deaths.		
		1867.	1868.	1869.
Butterley	Butterley Iron and Coal Company	6	1	2
Staveley	Staveley Coal and Iron Company	3	3	1
Clay Cross	Sir William Jackson, Bart., & Partner	3	3	2
High Park, Eastwood, &c.	Barber, Walker, & Co.	—	3	2
Sheepbridge	Sheepbridge Company	—	3	1
Swannington	Walker and Worswick	—	3	2
Stanton	E. Nadin & Co.	2	—	—
Nailstone	J. Ellis & Co.	2	—	—
Cinderhill, &c.	J. Wright	2	—	—
Glascote	Firmstone	1	—	—
Molyneux	Eastwood and Swingler	1	—	—
Pinxton	Coke & Co.	1	—	1
Haunch Wood	Nowell & Son	1	—	—
Shirland	H. Baillie	1	—	—
Swadlincote	Hall and Boardman	1	—	2
Hill Top	W. Swan	1	—	—
Hucknall Torkard	E. Ellis & Co.	—	1	1
Whitwick	W. Whetstone	—	1	—
Victoria	Troughton	—	1	—
	Carried forward			

Deaths from Falls of Roof, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Colliery.	Owner's Name.	Deaths.		
		1867.	1868.	1869.
	Brought forward -			
Charity - - - -	Addenbrooke and Pidcock - -	—	1	—
Moira, Oakthorpe - - -	E. A. Hastings - - -	—	1	1
Newbold - - - -	C. H. Plevins - - -	—	1	—
Shireoaks - - -	Shireoaks Colliery Company - -	—	1	1
Granville - - - -	Exors. of Court Grenville -	—	1	—
Dronfield - - - -	Booker - - - - -	—	—	1
Birch Vale - - - -	Bennett & Sons - - -	—	—	1
Whittington - - -	Whittington Company - -	—	—	1
Grassmore - - - -	Barnes, Brothers - - -	—	—	1
Shipley - - - -	E. M. Mundy - - -	—	—	3
Hawkesbury - - - -	James Darlington & Co. - -	—	—	1
Eckington - - -	J. & G. Wells - - -	—	—	1
Renishaw - - - -	C. E. Appleby - - -	—	—	1
Ridding - - - -	James Oakes & Co. - - -	—	—	2
Birley Vale - - - -	Jeffcock & Dunn - - -	—	—	1
Tame Valley - - -	E. N. Nock - - - -	—	—	1
Bretby - - - -	Earl of Chesterfield - -	—	—	1
	Total - - -	25	24	31

TABLE No. 3.

SUMMARY of separate Colliery Accidents in the Midland District during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Explosions of firedamp - - -	2	1	5
Falls of roof - - - -	25	24	31
Shaft - - - - -	11	9	11
Miscellaneous - - - -	21	24	23
Total accidents - -	59	58	70

SUMMARY OF LIVES LOST BY THE ACCIDENTS.

Explosions of firedamp - -	4	1	6
Falls of roof - - - -	25	24	31
Shafts - - - - -	11	9	12
Miscellaneous - - - -	24	26	29
Total deaths - -	64	60	78

Shafts.

Falling from surface and part way down -	1	5	6
Things falling from surface - -	2	—	2
„ „ „ part way down -	1	1	1
Ropes and chains breaking - -	—	1	—
Whilst ascending and descending -	5	1	1
Explosion of powder - - -	—	1	—
Overwinding - - - -	1	—	—
Suffocated in sinking shaft - -	1	—	—
Fell under carriage shaft bottom - -	—	—	1
Jammed against shaft side, pumps giving way - - - -	—	—	1
Total - -	11	9	12

SUMMARY of Separate Colliery Accidents, &c.—*continued.*

Miscellaneous.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Explosions of gunpowder	5	8	1
Suffocation by gases	1	2	—
On incline planes	2	7	6
By trams and tubs	12	5	7
Boilers bursting	3	—	4
Machinery (on surface)	1	1	3
Run over „ „	—	3	2
Kicked by a horse	—	—	1
Inundation	—	—	4
Drawn on to drum by a rope of an incline	—	—	1
Total	24	26	29

TABLE No. 4.

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths, the Coal raised, and the Number of Tons of Coal raised for each Death during the 14 years ended 31st December 1869.

Dates.	Explosions of Gas.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Crushed by Tubs, and Miscellaneous Accidents.	Inundation of Water.	Boilers bursting.	Total.	Tons of Coal raised.	Tons of Coal raised for each Death.
1856	3	21	16	6	—	—	45	4,500,000	97,000
1857	15	14	6	20	—	—	55	4,750,000	86,000
1858	—	16	16	10	—	—	42	5,060,000	121,000
1859	2	18	13	7	—	—	40	5,460,000	134,000
1860	3	21	13	13	—	—	50	6,215,000	124,000
1861	3	21	15	7	23	—	69	6,503,319	94,000
1862	2	25	4	12	—	—	43	6,647,000	154,000
1863	4	26	9	8	5	—	52	7,000,000	134,000
1864	11	30	9	16	—	—	66	7,300,000	110,000
1865	9	36	13	24	—	—	82	7,575,000	92,383
1866	7	26	6	19	—	—	58	7,600,000	131,034
1867	4	25	11	19	—	—	64	7,600,000	118,750
1868	1	24	9	26	—	—	60	7,699,000	128,317
1869	6	31	12	21	4	4	78	8,100,000	103,846

TABLE No. 5.

LIST of COLLIERIES where Accidents have taken place in the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Name of Colliery.	Owner's Name.	Total Deaths in 5 years.
Butterley Collieries	Wright & Jessop	34
Clay Cross	Sir William Jackson, Bart., & Co.	34
Staveley	Staveley Coal and Iron Company, Limited	27
Swannington and Coleorton	Walker and Worswick	15
High Park, Watnall, Eastwood, &c.	Barber, Walker, & Co.	14
Cinder Hill, Newcastle, &c.	Wright and Co.	13
Bretby	The Earl of Chesterfield	9
Swadlincote, Cadley Hill	Hall and Boardman	9
Moira, Church Gresley, Oakthorpe	Abney Hastings	8
Shipley	A. M. Mundy	7
Hawkesbury	J. Darlington & Co.	7
Nesfield, Sheepbridge	Sheepbridge Iron Company	7
Stanton	Nadin & Co.	7
Snibston	G. Stevenson & Co.	7
Birley Vale	Jeffcock and Dunn	6
Riddings	James Oakes & Co.	6
Renishaw Park	J. and G. Wells	6
Molyneux	Eastwood and Swingler	5
Victoria	— Troughton	5
Shirland	H. Baillie	4
Gresley Wood	Gresley Wood Company, Limited	4
Glascote	Firmstone & Co.	4
Wingerworth	Wingerworth Coal Company	4

Name of Colliery.	Owner's Name.	Total Deaths in 5 years.
Swanwick	Moorewood	4
Pinxton	Coke & Co.	4
Alma, Pilsley	Thomas Holdsworth	5
Granville	Executors of Court Grenville	3
Devonshire	Devonshire Silkstone Company, Limited	3
Tibshelf	C. Seeley & Co.	3
Hucknall Torkard	E. Ellis & Co.	3
Denby	W. D. Lowe	3
Shireoaks	Shireoaks Company, Limited	3
Oakerthorpe	W. B. Wilson & Co.	3
Denby	G. and W. H. Dawes	2
Unston	Rangeley	2
Haunch Wood	Nowell & Son	2
Whitwick	W. Whetston	2
Ibstock	W. Whetston	2
Tapton	Tapton Coal Company, Limited	2
Tapton	Tapton Coal Company, Limited	1
Skegby	Skegby Coal Company, Limited	2
Pooley Hall	Limited Liability Company	2
Grassmoore	Barns Brothers	2
Tibshelf	E. Chambers	2
Tame Valley	Nock Brothers	2
Digby	Hall & Co.	2
Charity	Addenbrook and Pidcock	2
Renishaw	C. E. Appleby	2
Teversall	Stanton Iron Company	2
Foxley Oaks	Limited Company	1
Woodhouse	Booker & Co.	1
Newbold	C. H. Plevins	1
Nuneaton New Colliery	Limited Company	1
Wilnecote	Perrins & Harris	1
Alma	R. W. Jackson, M.P.	1
Blackwall	E. Chambers	1
Annesley	William Worswick	1
West Staveley	William Bainbridge	1
Sutton	Executors of Richard Arkwright	1
Brampton	R. W. Jackson, M.P.	1
Exhall	E. Wilson	1
Plumbley	John Rhode	1
Axedge	Buxton Lime Company	1
Boythorpe	Luke Needham	1
Buch Vale	Bennett & Sons	1
Hill Top	R. Swan	1
West Hallam	F. Newdegate	1
Rutland	Executors of Potter	1
Giltbrook	Hicks & Co.	1
Baddesley	W. S. Dugdale	1
Boythorpe	Wingerworth Coal Company	1
Bagworth	Executors of Viscount Maynard	1
Danesmoore	Smith and Shepherd	1
Stoneyford	J. Wooley	1
Kilburne	J. Rae	1
Bridgehouse	J. Sayer	1
Compstall	G. Andrews and Company	1
	Total	326

I add to this report a list of the collieries, and the number of deaths in each, from "falls of roof," not for the purpose of comparison, but merely to draw the attention of the agents to the facts. It would be obviously unfair to do so without giving the quantity of coal worked, and calculating the death rate per ton of coal raised.

Twelve deaths from shaft accidents have taken place during the year. Six persons were killed by falling into shafts; three by things falling on them; one in descending; one poor lad fell under the cage whilst attempting to push away a tub from the pit bottom; and one died from injuries received by being jammed between the side walls and the pumps. Shaft accidents

Some of these must be considered as, and placed under the head of, preventable accidents, as, for instance, falling into shafts—a simple self-acting fence would render it impossible; things falling from the surface; ordinary care is all that is required to stop this. At Bulwell Colliery, near Nottingham, the property of the Messrs. Wright, it

appears that on the 3rd of March three men were at work at the bottom of a sinking shaft, and wishing to be drawn a short distance up the shaft to get some pipes, and then to descend, they gave the signal to the banksman, "hold up softly," and he did so for about four feet, and then let them down without directions. A rumbling noise was heard, and a chain called the "bull chain," which weighs about 70 lbs., fell from the top of the shaft to the bottom, and striking William Walters on the head, dashed his brains out. It also struck one of the other men, and fractured his leg. Across the mouth of the shaft a bridge ought to have been drawn, to prevent accidents happening by the falling of materials from the top. The under-viewer and another man had told the banksman several times of the dangers of neglecting this; but regardless of these cautions, and without drawing the bridge across the shaft, he attempted to hook the "bull chain" upon the end of the rope as a counter weight to the bucket at the other end. By some mischance the chain slipped and fell down the pit. If the bridge had been drawn across the mouth the accident could not have occurred. The coroner (Mr. D. W. Heath) directed the jury to return against John Smith, the banksman, a verdict of manslaughter; he was committed to prison, and at the next assize at Nottingham was indicted for the manslaughter of Williams Walters.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Brett, directed the jury that they must consider whether or not the prisoner was guilty of culpable negligence. It was not a question of obeying or disobeying rules, but there was the duty which attached to every one from the mere juxtaposition of the parties, and every one was liable for rash and dangerous conduct. They must take into account the previous warning which the prisoner had received, and his knowledge of his business and duty as a banksman.

The jury found the prisoner "guilty," but recommended him strongly to mercy on the ground of his previous good character.

His Lordship sentenced him to "two months hard labour."

No doubt some of the deaths in shafts were purely accidental, and blame in such cases does not attach to any person. There is, I am happy to say, a manifest improvement in the general arrangements about shafts. The use of better appliances and machinery, and regular examinations made by competent persons, are more frequent.

At many of the pits a very clever invention by Mr. King, of Pinxton, is being introduced. It is intended to prevent accidents from overwinding and breakage of ropes by stopping the cage in its descent after an occurrence of this sort. In case of overwinding it disconnects the cage from the rope and suspends it over the top of the shaft. On the occasions in which I have heard of its being brought into use when men were in the cage it fortunately answered perfectly, and thus saved the men whose lives were endangered. At one of the Butterley Co's collieries in which this invention had been introduced, an inexperienced man attempted to wind two men out of the shaft; he started the engine all right, but when the cage arrived at the top he failed to stop it, and had it not been for the safety apparatus the two men must have been killed.

Accident No. 1 *in the Schedule.*

This occurred at the Devonshire Silkstone Colliery, the property of a limited liability Company in Derbyshire.

There are two shafts, both sunk to the Blackshale coal, the depth being about 164 yards; one is used for winding men and materials, and is also the upcast for the return air, the other being the downcast and pumping shaft.

On the 7th of January, about 7 o'clock in the evening, the deputy was going his rounds to examine the working places before the men of the night shift went to their work. When he got to the entrance of a pair of exploring drifts he desired the men who were following him to wait there until he had been up to the "faces" and examined them. One of the men, however, accompanied him, and they had scarcely got beyond the end of the brattice when the fireman perceived that there was a little gas in the place. He was in the act of clearing away a heap of small coal when the explosion took place at his "safety lamp," which was an ordinary Davy, and, so far as could be seen from examination, in good order.

I made an examination of the underground workings, and this particular heading. It was evident there had been only a small quantity of gas, for there was little or no damage done to the workings, doors, or brattice. I am inclined to think that in this case the brattice, which was only four yards from the face, did not fit tight, and that consequently there was but little air passing up to the end. The Davy lamp, in all probability, got red hot while the fireman was clearing away the coal, and perceiving this, he may have snatched it away, and thus fired the gas by passing the flame through the gauze.

The two injured men, the fireman and the man who accompanied him, were taken to the Chesterfield Hospital, and lived some days; they were not, however, able to give a very clear account of the accident.

No. 5 *Accident*

Was an explosion of gas at the Mosbro' Colliery, Eckington, belonging to Messrs J. and G. Wells. It appeared from the evidence given at the inquest that the deceased and others were engaged in sinking a shaft, and whilst in the act of lighting a fuse for blasting powder, some gas which had been allowed to accumulate exploded, killing Amos Platts and severely burning three others. The sinkers had no artificial lights to work with, as the shaft was but shallow. They knew that gas came off occasionally in small quantities, and they ought to have examined the place with a safety lamp before attempting to blast the rock. If this had been done the explosion would not have happened. The brattice was not far enough down the shaft to secure regular and sufficient ventilation, and thus the gas accumulated.

No. 32 *Accident.*

An explosion of gas, killing one person, took place at a small "land-sale" colliery at Compstall, near Stockport, an outlying district in the county of Derby. It is the property of Messrs. G. Andrews and Co.

The deceased was killed on going into his working place by an explosion of gas at his own naked light. I made an inspection of the underground workings, and found the far-end places almost without ventilation. The air passed along a level from the downcast shaft for a distance of about 500 yards, and at this point a single door was placed to turn it down an incline, and then along to where the men worked, which was about 1,200 yards from the downcast. It then returned along the working incline to the back of the said door, and passed on to the upcast shaft. At the top of the working incline an engine boiler was used to generate steam for a small engine fixed on the incline. Now, each time the door was opened the air passed straight to the boiler, leaving the whole of the deep workings unventilated, and, as all the coal passed through this doorway, the ventilation was constantly checked. The return airway was too small in sectional area, and the upcast shaft had partially closed. I induced the owner, Mr. Andrews, to appoint an engineer at once to report on the condition of the mine, and to make it in a fit state for men to work in. Mr. Andrews does not pretend to understand mining, and the management was left entirely to his agent, a man quite unfitted for such a position.

No. 38 *Accident*

Took place at the Charity Colliery, Bedworth, the property of Messrs. Addenbrook and Pidcock. Thomas Clewes, a collier, was employed on the 26th of July in the mine, and during the day he had occasion to go into a heading near to where he worked to fetch some tools. He had not proceeded far when some gas exploded at his naked light, and from the effects of the burns and shock to his system he in a few days died. I found, on examination, that the means used for ventilating this part of the workings were wholly insufficient, and although the very smallest quantity of gas was given off, still the ventilation did not properly "dilute and render it harmless."

No. 63 *Accident*

Occurred at the Great Britain Colliery, which belongs to the Butterley Iron and Coal Company. This explosion of gas, which caused the death of John Stanley, took place on the night of the 15th of December, and exhibited a lamentable amount of ignorance in the person employed to conduct the mine, to whose carefulness and judgment the lives of so many were entrusted. In a distant district of the colliery, in an old exhausted stall, gas was known to be present, and for the purpose of removing it, the overman and the deceased went at night and took with them a safety lamp. They altered the course of the air by means of a door, passing some through the old stall, and directly after doing this they proceeded, with the lamp top off, to the very place where they knew, in fact intended, the gas to pass. The consequence was an explosion occurred by which they were both injured; the overman, however, recovered. It is to be regretted that such ignorant men are placed in positions of trust in which the lives of others are intrusted to their care. This man was in a position which he was totally unfitted to hold.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS.

No. 3 in the Schedule.

Four persons lost their lives by the explosion of a steam boiler at a small colliery belonging to Mr. Holdsworth, near Clay Cross. This took place early on the morning of the 14th of January, just about the time when the night men were being relieved by the day men. The day stoker, soon after coming to his work, discovered, that there was scarcely any water in the boiler. The proprietor's son, being on the spot, decided at once to draw the fire. They lost no time in commencing to do so, but they had not long been engaged in the operation when the boiler burst, killing Mr. Thomas Holdsworth and three others.

I examined the boiler soon after, and found it blown completely out of its seat. Indications were to be seen which left no doubt in my mind that many of the plates had been red-hot. Mr. R. B. Longridge, chief engineer to the Manchester Boiler Insurance Company, at my suggestion, also made a careful inspection, and in his evidence at the coroner's inquest stated, as his opinion, that it had burst from "over pressure consequent on its becoming too hot from want of water." The night stoker, in his evidence, said that he had started the donkey engine before he left, and the day-man stated that he found it at work when he came in the morning shortly before the explosion. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the pumps worked by the donkey engine were ineffective, and this was the cause of the catastrophe, which might not have occurred had the night stoker discovered the defect.

Happily it seldom forms part of my duty to report on accidents from boiler explosions. It is, however, necessary that I should point out the great importance of having them constantly examined and properly repaired by experienced men. Boilers are often weakened and rendered dangerous by being patched and overhauled by persons unaccustomed to such work. This boiler was fitted with the usual steam gauge, water cocks, and float, and a safety valve.

No. 21 Accident

Was caused by an inundation of water from old workings, at Molyneux Colliery, near Mansfield, the property of Messrs. Eastwood and Swingler, ironmasters, of Derby.

The shafts are sunk to the "top hard" and the "dunsil" coals, which last is about 60 yards deep, and both seams were being worked. Plans of this portion of the Teversal property, made by Lady Carnarvon's surveyors, show "old workings" of great extent in the "top hard coal," bounded on the lower side by an old level (*see plan annexed.*) To the deep of this, according to a stipulation in the lease to the lessees, a barrier of 22 yards of solid coal was to be left, to protect the present workings from inundation. Now, according to the plans, Messrs. Eastwood and Swingler's working places were 70 yards from the old level at the nearest point. However, on the night of the 2nd of April, whilst the men were at work, a sudden rush of water came into the pit, filling the "dunsil" and "hard coal" workings, and soon rising to a considerable height up the shafts. Measures were immediately adopted to get the water out. The pumps were set to work at increased speed, and kept going night and day. The winding engine was constantly drawing water by means of a large bucket, and a portable engine, kindly lent by the Stanton Iron Company, was also used to wind water out of another "hard coal" shaft. In spite of all these efforts many weeks elapsed before the water was sufficiently lowered in the shafts to enable explorers to enter the workings.

An inquest was held by Mr. D. W. Heath, coroner for the county of Nottingham, and after a patient inquiry, a verdict of "accidental death" was returned; the jury adding the following remarks, that "Messrs. Eastwood and Swingler were blamable for "the manner in which the mine was conducted; that Millership, the agent, was also to "blame for not having *bore-holes* in advance of the workings, and that the surveyors, "Messrs. Boot and Son, were censurable for the inaccuracy of the plans."

On the 26th of May, I made a report on this case, and after receiving your authority, I at once went to Nottingham, and gave my solicitor, Mr. Heath (the coroner who held the inquest) instructions to take out summonses against Millership, and it was arranged that they should come on for hearing at Mansfield on the next petty session day, viz., the 7th of July. On the 6th of July I again went to Nottingham, for the purpose of going over the evidence with Mr. Heath, and to my surprise he then informed me that Millership could not be found, and that he had that morning (the day before the case should have been heard) written me to that effect. It was now past the time allowed

MOLYNEUX COLLIERY.

TOP HARD COAL.

SCALE. 4 Chains to the Inch.

Drawing Shaft.

Winding Engine.

REFERENCE.

Recent Workings Colored Red.
Old Workings " Brown.
Water broke in on Benk Face at the point A.
The Bodies were found " " B.

Engine Shafts.

Thomas Evans.
Inspector of Mines.
Belper. 1st March 1870.

F.C. Gillett. C.E. Derby.

by the Act for laying the informations, and consequently Millership could not be proceeded against.

I did not consider the owners responsible for the accident. They placed full confidence in their agent, and gave him full power to do everything he thought necessary for the safety of the mine; but he turned out to be an inefficient man, and incapable of directing, with safety, underground operations. There can be no doubt that he ought to have kept *bore-holes* in advance of the rise workings, and it may be seen from the annexed plan that if this had been done the position of the old level would, in all probability, have been ascertained without any mishap. However, he has been severely punished, having been obliged to give up his situation and leave the neighbourhood immediately after the inquest.

The owners have now, at my suggestion, given the whole management of the mine to Mr. Gillett, a gentleman of great experience, and he has since got the colliery in good working order.

Explosions of powder.

I am glad to be able to report a most satisfactory decrease in the number of accidents from the use of blasting powder, there having been only one death from this cause during the year; this happened at Rawden Pit, near Ashby-de-la-Zouche, belonging to Mr. Abney Hastings. The deceased incautiously placed a naked light near a hole he had drilled, to ascertain if there was a sufficient quantity of powder, when immediately the explosion took place.

Fines.

The following persons have been mulcted in penalties for violations of the Act of Parliament:—

Mr. Knight, of Oxclose Colliery, Dronfield, Derbyshire;
Messrs. Armitage Brothers, Dronfield Colliery, Derbyshire;
Messrs. Badger, Fallswood Colliery, Dronfield, Derbyshire;
Mr. David Atchells, Agent, Compstall Colliery, Derbyshire;
Messrs. Addenbrook and Pidcock, Charity Colliery, Warwickshire;
Mr. Wilson, Exhall Colliery, Warwickshire.

Complaints.

During the year complaints have reached me from various parts of my district of the condition of some of the mines. I have always investigated these matters, and, when necessary, drawn the attention of the owners or agents to the defects observed. I avail myself of this opportunity of stating that I shall always be glad to receive from the colliers information of any apparent danger in the mines. If they would only adopt thoroughly this mode of proceeding, in my opinion it would tend greatly to increase their own comfort and safety, and be the means of rendering valuable assistance to me in carrying out a law intended for their benefit. I need not, I hope, assure them that communications, whether written or verbal, will be strictly confidential.

Females and boys.

It is very exceptional to find females employed at collieries in this district, except it be to attend to offices and places of business; indeed, I do not know a single instance of a woman being employed, except for such duties.

As regards the employment of boys, practically they do not go into the mines until they are 12 years of age. If they could be kept at school up to that time, no doubt they would receive an amount of education which would be of essential service to them in after life in whatever branches of colliery work they might be engaged; and if, after reaching this age, and obtaining employment underground, they would attend a night school with regularity, some of them might rise through the various grades until they obtained positions of trust and responsibility. It is now most difficult to obtain competent overlookers.

Inspection of mines.

So many statements have recently been made with regard to inspection, I think it would be well to refer to the published statistics, and ascertain the facts before coming to a conclusion as to whether it is doing the work intended by the Legislature or not. The present Act came into operation late in the year 1855. The figures in the following table are for 1856, the first whole year after the passing of the Act, and 1868, the last year for which the general statistics are published. From the comparison it will be seen that, although the quantity of coal raised has increased 63 per cent., yet the number of deaths remains about the same.

Date.	Coal worked.	Deaths.	Tons of Coal raised per Death.
1856	64 millions	1,012	63,241.
1868	104½ millions	1,011	103,429.

It must also be remembered that 14 years ago the coal mines generally were limited in area, of shallow depth, and consequently ought to have been worked with far less danger and a smaller proportion of deaths than those of the present time, when, owing to the exhaustion of the seams near the outcrops in every field, they are of much greater depth, and therefore also of much greater extent. I believe that inspection has produced good practical results and is continuing so to do. But if the public imagine that inspection, however much it may be extended, will put an end to fatal accidents in mines they are greatly deceived, for all that can be done is to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The appointment of many more inspectors would have the effect of shifting the responsibility from the owners and agents to the Government, at least, in some degree; and if this effect is once produced, then, in my opinion, mines will not be so well managed, and more accidents will result.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS EVANS,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P.
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.
Whitehall.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the MIDLAND DISTRICT during the Year ending 31st of December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Jan. 7	1	Devonshire Silkstone.	Chesterfield -	Devonshire Silkstone Co. -	James M'Caul -	Collier -	—	Explosion of gas - -	2	–	–	–	–	
					Thos. Hodgkinson	Ditto -	—							
„ 14	2	Hawkesbury -	Bedworth -	James Darlington and Co.	William Chandles -	Ditto -	32	Fall of roof (Speedwell pit) -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 14	3	Alma - -	Chesterfield -	Thomas Holdsworth -	Wm. Holdsworth	Agent -	21	Bursting of a steam boiler -	–	–	–	–	4	
					William Walker and two others.	Stoker -	26							
„ 26	4	Seymour - -	Chesterfield -	Staveley Iron and Coal Co.	Robert Sweetmoore	Collier -	40	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 27	5	Renishaw Park -	Chesterfield -	J. and G. Wells - -	Amos Platts -	Sinker -	28	Explosion of gas - -	1	–	–	–	–	
„ 30	6	Swadlincote -	Burton-on-Trent	Hall and Boardman -	Joseph Botham -	Collier -	45	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
									3	3	–	–	4	10
Feb. 9	7	Plumbley -	Chesterfield -	John Rhodes - -	William Pendleton	Collier -	17	Run over - - -	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 13	8	Axedge - -	Buxton - -	Buxton Lime Co. - -	John Ashmore -	Ditto -	56	Run over on underground incline, chain breaking.	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 13	9	Nesfield - -	Chesterfield -	Sheepbridge Co., Limited	Daniel Cockling -	Ditto -	26	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 15	10	Langly - -	Alfreton - -	Butterley Company -	John Stevenson -	Pony driver	13	Run over in pit - - -	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 17	11	Bretby - -	Burton-on-Trent	Earl of Chesterfield -	George Blower -	Collier -	24	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 18	12	Buley Vale - -	Sheffield - -	Jeffcock and Dunn - -	William Hirst -	Ditto -	28	Fall of roof - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 25	13	Cotespark - -	Alfreton - -	James Oakes and Son -	John Cook - -	Ditto -	33	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
									–	4	–	3	–	7
Mar. 3	14	Bulwell - -	Nottingham -	Wright and Co. - -	William Walters -	Collier -	20	Killed in shaft by the falling of a chain from surface; man-slaughter against banksman.	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 9	15	Teversall - -	Mansfield - -	Crompton, Newton, and Co.	John Marriott -	Sinker -	43	Scaffold in shaft gave way whilst they were on it.	–	–	2	–	–	
					Jabez Needham -	Ditto -	23							
„ 10	16	Pilsley - -	Chesterfield -	Thomas Holdsworth -	John Cutts -	Horse driver	16	Crushed between tub and horse -	–	–	–	1	–	

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Mar. 15	17	Pooley Hall -	Tamworth -	Pooley Hall Company -	Thomas Spencer -	Pony driver	15	Accidentally kicked by another lad	–	–	–	1	–	
,, 16	18	Hartshay - -	Alfreton - -	Butterley Company -	James Jackson -	Deputy -	42	Whilst riding in tub jammed against roof.	–	–	–	1	–	
,, 18	19	Morton - -	Chesterfield -	Sir William Jackson, Bart.	John Neale - -	Collier -	24	Fall of bind - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
,, 31	20	Exhall - -	Coventry -	Edward Wilson - -	Henry Mutter -	Sinker -	48	Fell off stage in shaft - -	–	–	1	–	–	
									–	1	4	3	–	8
Apr. 3	21	Molyneux - -	Mansfield -	Eastwood and Swingler -		Colliers -	—	Inundation from old workings -	–	–	–	4	–	
,, 6	22	Coleorton -	Ashby-de-la-Z'ch.	William Worswick -	William Cooper -	Loader -	25	Run over, tub upset - -	–	–	–	1	–	
,, 10	23	Wingerworth -	Wingerworth -	Wingerworth Company -	Samuel Simpson -	Boy - -	15	Fell into coal screening machinery	–	–	–	–	1	
,, 14	24	Moira - -	Ashby-de-la-Z'ch.	Countess Loudon - -	John Dennis -	Collier -	60	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
,, 16	25	Shireoaks - -	Worksop -	Limited Company - -	John Smallcomb -	Ditto -	32	Fall of roof (smothering him) -	–	1	–	–	–	
,, 25	26	Nuttall - -	Nottingham -	Wright and Co. - -	John Fletcher -	Ditto -	15	Crushed by tubs, wire rope breaking.	–	–	–	1	–	
									–	2	–	6	1	9
May 3	27	Tame Valley -	Tamworth -	E. and J. Knock - -	Daniel Ward -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
,, 7	28	Renishaw - -	Chesterfield -	C. E. Appleby - -	Patrick Verdon -	Ditto -	—	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
,, 11	29	Shipley - -	Derby - -	A. M. Mundy - -	Joseph Smith -	Ditto -	—	Fall of coal (soft coal pit) - -	–	1	–	–	–	
,, 22	30	Stanton - -	Burton-on-Trent	J. and R. Nadin - -	Robert Cheshire -	Ditto -	13	Jammed between two tubs (Eureska pit).	–	–	–	1	–	
,, 28	31	Granville -	Burton-on-Trent	Exors. of Court Grenville	Thomas Thacker -	Onsetter -	35	A piece of coal fell down shaft -	–	–	1	–	–	
,, 28	32	Compstall - -	Stockport - -	Messrs. Andrews - -	Charles Littleford -	Collier -	—	Explosion of gas - -	1	–	–	–	–	
									1	3	1	1	–	6

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
June 2	33	Renishaw Park -	Chesterfield -	J. and G. Wells - -	William Bradbury	Collier -	61	Fall of roof (Renishaw Park pit) -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 14	34	Grassmoor -	Chesterfield -	Barnes - - -	William Hallam -	Ditto -	22	Fall of bind (Ell coal) - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 15	35	Willey - -	Eastwood -	Barber, Walker, and Co. -	Herbert Wilson -	Horse driver	16	Fall of bind roof in No. 2 stall -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 20	36	High Park -	Eastwood - -	Barber, Walker, and Co. -	Thomas Phillips -	Stallman -	50	Fall of coal roof in No. 2 stall whilst hammering coal at the basset end against windway -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 29	37	Boythorpe - -	Chesterfield -	Luke Ludlam - -	George Hopkinson	Pumpman -	36	Pumps gave way whilst in shaft -	–	–	1	–	–	
									–	4	1	–	–	5
July 18	38	Hartshay - -	Ripley - -	Butterley Company -	Thomas Simms -	Collier -	23	Fall of bind - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 22	39	Coleorton -	Ashby-de-la-Z'ch.	Walker and Worswick -	Herbert King -	Ditto -	28	Fall of stone in Gate Road No. 1 pit	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 26	40	Charity - -	Bedworth -	Addenbrooke and Pidcock	Thomas Clewes -	Ditto -	51	Explosion of gas - -	1	–	–	–	–	
„ 26	41	Oakthorpe -	Ashby-de-la-Z'ch.	Countess Loudon - -	Frances Dennis -	Ditto -	55	Run over, chain breaking on incline.	–	–	–	1	–	
									1	2	–	1	–	4
Aug. 4	42	Woodhouse -	Dronfield - -	William Booker and Co. -	George Holmes -	Collier -	14	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 5	43	Swannington -	Ashby-de-la-Z'ch.	William Worswick -	Thomas Bird -	Ditto -	28	Fall of roof (No. 3 Swannington)	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 26	44	Underwood -	Eastwood -	Barber, Walker, and Co. -	Joseph Shirland -	Horse driver	14	Falling from top of shaft, having been jerked off carriage, with it falling suddenly several feet from the top of props, where it had caught through the banksman not holding them back - - -	–	–	1	–	–	
									–	2	1	–	–	3

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Sept. 10	45	Swannington	Ashby-de-la-Z'ch.	William Worswick	William Siddons	Collier	16	Kicked by a horse	–	–	–	–	1	
„ 10	46	Tibshelf	Mansfield	C. Seeley, and Co.	William Massey	Sinker	36	Stone from side of shaft	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 18	47	Locoford	Chesterfield	Tapton Coal Company	William Rhodes	Collier	45	Run over	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 30	48	Shipley	Derby	A. M. Mundy	Joseph Duro	Ditto	42	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
									–	1	1	1	1	4
Oct. 2	49	Clay Cross	Chesterfield	Sir William Jackson, Bart.	Edward Rowland	Boy	12	Fell under carriage at the bottom of shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 3	50	Birch Vale	Stockport	W. Bennett	Ephram Marsland-Wright Walker	Collier	20	Fall of roof (mountain mine)	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 12	51	Cotes Park	Alfreton	James Oakes and Co.		Ditto	21	Fall of bind	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 23	52	Moira	Ashby-de-la-Z'ch.	Countess Loudon	Joseph Sharpe	Ditto	38	Explosion of powder (Rawdon pit)	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 30	53	Clay Cross	Chesterfield	Sir William Jackson, Bart.	John Smith	Horse driver	19	Fall of bind	–	1	–	–	–	
									–	3	1	1	–	5
Nov. 8	54	Tanyard	Alfreton	Butterley Company	Enock Berresford	Collier	31	Run over on incline	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 13	55	New Hollingwood	Chesterfield	Staveley Company, Limited	Paluck Morgan	Ditto	22	Run over underground incline	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 19	56	Whittington	Chesterfield	Whittington Co., Limited	George Hillsley	Ditto	59	Fall of coal (black shale)	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 24	57	Hucknall	Nottingham	E. Ellis and partners	Edward Burton	Horse driver	13	Fall of sides of main road	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 25	58	Swannington	Ashby-de-la-Z'ch.	William Worswick	Fred. Johnson	Labourer	14	Fell into fly wheel in stepping over shaft.	–	–	–	–	1	
									–	2	–	2	1	5
Dec. 1	59	Swadlincote	Burton-on-Trent	Hall and Boardman	James Crackle	Boy	13	Fell off screens playing during dinner hour.	–	–	–	–	1	
„ 4	60	Denby	Derby	W. D. Lowe	Thomas Kerry	Labourer	14	Fell into unfenced working shaft	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 6	61	Brand	Alfreton	Butterley Company	Samuel Jepson	Collier	32	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 7	62	Snibston	Coalville	G. R. Stephenson and Co.	Joseph Bettison	Labourer	18	Drawn on to the drum of an incline	–	–	–	1	–	

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives Lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Dec. 11	63	Swadlincote -	Burton-on-Trent	Hall and Boardman -	Thomas Wilkinson	Collier -	24	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ „	64	Granville - -	Burton-on-Trent	Exors. of Grenville - -	Stephen Evans -	Stoker -	17	Fell down shaft out of his seat on the chain.	–	–	1	–	–	
„ 15	65	Great Britain -	Alfreton - -	Butterley Company -	John Stanley -	Collier -	50	Explosion of gas - -	1	–	–	–	–	
„ „	66	Skegby - -	Mansfield - -	Skegby Coal Company -	William Farnsworth	Stoker -	19	Fell into fly wheel pit whilst asleep.	–	–	–	1	–	
„ 23	67	Palmerston -	Alfreton - -	Coke and Company -	James O'Brien -	Collier -	38	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 24	68	Bretby - -	Burton-on-Trent	The Earl of Chesterfield -	William Pepper -	Horse boy -	13	Run over - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	
„ „	69	Shipley - -	Derby - -	E. M. Mundy - -	John Anthony -	Collier -	13	Fall of roof, soft coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 31	70	Langton - -	Alfreton -	Coke and Company -	William Green -	Onsetter -	35	Fell down shaft whilst changing carriage.	–	–	1	–	–	
									1	4	3	3	1	12

LIST of the FATAL IRONSTONE MINE ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the MIDLAND DISTRICT during the Year ending 31st of December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Mine.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Ironstone Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
July 1	1	Hawkesbury -	Coventry - -	Hawkesbury Coal Company	John Morris -	Miner -	66	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 4	2	Butterley - -	Alfreton - -	Butterley Iron and Coal Company.	George Hufton -	Ditto -	14	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
Sept. 14	3	Denby - -	Belper - -	W. H. and G. Dawes -	Thomas Creswell -	Ditto -	48	Fell down shaft - - -	–	–	1	–	–	
Oct. 15	4	Denby - -	Belper - -	W. H. and G. Dawes -	John Parkin -	Sinker -	42	Hit on the head by the handle of a "winch."	–	–	–	1	–	
Nov. 25	5	Butterley - -	Alfreton - -	Butterley Iron and Coal Company.	John Munay -	Miner -	27	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
Dec. 16	6	Wingerworth -	Chesterfield -	Wingerworth Iron Company	- - -	Boy	–	Fell down shaft - - -	–	–	1	–	–	
								Total - - -	–	3	2	1	–	6

1st March 1870.

THOMAS EVANS.

Mr. Wynne's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines for the District comprising North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire, for the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Sir, Stone, February 28th, 1870.

In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to report to you the number of accidents, and loss of life in connexion therewith, which have occurred in the district under my charge during the past year; and although in some points this Report compares favourably with the previous year, in others, I regret to say, there is not that decided improvement that I looked forward to when my last Report was submitted for your consideration. I do not look to more stringent legislation or to numerous inspectors to prevent accidents, but to a better class of men who shall be employed by the colliery proprietor in the daily superintendence of his colliery, men who look upon those accidents that are preventible as in some measure discreditable to themselves, and reflecting on their supervision and management.

I hope that, actuated by a sense of what is due to themselves and to those employed by them, every mine owner in this country will before long see to it, that over his colliery a responsible and competent overlooker is appointed, whose business it shall be to secure, as far as in him lies, a faithful and regular observance of the regulations provided for the management of the colliery, and when this is the case (and not until then) I am persuaded that the accidents, both as to number and magnitude, will be reduced to such an extent that we shall hear no more about any necessity for appointing additional inspectors.

I also am of opinion that if the owner was made responsible for the negligence of his manager the result would soon be that none but competent men would be employed, for the interest of the master would soon secure the discharge of the ignorant and incompetent overlooker.

I am aware that the opinion that an increase of the number of Government inspectors would tend greatly to the lessening of the number of accidents has been disseminated to a great extent among miners, and has no doubt made a considerable impression on their minds; but, with all respect for the views of others, I cannot subscribe to such an opinion; my idea of the duties of an inspector being to see that proper rules are in force at every colliery within his district, and to take care that every infraction of general or special rules brought under his notice is not allowed to pass without meeting with the punishment it is his bounden duty to enforce, without fear or favour.

Explosions of Firedamp.

Only three explosions of firedamp have occurred during the year, but each of these was brought about by sheer carelessness on the part of the men employed in the mine. In the case of No. 4, at Woodshutts Colliery, the men were pushing forward parallel brows up an incline of about 1 in 4, and all were ordered to work with lamps, but on the morning of the explosion a driver-boy saw one of the deceased men conceal about his person two or three candles, and one that had been lighted was afterwards found in his working place. Although, in my opinion, it was not there that the gas was ignited, the fact clearly shows that lax discipline will sooner or later lead to disastrous consequences. This colliery was at that time under the management of Mr. J. T. Woodhouse, one of the most able viewers in England; and what further is necessary to prove the fallacy of expecting periodical inspections to furnish a panacea for all the evils of colliery working, unless such inspection is supplemented by constant attention on the part of the resident underlooker?

In the case No. 9 there had been a heavy fall of roof, and the colliers had been ordered to work in the coal along side the fall to the far end, but the deceased man, from mere curiosity (as he expressed it) climbed on to the top of the fall to see how far they should have to drive, and fired the gas, the other men escaping with but slight burns.

In No. 38, at Ubberly Colliery, men were occupied in bringing back two drifts, each aired with separate splits; the air from the lower one passing all round the goaf, and back along the deep head to the up-cast pit; but on the morning of the explosion they thirled or cut through into the upper drift, and sent a message to the underlooker to tell him so. Afterwards, the men, finding the air increase, thought there could be no harm in enlarging the aperture, forgetting that any gas in the wastes had been carried away to the pit. The consequence was that, under the altered circumstances, the gas was drawn to the very spot where they were working with naked lights, and before the underlooker could reach the spot the gas passed on the lights and caused the death of two men.

Falls of Coal and Roof.

Under this head I have again to report no "improvement," for although the accidents are three in number less than in 1868, this is not such an improvement as can be pronounced satisfactory. I attribute the present unfortunate state of things in some measure to the extent to which the use and abuse of powder is tolerated, together with the negligence manifested by those in authority in not requiring the regular setting of posts and sprags, whether wanted or not. After coal has been blown down, and the roof shaken by the blast, the loaders are set to work under it, when the shaken roof, bereft of all support, comes down on the men; but if it stands until the work is all done under it, then the roof is propped. I have no hesitation in saying that if the abuse of powder were checked, temporary propping generally adopted, and the special rule as to propping and spragging strictly carried out, the deaths from falls of coal and roof would be reduced in my district at least 40 per cent.

In Shafts.

It is very satisfactory to report a still further decrease in the number of persons who have lost their lives in shafts. In 1867 it was 20; in 1868, 10; and in 1869, 7; and I hope that the colliery managers having proved that most of these accidents are preventible, they will continue that diligent attention to the minor details of winding which can alone prevent such accidents, and place the district under my charge in as creditable a position as other districts of the kingdom.

Miscellaneous Underground.

Three lives have been lost by explosions of gunpowder, and, seeing the reckless manner in which it is used in the collieries in my district, I cannot but look forward to an increase rather than to a diminution of such accidents. Wherever blasting is allowed it is absurd to suppose that the use of lamps will in any way tend to prevent explosions of fire damp, for, according to the modern system of getting coals, blasting is almost the only means employed. Holing under or over, or cutting the ends, is nearly abandoned, and the enormous charges of powder that are used not only shiver the coals to atoms, and make slack, a drug in the market, but shake the roof to such an extent that falls of roof are an almost inevitable result.

At some collieries where the use of powder has been discontinued the advantages pointed out have been sensibly felt.

The deaths on inclines are also on the increase, which is to some extent owing to the want of care in laying the rails, and as a preventative I would suggest that all sleepers should be prepared with gouged-out spaces for the rails to fall into, and then if a nail sprang the rail would still keep in its place. Owing to the fact that the tubs travel at a much greater velocity on inclines than on roads, increased care should be bestowed upon such inclines, but, owing to the temporary nature of some of them, the rails are often laid in the roughest manner. The result is that the tubs run off several times in a day, and lead to lamentable accidents.

On Surface.

I am happy to report that under this head only one fatal accident has occurred, which was purely accidental, the engine-man having fallen beneath the crank, and it is but due to the parties who carry out the surface arrangements in my district to acknowledge the care and attention they have exercised during the last year so as to produce so satisfactory a result.

Ironstone Mines.

In no district are the accidents in mines of this character so fully and honestly reported as in the district under my charge, and consequently the number of deaths reported in my list appears excessive. The effect of this honest and fair action on the part of the persons having charge of these mines is very good, and I have much pleasure in stating that every suggestion made by me to prevent a recurrence of an accident is at once cheerfully adopted, and the result has been to reduce the deaths from 22 in 1868 to 12 in 1869.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject, there is still a strong inclination on the part of charter-masters to neglect carrying their air-ways to the ends of their faces of work, thus having a blind end of 10 or 12 yards without ventilation. A frequent inspection of the workings and air-ways by a competent overlooker in the way I have suggested would discover this and lead to an immediate rectification.

The subject of primary education becomes easier to deal with the better it is understood, and those difficulties in connexion with it which a few years ago were thought insuperable are now scarcely named when the question is discussed. The miners almost to a man may be said to be in favour of compulsory secular education, being convinced of the folly of keeping boys from work, unless by doing so their education is to be secured, and in those cases where parents are fully occupied as bread-winners I do not see how such education is generally to be ensured unless its acquisition and furnishing is made compulsory by law.

Experience has convinced me that but little (if any) inconvenience would be felt in my district, if no boys were allowed to work in mines under the age of 12 years, and, whatever restrictions are imposed after that age, the half-time system is not in my opinion the most advisable way of preventing the partially educated boy from lapsing into the ignorant man. Under the present arrangement, it would be better for boys to work alternate days than that the working of the pit should be interfered with by changing the staff of boys in the middle of a day's work.

Much is now being done for shortening the hours of labour of the working man, and if miners have the disposition to make and the strength to enforce resolutions and rules for shortening their hours of labour in the pit, surely the boys ought not to be placed under less favourable conditions.

There are very few districts where the want of schools is a matter of complaint, the owners and occupiers of mines having well done their duty in that respect, but unfortunately their liberality is greatly prejudiced by the sectarian character of the schools provided. To this may be attributed the lack of interest manifested by the workmen in the success of the day schools, while at the same time the large majority of them support, to the extent of their power, the Sunday school in connexion with their own place of worship, and the result is too often to altogether shut out Roman Catholics from education on week days in districts where they are not numerous enough to maintain a day school.

With one exception, the coroners in my district ably second my endeavours to probe to the bottom every case that comes before them, and allow me to elicit whatever has the semblance of negligence, so as to enable them to point out to the persons in charge of a colliery where a death has been caused how and in what way such a calamity may be avoided for the future, and this is one of the most important services that can be rendered to the mining population.

I have, &c.
THOMAS WYNNE,
Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State,
Whitehall, London.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the NORTH STAFFORD, SHROPSHIRE, and CHESHIRE DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost In Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Jan. 8	1	Lilleshall	Wellington	Lilleshall Company	Wm. Bailey	Collier	35	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 11	2	Shelton	Hanley	Earl Granville	J. Faulkner	Ditto	35	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 26	3	Daisy Field	Hyde	Booth and Marland	Jas. Davis	Ditto	40	Crushed by trams on incline	—	—	—	1	—	—
Feb. 10	4	Woodshutts	Newcastle	Woodshutts Colliery Company.	W. Smith & 3 others	Ditto	—	Explosion of firedamp	4	—	—	—	—	—
„ 14	5	Benthall	Broseley	W. and J. Evans	Wm. Overhand	Ditto	22	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mar. 12	6	Shelton	Hanley	Earl Granville	R. Morgan	Boy	13	Crushed at bottom of the pit	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ „	7	Silverdale	Newcastle	Silverdale Company	W. Knight	Collier	23	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 13	8	Daisyfield	Hyde	Booth and Marland	W. Harrison	Ditto	22	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 22	9	Bradley Green	Congleton	Leigh and Bradbury	J. Sherratt	Ditto	32	Explosion of firedamp	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apr. 1	10	Norton	Burslem	R. Heath	E. Elliott	And another	—	Explosion of powder	—	—	—	2	—	—
„ 8	11	Dark Lane	Wellington	Leighton and Grenfell	J. Oliver	Hooker-on	37	Timber fell on him out of the skep	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 14	12	Pinnox	Tunstall	Exors. of H. H. Williamson	S. Ellerton	Collier	60	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 18	13	Bucknall	Hanley	Bucknall Coal Company	J. Pickerhill	Engine-man	52	Crushed by falling under the crank	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ 22	14	Poynton	Stockport	Lord Vernon	J. Hooley	Collier	20	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 28	15	Shelton	Hanley	Earl Granville	Jno. Jones	Ditto	19	Crushed through jig chain breaking	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ 29	16	Tunstall	Tunstall	H. Meir	J. Scragg	Boy	13	Fell from inset part way down	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 30	17	Bucknall	Hanley	Homer and Co.	J. Davis	Collier	21	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	—
May 10	18	Longton Hall	Longton	J. Glover and Son	J. Mansell	Ditto	23	Fell down the shaft	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 22	19	Madeley Wood	Ironbridge	Anstice and Co.	W. Ellis	Ditto	61	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 24	20	Bucknall	Hanley	Homer and Co.	J. Hukham	Ditto	37	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—
June 3	21	Priors Lee	Wellington	Earl Granville	R. Bennett	Ditto	30	Fall of coal	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 4	22	Shelton	Hanley	Ditto	J. Austin	Ditto	27	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 10	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jas. Penny	Driver	18	Crushed by a cross bar in the level	—	—	—	1	—	—
July 17	24	Longton Hall	Longton	Glover and Son	Jno. Marshall	Collier	50	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aug. 6	25	Woodshutts	Newcastle	Woodshutts Company	T. Salmon	Engineer	28	Fell out of rope in pumping pit	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 7	26	Foley	Longton	T. Goddard and Son	Jno. Kibble	Collier	32	Fell on to coals and injured his spine.	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ 16	27	Middle Cale	Stockport	Brocklehurst and Co.	J. Cope	Ditto	30	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 23	28	Priors Lee	Wellington	Lilleshall Company	T. Arkinstall	Ditto	34	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sept. 21	29	Woodshutts	Newcastle	Woodshutts Company	H. Hamblett	Ditto	20	Crushed by a tub at the bottom of a jig.	—	—	—	—	—	—

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost In Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Sept. 23	30	Dunkirk	Dukinfield	Dunkirk Company	J. Pemberton	Collier	60	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	31	Talke	Newcastle	North Stafford Company	T. Gibson	Ditto	21	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 11	32	Lilleshall	Wellington	Lilleshall Company	Chas. Marshall	Ditto	68	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	33	Silverdale	Newcastle	Stanier and Co.	E. Harding	Ditto	19	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	34	Apedale	Ditto	Ditto	M. Bostock	Ditto	29	Premature explosion of a shot	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	35	Shelton	Hanley	Earl Granville	Thos. Morgan	Ditto	48	Run over on incline	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nov. 1	36	Dunkirk	Dukinfield	Dunkirk Company	Jno. Dearden	Ditto	60	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 9	37	Bank Top	Burslem	Stott and Co.	–	Boy	16	Crushed at bottom of jig	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 10	38	Ubberley	Hanley	Rigby and Co.	J. Oliver & another	Colliers	—	Explosion of firedamp	2	–	–	–	–	2
„ 11	39	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park Company	E. Stanley	Ditto	28	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	40	Talke	Newcastle	North Stafford Company	Jno. Bennett	Ditto	17	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 3	41	Madeley Wood	Wellington	Anstice and Co.	S. Pugh	Ditto	20	Walked into the shaft, thinking the waggon was over it.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 14	42	Stonetrough	Tunstall	Williamson Bros.	L. Whalley	Boy	12	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	43	Bank Top	Burslem	Jas. Stott and Co.	Wm. Griffiths	Pitman	38	Crushed in getting into the cage	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 23	44	Lawton	Newcastle	Bidder and Elliott	Jno. Brundred	Boy	13	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	45	Sneyd	Burslem	C. and J. May	R. Davies	Collier	48	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total						

LIST of the FATAL IRONSTONE ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the DISTRICT of NORTH STAFFORD, SHROPSHIRE, and CHESHIRE, during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Mine.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Jan. 25	1	Talke	Newcastle	North Stafford Coal Company.	Geo. Pitchford	Miner	36	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 29	2	Sneyd	Burslem	C. and J. May	Geo. Winstanley	Ditto	36	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
Feb. 1	3	Chatterley	Tunstall	Chatterley Co.	P. Doyle	Ditto	31	Crushed whilst getting into the cage	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 18	4	Foley	Longton	Goddard and Sons	R. Bough	Boy on bank	12	Fell down the pit	–	–	1	–	–	–
Apr. 12	5	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park Co.	H. Hollis	–	27	Fall of roof in the road	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 22	6	High Carr	Newcastle	J. H. Williamson	J. Pearson	Boy	11	Fell down the pit	–	–	1	–	–	–
June 7	7	Crackley	Ditto	Stanier and Co.	T. Johnson	Miner	31	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 15	8	Grange	Burslem	Heath and Son	D. Harrison	Ditto	45	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 20	9	Lightmoor	Wellington	Coalbrookdale Co.	F. Morris	Boy	17	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	–
Aug. 26	10	Chatterley	Tunstall	Chatterley Co.	J. Woodcock	Miner	37	Fall of roof on 26th July	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sept. 27	11	Clough Hall	Newcastle	Kinnersley and Co.	T. Rhodes	Boy	14	Crushed by a tram in waggon road	–	–	–	1	–	–
Nov. 24	12	Madeley Wood	Wellington	Anstice and Co.	Jno. Rogers	Miner	23	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Total						

NUMBER and NATURE of FATAL ACCIDENTS to PERSONS employed in and about COAL MINES and COLLIERIES in the District comprising NORTH STAFFORD, SHROPSHIRE, and CHESHIRE, during the Years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Year.		Explosions of Firedamp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Totals.
			Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Total Falls in Mines.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains Breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total { Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers Bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
1865	Number of Accidents - - -	6	9	13	22	2	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	7	2	–	–	2	45
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	12	9	13	22	2	1	1	2	–	3	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	7	2	–	–	2	52
1866	Number of Accidents - - -	9	3	8	11	–	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	12	1	1	3	5	47
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	142	3	8	11	–	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	10	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	12	1	2	3	6	181
1867	Number of Accidents - - -	11	10	15	25	–	2	4	5	1	3	–	–	15	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	10	–	–	–	1	61
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	17	10	17	27	–	3	7	5	2	3	–	–	20	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	10	–	–	–	1	74
1868	Number of Accidents - - -	7	10	18	28	–	1	2	2	–	3	–	–	8	1	1	–	–	2	4	–	2	10	3	1	–	4	57
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	9	10	18	28	–	3	2	2	–	3	–	–	10	1	1	–	–	2	4	–	2	10	3	1	–	4	61
1869	Number of Accidents - - -	3	10	15	25	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	7	2	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	9	1	–	–	1	45
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	7	10	15	25	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	7	3	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	10	1	–	–	1	50

Mr. Brough's Report.

REPORT of the WORKING of the MINES INSPECTION Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) for the SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, during the Year ended 31st December 1869.—By LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., F.G.S.

SIR, Clifton, 1st March 1870.

I have the honour to lay before you the report on the South-western Division of Mines for 1869, as required by the 27th section of the Act of Parliament.

I grieve to say that, notwithstanding the fact of fewer casualties than in the previous year, more lives were lost. In 1868, fifty-nine separate accidents occurred, and sixty-one persons were killed. In the year now under notice, fifty-one accidents were reported, unfortunately attended with sixty-eight deaths. This excess is entirely attributable to explosions of fire-damp. The unfavorable character of the year is strongly exhibited in the "general summary," where it is seen that in 1868 the amount of coal per single death was 101,639 tons. Now, I am sorry to say, that quantity has descended to 91,912 tons for each life lost. A collateral and more striking sign of these bad results appears in the fact that I am bound over to appear as a witness on mining manslaughter cases at four different county assizes, every one of them in this present month of March.

The first explosion of the year happened on the 27th of January in the Cwmsychan pit at the Abersychan Iron Works, and it caused the death of a man and a boy, some others at the same time being badly burned. A shift of men were at work in the night, and left a canvass sheet door purposely open for two hours, which most certainly afforded abundant time for gas to accumulate in dangerous quantities, and when the haulier came in, as a matter of course it fired at his naked light. The reason the door was kept open was, that it facilitated their labour, inasmuch as it enabled them to stow the bottom cuttings in a place nearer than the one pointed out to them by the overman. This explosion most decidedly ought never to have taken place.

On the 22nd of February, a gang of men went early in the morning to work in a heading in the Dean Lane pit at Bedminster, and finding a little gas hanging in the top on the "rise side," occasioned by a fall of coal in the night, they resorted to an obsolete and most objectionable mode of getting rid of it. This was protested against by one of them, who appears to have possessed some common sense at all events, nevertheless, he who proposed it, and was in fact the head man of the party, actually carried into effect the old fashioned and perilous method of firing the gas with naked flame. The natural result was that they were burned, and the perpetrator of the mischief himself so seriously injured that he died on the following day. It is needless to say that there should have been no explosion in that heading; however, it is but another proof of how calamities are brought about by ignorance and obstinacy.

Another fire-damp fatality happened on the 17th of March in the "stable pit" at Nantyglo. A frame door had to be set up in aid of the ventilation, and also to afford a readier entrance to the "returns;" further in there was a certain quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas. They were effecting the door operation with naked lights, whereas it should have been performed with safety lamps, because the gas was known to be near them. Another error was to permit a number of people to loiter about the place looking on; they should have sent them all out of that district of the pit in case of its firing, which in fact it very soon did.

I by no means intend to praise the ventilation of this mine; still, if they had extinguished all the naked lights, and got the door up with safety lamps, the explosion most decidedly would not have occurred.

Thus, I have now enumerated three instances of neglecting to use the preventative means which in each case they actually had in their possession, or, in other words, every one of these fatal events might have been absolutely avoided.

The next explosion is graver in degree than those already described. It took place on the 25th of May in the Cwm-nant-ddu pits belonging to the Abersychan Iron Works. In the night time seven persons were employed in the very small district that fired; they all perished.

My evidence at the inquest (abridged) will sufficiently explain the catastrophe; therefore I herewith insert it.

"When I received the 'notice,' I at once proceed to Cwm-nant-ddu Colliery, and minutely inspected that portion of the work called the No. 1 deep heading, and its group of nine stalls. On the 1st of June I again descended, and made further investigation in both the No. 1 and the No. 2 deep headings, as also in other portions of the colliery. The disaster took place in the "meadow vein" of coal, which in the aforesaid deep heading is about eight feet in thickness, and has not heretofore been considered a very fiery seam; indeed, in my opinion the gas did not proceed from the coal at all, but from the top, as I will endeavour to explain. But I must premise that the present event was accompanied by unusual and melancholy circumstances. I have had to inquire into very many cases of serious explosion, and in most of those some person or other remained to afford a reasonable idea of what had really taken place; but in the matter which renders it necessary that we should meet here this day, there are none to appeal to, not one link of the human chain is left to give the slightest clue as to the actual nature of the occurrence. I have had to find it all out and elaborate it as best I could by patient investigation. I will now resume my description. The meadow vein for the most part carries a shale or "clift" roof, often called in the neighbourhood a clod roof; but singularly enough, in the No. 1 deep heading the top is a mass composed of interlaminations of rock and carbonaceous matter. This sort of stuff very often throws off inflammable gas when disturbed, and in the case now under notice it eliminated a very large quantity, indeed. It is remarkable that it is only over the stalls in the deep heading No. 1 that these "rashings" form the top. In the No. 2 deep heading, close by, the roof appears to be shale or clod.

The upper stall of all in the No. 1 deep heading was obliged to be stopped some eight months ago, in consequence of a very heavy fall, but which fall threw off no fire-damp. It was afterwards resumed, and merged into another, which is now called the top stall, and thus it went on until another fall took place, but this time accompanied by gas. At length, on Tuesday night, the roof again underwent movement or squeeze, but it is impossible to say whether actual fall occurred before the explosion or after it, but whether or not there is but little doubt as to an eruption of fire-damp. Evidence can, I believe, be put in, that towards twelve o'clock of that fatal night the sound of a heavy fall was heard; but, be that as it may, there is the fall now, for I was up to it then and also on the following Tuesday, and on both those occasions there was plenty of gas, and I beg to repeat that gas is still exuding. There is reason to believe that certain men (now dead), found gas coming off in the face of the present No. 1 stall, or that they were alarmed by the grinding and working of the top, and so considered it necessary to leave that face. Myself and two other witnesses think that two of these men then went down to stall No. 7, where they had agreed to cut bottom for other workmen. But we think that on there way thither they stopped, and filled a tram with coal, and then passed down to carry out their agreement to cut bottom as aforesaid. After that there is little doubt that they returned up to stall No. 1 to get their clothes, and then the pit fired; the deranged state of their dress induces this opinion. Whether the brattice was close enough to the face or not is a question; but with close brattice, or no brattice at all, the emptying gas would get through the spout holes into the lower stalls by reason of the very large quantity that must have come off. I traced the course of the blast down as far as stall No. 5, and then it flew up the deep heading and through the top door, almost if not quite into the main level. The timber just above stall No. 5 showed by its charred surface which way the blast flew, and the very stall through which it emerged. The head viewer had an idea that the top door was carelessly left open, and so an accumulation of gas ensued. I do not adopt that view; it is not consistent with the physical evidence that came under my notice. Besides, I do not like to accuse the dead; and, moreover, it does not so well account for the explosion as the signs I myself observed.

"There is little doubt that before the explosion there passed into that deep heading and its stalls about six thousand cubic feet of wind per minute. That does not sound like a very considerable quantity of air, but then it came direct from the surface, and was entirely uncontaminated, not having passed through any workings whatever. Also, I must state that the whole of that No. 1 deep heading, with all its nine stalls, did not cover an area of more than an acre and three quarters. Now, taking into consideration the three words "under ordinary circumstances," (which three words I hope will be expunged from the next Act of Parliament,) I am of opinion that six thousand cubic feet of air complied in this case with the first general rule. It was fresh dense air, well calculated to enter into a heading to the deep, only there would have been a better

chance for the poor men if there had been more of it; still I cannot swear that the first general rule was violated.

"Finally, I must state that at whatever exact moment the fall in the face of the upper stall took place, the gas that came off must be classed as a blower,—a dumb blower, certainly,—but still a blower. It was flying off immediately after the explosion; it is coming off even now, though with somewhat diminished force."

All the above is but an epitome of what I stated before the coroner and his jury, and the verdict they returned was, that "the deceased were accidentally killed by an explosion " of gas, caused by a blower in the top of a stall at Cwm-nant-ddu-works." I have only to add, that at the date of this annual report that "blower" is still coming off, now more than nine months after the explosion.

The lithological change of roof really and truly brought about the disaster. If the shale top had not disappeared the gas would not have been met with; it was from the carbonaceous matter in the "rashings" that the fire-damp burst forth.

The fifth of these occurrences was in the "deep pit" at Nantyglo on the 2nd of October last, whereby two men were burned, one of whom died, and the other has since recovered. At the inquest the matter was considered by the coroner and his jury to be so serious that they returned a verdict of manslaughter against the overman, who was accordingly committed for trial at the assizes to be held this month in the town of Brecon.

With respect to this "deep pit" affair, I was instructed to proceed under the Act against the owner for disregard of the first general rule, and against the agent, because neither the Home Office or the inspector of the district were informed of the explosion at the time of its occurrence. I carried out this command, and mitigated penalties were inflicted on both parties by the magistrates then sitting on the bench at Tredegar.

Notwithstanding the defective ventilation, the misfortune might easily have been obviated, by simply using a safety lamp at the period of time when they struck through into the stall that they knew was infested with gas. This is a fourth instance of the loss of a life that might unquestionably have been saved.

The last calamity of the year by fire-damp took place on the morning of the 22nd of October, in the "Mackintosh" side of the Westbury Iron Company's Newbury Colliery, not far from the Mendip Hills in Somersetshire. It is a far more serious event than any yet referred to in this report, inasmuch as it occasioned the death of eleven of the workmen. Some were brought out of the pit dead; some succumbed shortly afterwards; others, again, lingered many days before they passed away. If I remember rightly, a dozen persons went down the pit that morning, of whom, I think, but one survives. Some of them must have suffered terribly from burns and contusions, from the after damp, and from the amount of dust blown up. Pulverulent matter is of serious import to the coal miner at all times, even in the absence of explosion, and under the most favourable conditions of good management; it affects his digestive organs seriously; it enters his lungs, and too often becomes the nucleus of disease. Professor Tyndall has shown by a beam of light what we inhale on the surface, but that is nothing to the mass of organic and inorganic particles met with in colliery roads and working places. By explosive action these become an actual portion of the underground atmosphere, and the result is too often most painful suffering and death.

As regards ventilating operations, the fresh air goes down a shaft called the "Newbury pit," and after straggling, and, indeed, struggling, through narrow roadways, finds its exitus at and up the "Mackintosh pit," where there is a furnace for the purpose of producing a movement of the air by rarefaction. The surface distance between these two points I am unable correctly to state, as I possess no general map of the property; but I should think the travel of the air underground from one shaft to the other will approach eight hundred yards, or perhaps even half a mile. Certain "branches" or stone drifts, across the "measures," exist, and were, at the time of the explosion, progressing; but no coal is wrought, that I am aware of, until near the bottom of the "staple," where a certain small quantity is excavated; there in fact, and in the furnace heading at the top of the said "staple," were to be found the coal getting places in the Newbury Colliery, and about a couple of hundred yards would embrace the entire site of their exploitations; it is evident enough, therefore, that there was not much going on, indeed it may be fairly said that the actual working places were really insignificant in extent. But the worst of it was that those very working places were in an anomalous condition as regards locality, being positively situated in the last of the "returns." Those returns themselves, and all the other wind ways of the pit, were not, in my opinion, large enough for the free passage of air. It would appear then that the dilemma of the viewer was one of two most serious alternatives: the coal was fiery, and if he sent the air in at a low rate of

speed, he would not get enough of it to "dilute and render harmless the noxious gas;" on the contrary, if by the application of considerable furnace power he produced a rapid travel of the air, he would incur the liability of passing flame through the reticulated lamp cylinders, and we have every reason to believe that this contingency actually occurred.

A condensed statement of what I said at the inquest when under examination and cross-examination will possibly be clearer than any description I can give from recollection alone:—

"I went down the Mackintosh pit on Sunday, and remained below until midnight; and I again went down on Monday. In my opinion it is not far from where Gunning was employed, and about there alone that we must look for the site of the explosion. When examining that place on Sunday night, I found a coal face of about seven feet in width and 18 feet in beyond the brattice. But the next day when I was in the same place I was informed by Hamblin (the under bailiff), that before the disaster this brattice cloth was only 13 feet back, and that the explosion had stripped off the other 5 feet. But there was even then space enough for many cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen. I myself found a certain amount of gas there on both occasions; quite enough to have brought about very grave results indeed, if we had fired it. Some of the witnesses have sworn that they discovered it previous to the explosion, and this accumulation would then be in contravention of the law. On the morning of the explosion it is probable that there was a quantity which when mixed with certain well known volumes of atmospheric air would amount to a very imposing force indeed; and the mischief would be greater by being fired in a narrow and confined place like the furnace level. Had there been ample room for expansion, the poor sufferers might possibly have escaped with their lives, though many of them would certainly have been very badly burned. After-damp also is more fatal to life in contracted spaces than in wide openings. With the very restricted sectional area in the level in question the results of the explosion became disastrous. Besides Gunning's place, there was another excavation lower down, where Curtis worked; this coal face was also 9 or 10 feet beyond its windway, and there again I detected fire-damp. This opening likewise was sufficiently spacious to contain a considerable quantity of gas; indeed it had been observed by witnesses before the explosion. This also establishes the fact of illegal accumulation of fire-damp. Again, in a coal face near the bottom of the "staple," fire-damp was found on Monday when we were all exploring together, but we have no evidence that it was met with in that particular place before the explosion. However, it all tends to show that gas is continually oozing out from the coal, and that they should never neglect to brattice the working places as close to the face as even to be inconvenient to the workmen.

I will now point out how the pit could have been fired in the absence of unprotected flame, premising that it was mainly the gas from Gunning's stall that perpetrated the disaster. I find by calculation that in order to pass 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute (the stated usual quantity) through the narrow furnace level, it must actually travel at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, which is rather a trying velocity for a Davy lamp. And if workmen were walking down the said level with lamps in their hands against this sharp ascending current at such a speed as to raise the aggregate velocity to nine feet per second, then if the current were foul there would be imminent danger of passing the flame through the gauze.

"Several of the witnesses testified to seeing gas in different places before the explosion, but one of them 'did not think it of much account.' It really requires long experience and no small amount of scientific knowledge, to say what is the limit between 'not of much account' and positive danger and death; a small quantity of gas will bring about a large amount of destruction, especially in places of insignificant dimensions.

"The first general rule was not obeyed, in my opinion, inasmuch as there was not a sufficient steady volume of air to prevent an accumulation of gas firing in a working place or in a travelling road; in fact there was not sufficient dilution to comply with the word and spirit of the law, or, which comes to the same thing, that air was not directed close enough to the faces to render harmless a noxious gas, by diluting and constantly sweeping it away.

"The question (asked) is an important one. If the gas had been seen by a fireman or any person deputed to act in that capacity, the men would have been prevented from descending the pit until it was cleared away by fresh air.

"The sixth special rule at first sight appears obscure, whereas it is really not so; and even if it were, the 7th, 8th, and 9th rules are imperative. But none of them have been obeyed, and no person has carried into effect those operations which would realize

the requirements of the 8th rule, 'that the overmen shall see the deputies every morning after they have been around the workings, and receive their report before the workmen commence to go down.'

"The circumstance that the coal workings are situated in the last of the air is remarkable; the coal is worked at the very end of a long travel of the wind, wind that has had to pass through narrow roads for very many hundreds of yards.

"The gas comes off freely from the seam at present in work, and it is exceedingly quick to ignite. It ought therefore to have been so closely bratticed as to sweep all that was generated right into the main returns, and so up the dumb drift.

"Certain rules have been violated, those regulating examination. If they had been obeyed, then most likely all those lives that are lost would have been saved. If the evidence is to be relied upon as to the curtain (canvass door) being tucked up (that is, left open), then it is not difficult to account for the explosion. This shows what a dreadful result has attended disobedience of the law. There ought to have been a second curtain or door. It will be replied, that there was no room for another; that between the entrance to Gunning's stall and its windway outlet there were not many feet; but I insist upon it that there was space sufficient, especially as no horses work in that level. A second door should have been put up, whether it was inconvenient to the workmen or not. The use of a second door is, that in passing through one it is shut before the second is opened. This is a well-known and constantly practiced operation in collieries. If in travelling along a level a man finds one of these doors open, it excites his suspicion; if he finds both open, he then knows that something is dangerously wrong, and that an unlawful act has been committed. We have it in evidence that the curtain (the door) was rendered absolutely inefficient by being tucked up (left open) on the morning of the explosion, in such manner indeed that the air was diverted from its proper channel, and moreover it is fully proved that there was no examination as required by law. This greatly simplifies the whole inquiry, and justifies my remark at the last meeting, that all those rules (of examination) had been broken. There was actually a monstrous proposition carried into effect for two or three weeks, that the pit should only be examined on a Monday. If there had been a common examination on the morning of October the 22nd, before the men went down, the explosion would have been in all probability prevented. A speed of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second is not better in this pit for ventilation than six feet, because, in supplying a condition of safety, it, supplies also a condition of danger, that of passing the flame through the lamp gauze. A velocity of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second would clear the pit of gas quicker than six feet, but it might fire it. The curtain, if a good one, was properly devised. The old Act of Parliament, which provided that a copy of the rules should be given to every man and boy, has been repealed, and I cannot help regretting that this useful proviso was not introduced into the present measure; it was clear, simple, and effective." (Such was my evidence).

The result of the inquiry was that a verdict of manslaughter was returned against William Baker, Abraham Hamblin, and John Bainton. The Somersetshire spring assize will this year be held at Taunton.

The above evidence was necessarily desultory, it could not be otherwise, but it established the facts, and that was all that was required.

The mode in which the gas got all at once out from Gunning's stall into the furnace level was, that as the men were streaming down under the curtain that was so fatally rolled up, their very bodies became as it were an intercepting substance or door, and so turned the wind up into that working place, and puffed the gas out into the main road, where the next man coming down met it, and fired it with his lamp; that was the conclusion I arrived at, for the slightest undulation of air would be sufficient to move it (the gas), and it would be done in a few moments, in consequence of the doorway being so small and so easily filled up by persons passing through.

If now the discipline had been thorough, the door shut as it ought to have been, and Gunning's working place closely bratticed, that is to say, if everything was in its proper and normal condition, the gas would still have got into the furnace level; that in fact was its natural route; but then it would simply have got there in imperceptible quantities, just in fact as it eliminated itself from the coal, and so would have mixed up with the air in the level, and have passed away up the dumb drift. The true reason of the disaster was a considerable *accumulation* of gas suddenly dislodged in the manner above described, and not the mere harmless passing away of fire-damp as it was formed.

It will be seen from all that has been said that the leading defect of the colliery was, that the air passages were of a size much too limited for free ventilation.

With regard to sectional areas generally, and other circumstances connected with the transmission of air underground, really the natural laws that relate to them are by no

means difficult of comprehension. But we are all apt to guide ourselves by local conditions, such as height of seam, the sort of roof we possess, the resistible strength of the thill or floor, and so on, indeed to a certain extent we are bound to be so guided, nevertheless it is an absolute condition that fiery mines shall positively and actually be provided with ample and roomy passages. I am occasionally invited to look at road and airways that are stated to be quite sufficient, but which on inspection I do not by any manner of means find to be equal to my own idea of requisite size. Unless underground roads correspond in dimensions with the duty the wind is expected to perform, disasters will never cease. An abundant supply of fresh air judiciously distributed is the sine qua non for dangerous seams of coal, and that is pretty well all we know on the subject; but without great sectional area we cannot get this "abundant supply" into the far end or back of our works, and in that case our knowledge, whatever it may amount to, is all in vain. Scant ventilation affects not only the people, but the poor animals also, in hot badly aired collieries the horses suffer positive torture. In such ill-conditioned mines every possible cubic foot of wind that can be produced is wanted in the working faces, and then the stables are not supplied with a sufficient scale of fresh air, and the horses, after leaving their labour, undergo in what should be their places of rest, quite as much misery as they did when they were dragging the trams after them in the ill-driven and badly ventilated roadways and stalls.

If the means could be provided in universities to impart scientific information to those who are intended for mining pursuits, then I think we should not so often meet with these narrow and tortuous passages underground; amplitude would become the rule, and not contraction. It is quite true that nothing can be done without practice and experience, but still with a higher order of education added we might expect great things indeed. Not to be familiar with the important physical laws that govern ventilation is a condition of ignorance that ought not to exist in this country.

In two previous reports I made mention of certain natural occurrences witnessed after the Autumnal Equinox in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, and I suggested that as some of our annual groups of accident were coincident in time, that they might have relation the one with the other. The probability of any such sort of connexion may be very remote indeed, or really and truly it may not exist at all. Nevertheless this periodicity of earthquake, storm, and explosion in coal mines having again manifested itself in the fall of the year 1869, it becomes impossible that such recurring phenomena should escape observation and remark.

The investigations of the present century have, to a certain extent, taught us that during and after earthquake the undulation of land waves stretch far and wide. These may be said to be periods when the solid earth is thrilled through to vast distances from the centre of initial action. That this seismic energy in any way affects remote mining operations is a question only to be determined by future observation, spread over succeeding years, and there is no doubt but that patient investigation will be given to the subject. But, though we be affected, or not affected, by annual vibratory action and hurricane, it is still best for us, and the only true appoach to safety, to keep our collieries surcharged with such supplies of fresh air as will "mix up with and render harmless" any amount of gases that may be met with from any cause or influence, whether inherent in the coal, or in the locality of the mine, or even in consequence of disturbances as far distant as the tropical belt itself.

Continuing with the "death list" in the due order of its columns, I have now to speak of "falls of coal and stone." By this most serious of all the causes of destruction underground my district lost 37 persons in the year now reported on; this, happily, is less fatal than in 1868. But, though the record is comparatively small, 37 is still a serious number, especially when it is unceasing in its recurrence, for, taking into account all the great mining centres of this country, there is not a day without a death by falls of material underground. So many skilled workmen thus killed is a mournful bereavement to each family, and a serious loss to the industry of the nation. I repeat my recommendation to timber up, even if the need of props is not apparent to the sight.

The third place in the fatal accident list is dedicated to "pit shafts;" but I rejoice to say that as far as coal is concerned it was a blank column altogether in 1869, not a single notice of death having been received by me in all the entire year, though, certainly, in ironstone mines, as I shall presently have to report, two deaths occurred.

With regard to a certain class of accident in "shafts," that of the breaking of ropes, and the consequent use of safety apparatus, it occasionally happens that inquiries reach me on the subject, and my general reply is to the effect that I hesitate to praise one invention more than another; however, I never fail to recommend abundant boiler room, winding engines with surplusage of power, with practical and well-conducted engine men

to work them. Thus, the owners can construct drums of considerable strength and diameter, enabling them to use wire ropes of ample dimensions, whether round or flat. To arrive at those advantages it becomes a matter of course that the pits should be of sufficient size, be strongly walled from top to bottom, and be provided with suitable guides securely fixed. Such provisions as these will be found to prevent accidents by rope breaking to a great extent, and so keep down the death-rate in the third column of the inspectors lists. Against prevention of accident by the use of patented machinery I offer no word whatever; on the contrary, indeed, I willingly add my testimony to that of others in favour of the ingenious contrivances displayed in those inventions; but I must observe that the substitution of safety apparatus for strong efficient tackle is by no means true economy.

"Miscellaneous underground" is the next column, though it contains but one entry that needs comment; it is that of a man killed in the Parkfield Colliery by the premature explosion of a shot. It would appear that in applying his candle to the "squib" he must have missed it, and instead have ignited the charge itself; but as he was killed on the spot we could only arrive at after conclusions on the subject. Any how there was evidence of want of dexterity in managing this particular shot, and I merely introduce the subject in order to recommend more care in blasting, more perfect fuses, the use of copper prickers, and above all the employment of experienced men in powder work. It is a cruel thing to order men to use powder who are not practical in blasting operations. In both fatal and not fatal notices it is astonishing to read of the accidents that occur by unskilful manipulation in powder work. It would really appear that further legal regulations are already required to contain these careless and ceaseless practices. As to the storing of undue quantities of gunpowder underground, it is most reprehensible, and the more so because unnecessary. It would be a step forward in the cause of humanity to prohibit the use of this dangerous compound altogether in mines that freely give off fire damp.

The last column of all belongs to the surface, and one of its entries I must here introduce. In my last report I felt it cause for congratulation that for many years past no life had been lost in my district by boiler explosion. I regret, however, to say that 1869 did not pass over without a melancholy instance of that class of casualty.

On the 19th of July a boiler blew up at the Cwm-y-glo Colliery in Monmouthshire, whereby one poor fellow was subjected to most dreadful suffering and death.

It appeared in evidence that there existed but little mechanical engineering ability at the colliery, and the coroner and jury considered that the man had lost his life in consequence of that absence of skill, and the end was that they returned a verdict of manslaughter against the managing director of the company, and also against the viewer of the colliery, both of whom, accordingly, will have to make their appearance at the Monmouth assizes now about to be held in that town.

As regards the non-fatal accidents in coal mines during the year, they also, as well as the fatal occurrences, were more numerous than in 1868; however the excess is by no means considerable.

I will now briefly report on iron mines, and then supply a résumé of all the casualties that occurred in the two departments of the district, that is to say, both in the coal and in the ironstone mines throughout the whole of the year 1869. Certainly in this, the latter of the two, I can make a much more satisfactory statement than I was able to do in my report of last year, for now not more than eight persons lost their lives in the pursuit of their calling, whereas in 1868 double that number were killed, and yet quite as much (if not more) of the mineral was brought to bank in the year I am now reporting on. 21 separate non-fatal accidents also occurred, causing injury to 22 men and boys, which is much about the same number that were hurt in 1868.

In addition to all the above records, seven other events took place which the lists cannot find room for. I herewith insert them in the order of their dates.

On the 13th of March Thomas Harris died from natural causes in his "stall" in the Sirhowy works. This death, of course cannot be put in the list.

On the 20th of April, Samuel Iscaer, after leaving his work in the Hope Colliery, endeavoured to pass some trucks on the public line of railway, and got so crushed against a wall that he died the next day. This, perhaps, may be a matter for one of the railway inspectors. It cannot be classed as a mining accident.

On the 28th of July, David Williams, a child six years of age, got killed near Beaufort whilst at play; he was attempting to ride on a loaded tram.

On the 11th of August James Brain was killed on a branch forest railway near the Nelson pit by crush of loaded truck. This also I presume would be a matter for the inspectors of railways.

On the 4th of September a person (or rather a skeleton) was found at the bottom of an old air pit belonging to the Nantyglo works. This pit was protected by being enclosed in a warm locked house or hut. The body must have been there for a year or more, and judging by the clothes and shoes it did not appear likely that he was a miner. The lock attached to the door of this hovel has many times been found forced, and as the place is situated on the mountain pathway between two large populations (Brynmawr and Blaenavon), there can be but little doubt that the poor creature was a tramp, and had gone into the hut to sleep, and so fell down the pit.

On the 25th of October, William Coleman fell out of a coal truck on the public railway near the Crumpmeadow Colliery, and was killed.

On the 30th of December, George Holmes, the banksman at the Wigpool iron mines in the Forest of Dean, fell down a pit of 115 yards in depth, and was instantly killed. The Wigpool mine has for its matrix the carboniferous limestone, therefore the Act of Parliament does not apply to it; geologically speaking, it is cut off from inspection.

The net return then of the double district will be as follows:

Separate fatal accidents in coal mines, 51, deaths therefrom, 68; non-fatal in coal mines, 111, inflicting injury on 125; fatal accidents in ironstone mines, 8, consequent deaths, 8; non-fatal in ironstone mines, 21, causing hurt to 22 persons; casualties from which the lists are free, 7, bringing about 7 deaths. Total, 198 separate reported accidents, affecting 230 persons, of whom 83 were deprived of life, and 147 underwent much suffering, either by fracture or contusion, or burns, or surgical operations.

Touching education amongst the miners of the district, I can only remark, that if there really is any advance it is but dimly discernable, and the idea forces itself on my mind that it will not be otherwise until tuition in some mode or other is rendered decidedly compulsory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Lionel Brough,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, during the Year ending the 31st of December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1868. Jan. 7	1	Risca Blackvein	Monmouthshire	Thomas William Rhodes -	David Daniel	Collier	30	Fall of stone on the 7th January; died on the 20th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 9	2	Trafalgar -	Forest of Dean -	Cornelius Brain and Sons	James Cole - -	Collier	40	Fall of stone (Bell) on the 9th; died on the 30th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 16	3	Bryn Level -	Breconshire -	J. and C. Bailey - -	James Russell -	Collier	17	Fall of roof lying over the yard coal -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	4	Ebbw Vale -	Monmouthshire	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Thomas Hillman -	Collier	24	Fall of stone (disengaged by concealed "slip") in the Vydylog coal workings in No. 9 pit.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Joseph Tiley -	Collier	34	Fall of clod in face of stall in No. 19 pit. The clod forced him on to the sharp picks, which penetrated the skull, and killed him instantly.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	6	Mells - -	Somersetshire -	Vobster Colliery Company	John Hamblin -	Collier	26	Fall of piece of roof between "slips" -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	7	Abersychan -	Monmouthshire	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	John Prosser -	Collier	48	Explosion of fire-damp in the "three-quarter coal" in the Cwmsychan pit on the 27th; Prosser died on the 7th of February and Weeks on the 11th.	2	–	–	–	–
					William Weeks -	Haulier	14						
Feb. 18	8	Tredegar -	Do. - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Thomas Monkley -	Collier	41	Fall of roof of "yard coal" in the No. 6 pit; brought about by an unperceived joint.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	9	Dean Lane -	Somersetshire -	Henry Bennett - -	Isaac Garland -	Collier	45	Explosion of fire-damp on the 22nd, died on the 23rd.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 24	10	Tredegar -	Monmouthshire	Tredegar Iron Company -	David Davis -	Collier	18	Fall from the old coal in No. 7 pit -	–	1	–	–	–
								Carried forward - -	3	8	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1868.								Brought forward - -	3	8	–	–	–
Feb. 27	11	Risca Blackvein	Monmouthshire	Thos. Wm. Rhodes -	Francis Hemmings	Collier -	24	Fall of coal on 27th February ; died on the 9th April.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	12	Do. -	Do. -	Do. - -	Thomas Watkins -	Collier -	65	Fall of coal on the 27th February ; died on the 13th March.	–	1	–	–	–
Mar. 4	13	Rhoswen -	Do. - -	Bevan and Pryce -	David Jones -	Collier -	28	Fall of coal and stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	14	Nantyglo -	Do. - -	J. and C. Bailey - -	William Lewis -	Collier -	35	Explosion of gas on the 17th ; died on the 18th.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 18	15	New Bedwellty -	Do. - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	John Jones -	Collier -	20	Fall of "big vein coal" by a "slip" -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	16	Cwmbran -	Do. - -	John Lawrence - -	Charles Powell -	Haulier -	14	Entanglement in wheel of upper incline	–	–	–	–	1
April 9	17	Tyr Phil -	Glamorganshire	Rhymney Iron Company -	Richard Rees -	Collier -	29	Fall of "bell" in the Brithdir vein on the 9th ; died on the 14th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	18	Ty Trist -	Monmouthshire	Tredegar Iron Company -	John Wines -	Collier -	41	Fall of "$\frac{3}{4}$ coal" on the the 10th ; died on the 11th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	19	New Cwm Dows	Do. -	Martin Morrison - -	Thos. D. Morgan -	Collier -	35	Fall of roof in the "rippings" - -	–	1	1	–	–
„ 24	20	Blaenavon -	Do. - -	Blaenavon Iron Company	John Watkins -	Collier -	18	Fall of coal in "garn pit" (drawing pillar)	–	1	–	–	–
May 1	21	Vobster -	Somersetshire -	Vobster and Mells Company	George Denning -	Collier -	22	Fall of coal in "breach pit;" concealed "slip."	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	22	Ty Trist -	Monmouthshire	Tredegar Iron Company -	Elija Reed - -	Collier -	46	Fall of stone and rubbish whilst drawing timber.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	23	Cwmnantddu -	Do. - -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Seven Persons killed by			Explosion of fire damp - -	7	–	–	–	–
								Carried over - -	11	18	–	–	1

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List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.								Brought forward - -	11	18	–	–	1
May 26	24	Hopewell - -	Forest of Dean -	Western Counties Colliery Company.	James Thomas -	Collier -	55	Fall of coal in his stall - - -	–	1	–	–	–
June 3	25	Downside -	Somersetshire -	William Evans and Co. -	Charles Hill -	Collier -	26	Fall of roof in road way - -	–	1	–	–	–
July 17	26	Tredegar -	Monmouthshire -	Tredegar Iron Co. -	Evan Griffiths -	Collier -	34	Fall of roof in No. 5 pit - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	27	Cwmyglo -	Do. -	Bedwas Co., Limited -	Henry Leah -	Stoker -	24	Boiler explosion - - -	–	–	–	–	1
„ 26	28	Risca Blackvein	Do. -	Thos. Wm. Rhodes -	James Hann -	Collier -	44	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	29	Tynings -	Somersetshire -	Countess of Waldegrave -	Henry Bourne -	Collier -	22	Fall of stone at Radstock - -	–	1	–	–	–
Aug. 9	30	Tredegar - -	Monmouthshire	Tredegar Iron Company -	Obadiah Lovel -	Collier -	41	Fall of "yard coal" in No. 8 pit -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 10	31	Lightmoor -	Forest of Dean -	Henry Crawshay -	James Lucas -	Collier -	30	Fall of roof on the 10th; died on the 18th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	32	Tilery Level -	Monmouthshire -	South Wales Colliery Co., Limited.	Abrm. Owens -	Collier -	15	Fall of rock in stall - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
Sept. 1	33	Risca Blackvein	Do. -	Thos. Wm. Rhodes -	William Dix -	Collier -	49	Fall of coal in "big vein" - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	34	Ebbw Vale -	Do. - -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	James Jones -	Timberman	55	Fall of stone in No 15 pit - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	35	Ebbw Vale -	Do. -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Joseph Hill -	Collier -	29	Fall of stone on the 4th; died on the 13th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	36	Trafalgar -	Forest of Dean -	C. Brain and Sons -	John Williams -	Collier -	38	Fall of stone on the 27th September; died the 27th November.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 28	37	Nantyglo -	Monmouthshire -	J. & C. Bailey - -	James Clark -	Collier -	22	Fall of roof over "yard coal" - -	–	1	–	–	–
Oct. 2	38	Do. -	Do. -	J. & C. Bailey - -	John Leek -	Collier -	28	Explosion of fire damp - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 13	39	Ty Trist -	Do. -	Tredegar Iron Co. -	Wm. Southway -	Haulier -	18	Crush between trams and "rib" -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 22	40	Newbury -	Somersetshire -	Westbury Iron Co. -	Eleven persons killed by explosion of fire-damp - -				11	–	–	–	–
Nov. 6	41	Abercarn -	Monmouthshire	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	James Sutton -	Coker -	39	Hurt at the coke ovens by the "drag" on the 6th; died on the 7th.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 10	42	Crumpmeadow -	Forest of Dean -	Goold & Co. - -	Joseph Thomas -	Collier -	13	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	43	Do. -	Do. -	Goold & Co. - -	James Gladwin -	Collier -	40	Fall of roof on the 11th; died on the 24th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	44	New Bedwellty -	Monmouthshire	Tredegar Iron Co. -	Henry Morgan -	Wasteman -	52	Fall of stone in "rippings" - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	45	Ebbw Vale -	Do. -	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	James Jones -	Collier -	14	Fall of "bell" in No. 9 pit - -	–	1	–	–	–
Dec. 6	46	Parkfield - -	Gloucestershire	Wethereds & Copham -	James Taylor -	Collier -	62	Premature explosion of shot - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	47	Ebbw Vale -	Monmouthshire	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	John Jones -	Collier -	18	Fall of coal in No. 15 pit - - -	–	1	–	–	–
								Carried over - -	23	36	–	2	3

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1869.								Brought forward - -	23	36	–	2	3
Dec. 14	48	Pantglaes -	Monmouthshire	Thomas Morgan -	Jacob Thomas -	Overman -	36	Overpowered by a tram on a road which was far too steep.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 16	49	Blaina - -	Do. -	Blaina Iron Co. - -	John Hancock -	Collier -	24	Fall of "bell" from roof in road -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	50	Bargoed -	Glamorganshire	Bargoed Co., Limited -	Geo Williams -	Collier -	16	Scalded by escape of steam from the pipes of a donkey engine underground on the 24th December; died on the 25th.	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	51	Tyr Phil -	Do. -	Rhymney Iron Company -	David Thomas -	Collier -	14	Entangled in the mechanical haulage underground on the 24th; died on the 26th.	–	–	–	1	–
								Total - - -	23	37	–	5	3

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of separate fatal accidents reported in coal mines in the year 1869 - 51
Total number of persons killed by those separate 51 accidents - - - 68

Whereof 23 deaths were occasioned by explosion of fire-damp.
„ 37 deaths were brought about by falls of coal and stone.
„ 5 deaths arose from miscellaneous causes underground.
„ 3 deaths happened on the surface.

Total - 68 deaths, as enumerated and described in the List.

Comparative Table of the last Four Years.

In 1866,	6	persons lost their lives by explosion of fire-damp; whilst, during the whole of the same year, the total number of deaths from all causes amounted to - - - - - -					81
„ 1867,	6	„	„	„	„	„	- 71
„ 1868,	1	„	„	„	„	„	- 61
„ 1869,	23	„	„	„	„	„	- 68

Reported non-fatal Accidents in Coal Mines throughout 1869 = 111.

These 111 occurrences were attended with injury to the persons employed in the district in manner as tabulated below :—

There were	7	accidents by fire-damp,	whereby	18	men and boys	were burned, contused, or suffered fracture of bone.
„ „	60	„ by falls of coal and stone,	„	60	„	were wounded, contused, or suffered from fracture of bone, or underwent amputation.
„ „	9	„ in pit shafts,	„	10	„	met with serious bodily injury.
„ „	27	„ from miscellaneous causes, underground -	„	31	„	became for a long time incapable of earning their subsistence.
„ „	5	„ occurred on surface,	„	6	„	maimed or hurt.
	111	accidents,		125	persons	were more or less injured.

Some of the above may have already returned to their labour; many still suffer; others again, probably, will not be able to pursue their avocations for a long time yet to come.

Lionel Brough,
Inspector of the Collieries of the District.

List of the Fatal and non-fatal Ironstone Mine Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South-Western District, during the Year ended the 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Mine.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof and Ground.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Feb. 20	1	Hanham -	Gloucestershire -	J. J. Whittuck - -	Samuel Clements -	Miner -	43	Fall of ground overhead - -	–	1	–	–	–
Apr. 3	2	Bute - -	Glamorganshire	Rhymney Iron Co. -	William Edwards -	Labourer -	67	Crush of tram on surface on the 3rd of April; died on the 6th.	–	–	–	–	1
June 15	3	Varteg Hill -	Monmouthshire	Jno. Vipond & Co. (Limited).	Thos. Sides -	Haulier -	13	Crush of trams - - - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 17	4	Beaufort -	Do.	J. & C. Bailey - -	David Richards -	Haulier -	15	Stone rolled from gob in the Bwlch-y-garn pit.	–	1	–	–	–
July 15	5	Ebbw Vale -	Do.	Ebbw Vale Co., Limited -	Joseph Lott -	Miner -	44	Fall of ground in "black pins" ironstone mine workings.	–	1	–	–	–
Oct. 7	6	Golynos -	Do.	William Richards -	John Lacey -	Miner -	17	Fall of roof on the 7th; died on the 11th.	–	1	–	–	–
Dec. 6	7	Pidwallt -	Glamorganshire	Rhymney Iron Co. -	Thos. Daniel -	Miner -	31	Fell out of cage whilst descending -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 30	8	No. 3 Pit -	Breconshire - -	Tredegar Iron Co. -	Ebenezer Williams	Miner -	60	Fell away from ladder, whilst descending	–	–	1	–	–
								Total - -	–	4	2	1	1

List of Fatal Accidents in Ironstone Mines—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of separate accidents in ironstone mines reported in the year 1869 -	8
Total number of persons killed by those 8 separate reported accidents - -	8

Whereof	4	deaths were occasioned by falls of stone.
„	2	took place in pit shafts.
„	1	arose from miscellaneous causes underground.
„	1	occurred on the surface.
	8	deaths, as enumerated and described in the List.

Comparative View of the last Four Years.

In 1866, the total number who lost their lives from every cause, amounted to -	14
„ 1867, „ „ „ „ „ -	14
„ 1868, „ „ „ „ „ -	16
„ 1869, „ „ „ „ „ -	8

List of the Non-fatal Accidents.

1 explosion of fire-damp,	whereby	1 person was severely burned.
12 falls of stone and ironstone,	„	13 men and boys were injured.
1 shaft accident	„	1 person was thrown off work.
3 accidents by miscellaneous causes underground	„	3 persons were badly hurt.
4 surface accidents	„	4 persons were severely injured.
21 accidents, occasioning serious bodily harm to		22 men and boys.

Lionel Brough,
Inspector of the Ironstone Mines of the District.

Mr. Baker's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire District, for the Year ended the 31st December 1869.—By James P. Baker.

Sir, Wolverhampton, February 28th, 1870.

In conformity with the statute I have again the honour to transmit my Report on the Inspection of Mines in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire division, together with a "list" of the fatal accidents which have occurred during the past year, and which, I regret to have to say, exhibits no diminution in the loss of life in coal mines as compared with the list of 1868, the deaths of that year being identical in number with those of 1869, when they reached 104, which, however, (in comparison with the number given in my previous reports,) still shows decline. Moreover, I think it worthy of remark to be able to state that the annual average loss of life of the 10 years ended 1860 was 162·5, and that of the 9 years to 1869 inclusive 110·8, which, for the period last named, clearly shows a diminution of about 52 per annum. This conventional practice may probably appear unnecessary. However, I have in this, as in former reports, brought forward these statistics in order to show the working of the various Acts of Parliament in this inspection district, which I have always considered desirable, and never more so than now, particularly as it has been and still is asserted by some persons, that the working of the present Inspection Acts and the mode of inspection have for the most part failed. Therefore, and especially in the face of such assertions, I am still of opinion that these annual comparisons are not only valuable and necessary in themselves, but also save a large amount of unnecessary trouble in referring to the reports of by-gone times.

Annual average of life f 1850 to and fro 1860 to inclusiv

Whilst there has been no decrease in the number of lives lost during the year 1869, there has, however, been an increase of about five per cent. in the amount of coal got. The confidential returns of the coal trade, together with the amount of waste, colliers' monthly allowance coal, and the colliery consumpton (which I estimate for the past year at 1,350,000 tons), enables me, after making an addition of about 20 per cent. for the difference between the long and boat gauge weights and statute weight, to return 10,408,000 tons of 2,240 lbs. On this subject much might be said, but as it belongs entirely to the proprietors of the mines, it may be well to leave the matter in their own hands, which ere long will doubtless be more satisfactorily adjusted. In fact several proprietors have already commenced weighing their coal into boats, and a general indexing of all the boats travelling on the Birmingham Canal is now talked of, and the canal company are, it is stated, going to Parliament this session for the necessary powers. In the event of which, or a general system of weighing, I shall be able to make my return conformable with the commercial weight of the district. I may state, however, that my addition to the present commercial or ticket book weight could, if it were prudent, be supported by an overwhelming amount of unquestionable evidence.

Quanti coal rai

Convictions for Violations of the Law and Special Rules thereunder.

Proceedings have with your sanction been instituted against the following persons during the year, for their respective violations of the various Acts of Parliament and special rules.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Messrs. Burrows, owners of the Park Hall Colliery, neglect to establish special rules, 1*s.* and the costs - - -	0	1	0
J. Follows, owner of part of the Riddings Colliery, for violation of general rule 4 (insecurely fenced pit), into which a man fell, and was seriously injured, 20*l.* and costs - -	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
which amount, owing to his poverty, he could not pay, and was committed to gaol for three months, which, however, has not, as yet, been carried out, in consequence of his indisposition. I may also add, that this is the second case against Follows, on both of which he stands committed to gaol.			
Mr. T. H. Pemberton, part owner of the Riddings Colliery, for violations of general rule 4 - - - - - -	30	0	0
John Pearson, owner of the Stallings Colliery, violation of 13th general rule - - - - - - -	5	0	0
Robert Berkeley, agent of the Cradley Park Colliery, violation of special rules - - - - - - -	2	0	0
William Jackson, charter-master of the Ettingshall Colliery, violation of 5 & 6 Vict. Cap. 99 - - -	20	0	0
William Clark, charter-master of the Barn Farm Colliery, violation of the special rules. In this case no penalty was imposed, as the defendant, at the suggestion of the stipendiary magistrate, agreed to pay the injured man 50*l*. - - -	0	0	0
Farringdon Lane, owner of Meadows Colliery, violation of the 4th general rule; three cases - - - -	3	0	0
John Spittle, owner of the White's Farm Colliery, violation of general rule 14; two cases - - - -	20	0	0
John Lowe, agent of the Meadow Colliery, violation of general rule 4 - - - - - - - -	1	0	0
Martin Baldwin, owner of the Wall Butts Collery, violation of the 4th general rule - - - - - - -	2	0	0
David Rose, owner of the Old Hill Colliery, neglect to establish special rules - - - - - - - - -	5	0	0
George Bailey, deputy manager of the Tipton Moat Colliery, violation of special rules - - - - -	2	0	0
Michael Grazebrook, owner of the Netherton Colliery, violation of the 13th and 14th general rules - - - -	4	0	0
William Turner, agent of the Netherton Colliery, violation of special rules; two cases - - - - - -	2	0	0
John Horton, Owner of the King's Hill Colliery, violation of the general rules 4, 12, and 13 - - - - -	2	0	0
Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., owner of the Monway Colliery, violation of the 4th general rule - - - - -	20	0	0
Thomas Follows, part owner of the Can Lane Colliery, violation of general rule 4 - - - - - - -	0	10	0
John Capper, agent of the New Cross Colliery, violation of the 14th general rule - - - - - - -	0	10	0
Edward Holmes, owner or agent of the Claypit Lane Colliery, violation of general rule 4 - - - - - - -	10	0	0
William Munrow, agent of the Wyrley Town Colliery, violation of the 9th general rule, and special rules; three cases - -	7	0	0
Charles Arrowsmith, charter-master of the Hatherton Colliery, violation of special rules - - - - -	1	0	0
Thomas Round, agent of the Buffery Colliery, violation of special rules - - - - - - -	10	0	0
Benjamin Whitehouse, owner of the Ebenezer Colliery, violation of the 6th general rule - - - - - -	10	0	0
Thomas Page, agent of the Tipton Moat Colliery, violation of special rule - - - - - - - -	0	10	0
Thomas Mills, charter-master of the Tividale Hall Colliery, violation of special rule - - - - - -	2	0	0

Proceedings have also been instituted by the owners or agents of several collieries against their workmen for violations of the special rules, and convictions obtained. The penalties, if any, will doubtless be handed over at the proper time to the person authorized to receive them.

Number of lives lost in the year 1869.

With regard to the number of persons who lost their lives in working the coal mines of this district during the past year, I have to state that 6 were the result of explosions of fire damp, 68 of falls of coal and roof, 22 are due to accidents in shafts, 6 to miscel-

laneous underground, and 2 to accidents on the surface, making in all, as before stated, a sad total of 104, twenty-nine of which might, in my opinion, have been prevented.

As explosions of fire-damp take the lead in the first column of the list of fatal accidents, I will first of all refer to the deaths from that cause.

The loss of six miners by explosions of this class may, perhaps, be considered a small number, when the 28,500 work persons, who are distributed over about 350 working collieries, and their re-distribution in and about from two to three thousand distinct pits, is taken into account,—or, if comparison be made with most of the other mining districts, whether as to number of persons employed, number of collieries, and quantity of coal raised, it certainly compares favourably. Nevertheless, I feel it incumbent upon me to state that, in a district which is in truth non-fiery, the number (though small as it is) is by no means creditable to the management of the collieries, where the accidents which it is my painful duty to describe have happened. And these remarks not only apply to this but also to other classes of accidents recorded in the "list," to some of which I shall have occasion to refer more particularly hereafter.

The first fatal accident by explosion in the year 1869, number 8 in the list, took place at the Tibbington Colliery, which resulted in the death of two men. On the morning of the explosion, whilst the deputy was examining the workings previous to the colliers commencing work, Joseph Humphries (one of the deceased men), who, after being ordered by the deputy to await his return, rushed off to his place of work, and fired the gas, fatally burning himself and causing the immediate death of one of his fellow workmen. Happily few persons were in the pit at the time, otherwise the consequences might have been fearful. The man Humphries died a few days after the occurrence, the sad result of his own disobedience. Where such recklessness and bad discipline as this exists, nobody can wonder how explosions more or less fatal often happen. To have working men under no better control goes very far to show the general character of the management of the colliery.

Explosion caused by a reckless collier.

Bad discipline.

The next explosion to which I consider it necessary to call attention happened at the Ebenezer colliery on the 16th October last, causing the death of S. Davies. It happened that on the night before the explosion the deceased and a "boy" (who was slightly burned at the time) were sent to work in a headway, the end of which was then about eight feet beyond the air-course, and without provision of any kind for the ventilation of of the working place. However, Davies commenced his work under these circumstances and all appears to have gone on well till he came out of the headway to fetch a sprag, which occupied about twenty minutes. On his return, fearing that gas might have accumulated during his absence, he left his candle behind in the headway, and took his flannel vest to fan it out towards the air-course, after which he went into his place of work, and fired the gas, injuring him so severely that he only lingered four days after the fatal blast. When the explosion occurred, the deceased had extended the length of the headway to about 4½ yards beyond the air-course. This was clearly a violation of the first general rule, and another sad example of defective colliery management. The agent was, with your permission, subsequently charged with a violation of the law before the stipendiary magistrate at West Bromwich, to which he pleaded guilty, and was fined 20*l.* and costs. There are two more cases of explosion, Nos. 84 and 96, in the "list," which I think it will be well also briefly to explain.

Ventilation of the mine neglected.

Infraction of the law and penalty imposed.

The first of these cases happened at another pit in the same colliery as the last under review, and nearly at the same time. On the 17th of the same month (October) the night "deputy" who had the care of the underground operations went in the most thoughtless and reckless manner into an old gate road without his lamp, and fired a quantity of gas, which burnt him to such an extent that he died on the 11th day after the occurrence.

Reckless deputy manager.

There were other men down the pit and near the deceased, who, however, fortunately escaped the fire. Such rash acts often spread destruction and death throughout a mine; and, if deputy managers are found guilty of conduct so reprehensibble, it is no wonder that working men sometimes go on in contravention to all order and discipline.

The second occurred at the Spring Vale colliery on the 23rd December This is a very similar case to the last. The deputy manager, S. Wynne, went to the pit as usual, descended at the proper time to examine the mine, and instead of taking his safety lamp (a duty enjoined by the special rules of the colliery), he hurried off into one of the headways with a candle, and coming into contact with some gas fired it upon himself, and thereby brought about his own destruction.

Reckless deputy manager.

Therefore I have no hesitation in saying that these five lives have been sacrificed through bad underground management on the one hand, and thoughtless, if not reckless supervision, on the other.

Falls of coal and roof.

Next in order in the "list" is the record of deaths from that worst and most destructive of all in my district, "falls of coal and roof," which, sad to relate, has cut off from the ranks during the year 1869 no fewer than 68 working miners.

Of these 68 fatalities, 26 were pikemen or hewers, many of whom have, through their own neglect to properly timber and sprag and spurn the coal, whilst holing, cutting, &c., brought upon themselves their own destruction.

No miners have such facilities for protecting their lives and limbs as these; yet, notwithstanding they frequently fall victims to their own indiscretion, by persisting to treat with indifference the most simple and ordinary precautions of safety, both as regards established regulations and the friendly advice of their fellow workmen.

Nos. 15, 19, 35, 47, and 52 in the "list" were the result of a sudden subsidence of the superincumbent strata (technically called a "bump"). When this phenomenon occurs in thick coal mining, the solid coal frequently yields to the pressure, and nobody can tell, when the sound is heard, what may happen. The workmen flee in all directions, to escape the falls, by which, however, they are often unfortunately struck, and die on the spot. In some cases they have no chance of escape, owing to the sudden and rapid descent of the coal, which sometimes falls in columnar masses from the face and pillars, and at other times from the roof and overhanging sides of the stalls. Pillars eight and 10 yards square are often seen yielding, and large blocks of coal splitting off, in various directions, owing to "slips" and superincumbent pressure. Besides this peculiarity, the entire seam is frequently so reticulated with smooth faced "slips," joints, and dislocations, that it is extremely difficult to prop with timber up to moderate heights. Therefore this 10-yard seam and mode of working is of all others attended with the greatest risk; and so long as thick coal mining of this character goes on the loss of human life, more or less, will I fear go on too, and in a much higher degree than in the workings of the thinner seams of coal; and this may to some extent be accounted for from the fact, that a very large proportion of the quantity of thick coal raised is actually worked beyond the safe and practical use of timber.

How many lives are lost in thick coal mining.

Protection by timber in some cases impossible.

The worst and most fatal accident which I have to record for the past year, No. 46 in the list, happened at one of the recently opened thick coal pits of the Princes' End colliery, belonging to the Barbors' Field Company, by which three persons were suddenly deprived of life.

On my examination of the pit, I found that about 70 or 80 tons of coal had fallen *en-masse*, completely filling the stall in which it occurred. The cause of the fall was clear, owing to the presence of a very treacherous and smooth-faced "slip," the position, inclination, and extent of which favoured the fall, inasmuch as it ran along the side of the pillar next the stall, and extended vertically through the entire thickness of the seam, inclining towards the centre of the excavation at an angle of about 10 degrees, severing the solid mass, which rendered this place unusually dangerous.

Judging, however, from the extraordinary character and position of the "slip," (though for a thick coal pit a moderate quantity of timber was in this instance used,) it is difficult to tell what amount, if any, of timber propping would, in case of a subsidence of the superincumbent strata, have prevented the fall of coal. Nothing short, I fear, of a solid timber packing, sufficient to cover nearly the whole area of the excavation.

I attended the inquest, and gave a description of the accident, and also an opinion that the mine had not been as judiciously worked, under the circumstances, as it might have been; an opinion in which the jury (after returning a verdict of accidental death) fully concurred. I may also add, that I found this newly opened part of this mine so extremely dangerous, from the causes just enumerated, that, after conferring with the agents of the lessor and the lessee, I recommended them to abandon the coal in that part of the mine rather than sacrifice the lives of their workpeople; a recommendation which I am pleased to have to state they immediately adopted. A humane and noble example, which others might in some cases probably do well to follow.

Not a few of the 68 lives have been lost whilst the sufferers were either removing timber props or breaking down masses of coal.

In these cases the coal suddenly and unexpectedly fell. The deputy managers themselves have in a case or two lost their lives by these sudden falls. The best judges are sometimes deceived as to the width and length of a fall of coal, which now and then extends beyond their calculation, and overwhelms them before they can escape.

To give a description of every individual case would be a repetition of what has again and again been said on this subject in former reports, and serve no useful purpose.

A brief description of the other cases will, however, be found on referring to the list itself.

Loss of Life in Shafts.

The casualties under this head number 22, which, like the explosions and falls of coal and roof, show no decline in the death-rate, as I have to record one more than the number due to this class of accident for the year previous. The increase in the three first columns, 3, 10, and 1, respectively, has kept up the number equal in amount with the figures of 1868, otherwise the decrease of 12 in the miscellaneous and two on the surface would have reduced the list of the killed to 90, one less than the number on record for the year 1865, when I certainly began to think that the time would never again arrive when it would require three figures to represent the loss of life in working the coal mines of this district. Time has, however, shown different results, as the annual average of the last four years has been 17 in excess of that number, therefore my hopes (though not without fears at the time) have not, I regret to say, once been realized. Yet, however, I do not despair, for, considering the various improvements still going on in the district, and the happy results that have and may be expected to accrue therefrom, there is much to encourage one to hope that the future of our mining history may be more creditable than the past. I have to call attention again to the painful fact, that of the 22 deaths in shafts four fell from the surface, all of which might have been prevented if the pits had been provided with wickets or the travelling fence. One of these, however, No. 36, was mainly due to the unfortunate man's own neglect.

How certain accidents might have been prevented.

Two, 21 and 24 in the list, fell out of the skip whilst ascending. These too might have been saved had they been provided with the safety chain.

Another case, accident No. 70. The deceased fell out of the cage whilst ascending. He complained of being unwell when he gave the signal to be drawn up the shaft, and before he had ascended more than half way he fell to the bottom, and instantly expired.

One man was killed through overwinding at the Reddall colliery, No. 27 in the list. The deputy manager and a man named Willetts were engaged doing repairs in the shaft, and when they had finished the work they signalled to be pulled up. The winding engine was immediately set in motion, and the two men reached the top of the shaft, and would have been safely landed if the engine-man had stopped the engine at the proper time and place, instead of which they were drawn up to the pulley of the head-gear, and both thrown out of the skip, precipitating the deputy down the shaft and Willets upon the bank. Had an expert banksman been at the pit waggon this life might nevertheless have been saved.

Loss of life through negligent engine man.

The machinery, which was all in good order, left the engine-man without excuse. The cause of this accident was fully investigated at the adjourned inquest, at the close of which the coroner summed up, and the jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of manslaughter against the engine-man. The bill of indictment was, however, ignored at the last Stafford Midsummer assizes.

The bill of indictment ignored.

Accident No. 11. In this case the deceased, whilst adjusting the band chain, accidentally fell into the shaft, and was of course killed.

No. 49 relates to an accident at one of the pits in the Neachells colliery, where the hooker-on was improperly standing in the bottom, under descending cage, and where he unfortunately remained till it reached him, and crushed him to death. More ample room below the cage supports would generally prevent such an accident as this.

A most distressing shaft accident happened at the Wyrley colliery pumping pit, No. 48 in the list, which resulted in the death of the-engine man and his assistant. It appeared that on the day in question the two deceased men, with others, were engaged doing some repairs to the pump, and in order to get the rods and bucket up the pump trees attached the capstan chain to a portion of the winding gear, and then employed the engine to lift them, which was successfully accomplished.

To complete the work, the two unfortunate men had to descend the pumping pit, and the moment the engine began to lower them the machinery flew out of gear, precipitating them to the bottom, where their lifeless bodies were afterwards found. The great strain to which this part of the machinery had been subjected in lifting the rods, &c., loosened the holding down "bolts" and left it just sufficient in gear to put the drum in motion, which had scarcely made one revolution when it became detached, and caused the accident. An examination of the machinery by the engine-man himself would have discovered the derangement, and also the state of the timber on which the machinery

Loss of life through inattention to duty.

rested, which was by no means so sound as it ought to have been, and which in all probability contributed to the accident. The deceased engine man, however, had the machinery under his care at the time, and it was his plain duty, not only to examine but to stop the machinery, and make all necessary repairs. The neglect of which, though probably inadvertently, cost both him and his assistant their lives. No effort was made by the engine-man (son of deceased) to arrest the motion of the drum with the "break," which if he had it would have been useless, as it was found to be altogether inadequte, and at a time when it was of all other most needed. Had there been an adequate break attached to this machine, and timely applied, these two lives might have been saved.

The jury, however, after examing the machinery, &c., returned a verdict of accidental death.

An inadequate "break" is a violation of one of the general rules. I therefore, with your sanction, instituted proceedings against the agent which ultimately resulted in the imposition of a fine of 5*l.*, and costs, inflicted by the Willenhall Bench on the 4th October last.

Penalty imposed.

Accidents No. 64, 69, and 89 were brought about by portion of the walling, &c. falling down the shaft whilst the deceased persons were ascending. 69 and 89 were both of an accidental character, but 64, which occurred at the Ebenezer colliery, was of the most discreditable kind, and reflects seriously on the management of the colliery, and, considering the circumstances, it was fortunate that one life only was lost. There were, however, several persons seriously injured, all of whom are now recovering.

On the day in question, the underground deputy perceived defects in the walling of the shaft, and at once called attention to it, requesting the banksman to inform the deputy manager "Grove" without delay, which request he at once carried into effect, but instead of "Grove" attending to it himself, he sent two men (sinkers) to examine it, who reported that a few "bricks" of the walling had fallen out, but did not consider it very dangerous, therefore the work was allowed to go on till between five and six o'clock in the evening, when two of the night workmen were requested to examine the shaft before the day men were allowed to ascend. These too, after stating that they had "pulled off all the loose bricks, &c" told the men they might venture to ascend, and most of them did safely reach the surface; but when the last band-full were ascending a quantity of bricks fell down the shaft, killing one man, and seriously injuring several others, the sad result of the deputy manager's neglect. Had he, as was his duty, examined the shaft, and suspended operations, and done the necessary repairs, this sad accident would never have been heard of. Another case exemplifying the character of colliery supervision in this district.

Defective colliery management and loss of life through a careless deputy manager.

For this sad violation of the law the owner was, on your authority, afterwards summoned before Isaac Spooner, Esq., (stipendiary magistrate,) and fined 20*l.* and costs. Evidence, however, being tendered that the owner had previously given the parents of the deceased 10*l.*, the penalty was reduced to one half the original amount.

Penalty imposed.

One more, and the last under this head to which I consider it necessary to allude, No. 72 in the list, was of a most distressing character, and happened at the High Bridge colliery. This melancholy event resulted in the death of Mr. W. Hipkins, part owner, and one of his workmen.

It appeared that, several days previous to the accident, an air-tight scaffold had been constructed in one of the shafts, for the purpose of extinguishing an underground fire, and Mr. Hipkins, believing that sufficient time had elapsed to accomplish this, requested one of his workmen named "Briscoe" to go and remove a portion of the scaffold, which he partially succeeded in doing, but the state of the ascending air was so foul that he was compelled to leave the work, and hasten to the surface. After several unsuccessful attempts to open the scaffold, a quantity of air-cloth trows was lowered to ventilate the shaft. Briscoe again descended, and on reaching the scaffold immediately gave the signal to be drawn up the shaft, and when he was within 11 or 12 yards of the top, he, owing to the presence of carbonic acid gas, became insensible, relaxed his hold, and fell out of the horse down the shaft. The owner, Mr. Hipkins, at once descended, and reached Briscoe, but he unfortunately fell from the effects of the deadly atmosphere, and died side by side with his servant, whilst in the performance of an heroic act to effect his rescue.

Strange to relate, however, neither of the victims took a light of any kind with them. Had they done so, the dangerous condition of the shaft would have been apparent, and their lives spared, or if they had been tied in the horse, and quickly raised (as the men who afterwards recovered their bodies were), they might possibly have escaped a death so terrible and unexpected.

The folly of persons rushing either ignorantly or thoughtlessly into an atmosphere the deadly character of which is, or certainly ought to be, well known among miners, is, I venture to think, in this case clear enough, and really needs no comment from me.

Miscellaneous Accidents.

These underground casualties have during the past year undergone decline. Of the six cases recorded in the list, I consider it necessary to refer to four, Nos. 26, 57, 60, and 62, three of which, if not the fourth, were due to the sad effects of carbonic acid gas. The one, however, on which there exists some doubt, No 26 in the list, has reference to the memorable accident which took place by an irruption of water at the Nine Locks pit of the Wallows colliery, belonging to Lord Dudley on Wednesday the 17th March last. This accident threatened at one time to be one of the most serious mining catastrophes that has happened in this district for many years. Happily, however, one life only was lost. On the evening of the day before the accident, 13 men and boys were sent to work in two different sections of the Nine Locks pit, and some time during the night several of these men perceived a great change in the ventilation of the mine, and on going down the "break" inclines to ascertain the cause, were met by an overwhelming flood, which had cut off every approach to both pit shafts, and all means of escape. Nothing was known of the state of the pit till one of the charter-masters descended the next morning, when, to his very great surprise, instead of finding, as usual, a dry pit bottom, he was suddenly lowered into three or four fathoms of water, causing a great splash, which the banksman fortunately heard, and instantly gave the engineman the signal to raise the cage, and thus saved the man's life. This discovery caused of course the greatest consternation, not only amongst the managers and workpeople, but the public in the immediate neighbourhood, especially when it became known that 13 human beings were shut up in the mine, without the least possible chance of effecting, for some considerable time, either their rescue or any communication with them. However, on the Sunday following, six of the men were found alive, and got safely out. Early on the Monday morning the dead body of one of the men, named Ashman, was found, and five more of those living; and about noon of the same day the last survivor was also brought out; all of whom, with one or two exceptions, were much exhausted, but under the skilful treatment of Dr. Walker very soon recovered their wonted health and vigour.

With respect to the death of "Ashman," it appeared, from the statement of the other men, that he threw off nearly all his clothing, wandered about the pit, and seeing no chance of escape, probably died in despair, rather than from the effects of carbonic acid gas, as was at first believed.

I arrived at the colliery about noon of the day in question, and found the pits flooded, and all approach to the entombed men cut off. After making myself acquainted with the facts of the case, headways were, at my request, commenced from two different points, with a view, in case the pumping machinery had failed, of reaching the respective sections of the mine in which the men and boys were expected to be found. Fortunately, however, these communications were not, after all, required, as all the means employed in lifting the water out of the mine went on in a most successful and satisfactory manner.

When the state of the mine admitted of my examination, the cause of the sudden irruption of water was evident, as, I found a breech four feet wide and two feet deep in the foundation of a dam which had been constructed in one of the main water levels, through which the water rushed, and rose to a maximum height of 43 feet above the main pipe in the dam, which, however, was fortunately kept from flowing far into the interior of the mine, owing to the high rate of inclination of the coal seam from the bottom of the pit shaft, and to which the safety of the entombed men was solely due. Had, the coal seam been level, or nearly so, the water would have no doubt prevailed throughout these workings to a depth of about six or seven feet, and every living thing must have inevitably perished.

Evidence was given at the inquest held on the body of "Ashman" to the effect that the dam in question had been constructed for the purpose of keeping water back in the "trough pits" of this colliery, to extinguish an underground fire, and that the water which had previously accumulated had been gradually drawn off through the "tap" in the dam. However, whether this was so or not, an overwhelming flood of water did evidently accumulate somewhere behind the dam, which at length rushed into the pit in question, and for several days, as already described, placed the life of every person therein in the most imminent peril. Evidence was also given that the

dam was a proper thing to put in this water-level. Opinions were also offered that the cause of its failure under pressure was due to the friable character of the foundation, and that it was also rendered less secure by blasting; in which opinions I fully concur. But, as to the dam itself, I may say that in the whole course of 35 years experience in mining, and in some collieries where there has been more than three times the quantity of water to contend with, I never knew a dam of any importance constructed in a main water-level; for it may in truth be stated, that what the arteries are to the human body, so are the water-levels and air-courses to a healthy and properly conducted colliery.

The construction of a permanent dam in a water-level is, at any time, and was especially in this instance, considering the circumstances and relative positions of the respective pit shafts and workings at and in connexion with the Nine Locks pit, an unwise step.

Moreover, accumulations of water have, in several instances, brought about in certain parts of the country accidents of the most distressing and destructive character. Therefore to create or allow such an accumulation, especially in the crop of a mine, whilst it is still being worked in the dip, and where the only means of ingress and egress are also in the dip thereof, is, whilst the men are in the mine, in my opinion, most improper and too dangerous to be thought of.

Accident 57 occurred at the Hatherton colliery. On the night of the accident, two men were at work in one of the pits of this colliery, and when they commenced the workings were found in a proper condition. However, some time during the night part of the workings became foul, owing to the presence of carbonic acid gas, which drove the men out to the bottom of the shaft, where they were both found next morning in an unconscious state. One, the charter-master's son, only survived the deadly effects of the gas a few hours. The other happily recovered.

Loss of life owing to charter master's neglect.

If the charter-master had, as required by the special rules, left a competent person in charge of the pit, the life of his son might have been spared, and the surviving man much suffering.

Penalty imposed.

With your permission, proceedings were instituted against the charter-master for infringing the said rules, the hearing of which took place at the Walsall Borough Sessions on the 21st October last, when he was convicted, and fined 1*l.* and costs.

Loss of life through a careless agent.

60. Whilst a man and a boy were at work in one of the old thick coal rib and pillar pits of the Buffery colliery, the man sent the boy to the bottom of the shaft for something, who, either in going or returning, missed his way, and unfortunately went into an unventilated and unfenced headway, and was suffocated. This violation of the law was subsequently brought under your notice, and on receipt of your instructions to proceed for the penalties, the agent of the colliery was summoned before the Stourbridge bench on the 15th October last, when he was convicted, and fined 10*l.* and costs.

Penalty imposed.

62. This happened to a workman at White's Farm colliery, who, on the morning of the fatal occurrence, and after being duly cautioned not to go into the workings, left his place of work in a gate road, and not only wandered away, but positively climbed into a small headway about seven feet above the floor of the mine, where he was afterwards found, suffocated by carbonic acid gas. To enable me to examine the headway in question, a ladder was procured, without which, or assistance of some kind, I should certainly have failed to accomplish. Nobody in the pit could in anyway account for this unfortunate man's conduct. He not only disobeyed a recent and positive order, but brought about his own destruction by a most unusual and extraordinary proceeding.

The last of the miscellaneous cases to which I will allude, No. 9 in the list, was caused by the explosion of a boiler at the Whitehall colliery, killing the stoker, R. Ingram, on the spot. An examination of the boiler by myself and Mr. E. B. Martin, C.E., of Stourbridge, a few days after the accident, clearly showed that the cause of the explosion was that the boiler was so old, overworn, repaired, and patched that it was unable to bear the usual working pressure. The continual repairing and patching of steam boilers, however skilfully done, greatly weakens them, as the new metal is often found of a different texture to the old plate surrounding it, and expands and contracts in a different degree, causing strain upon the old work, and thereby generally reducing the whole strength of the boiler.

Therefore in all such cases it is always better to replace them by new ones.

Ironstone Mines.

The fatal accidents in these mines during the year have been as follows; namely, six by falls, two in shafts, and six miscellaneous, making a total of 14 lives, some of

which, however, are not, in all probability, comprised within the meaning of the Mines Inspection Act, nevertheless I have included all in the return.

None of these fatalities require any special remark, for the causes which brought about these accidents are analogous to those of the coal mines, and the observations in this report with respect to them apply generally to the ironstone mines; there is therefore no need whatever to give any description of them, other than appears in the list itself.

During the year several persons have lost their lives in the collieries of this district, but as they were not employed there they are not comprised within the meaning of the statute, and of course they are not included in the record appended hereto.

Education.

With regard to the education of the miners and their children, I regret to have to state, that so far as my constant inquiries enable me to judge, I do not find any appreciable improvement among them, and I have long ago come to the conclusion that, unless some compulsory measure be enacted applying to every kind of industry, the day is very remote when, if ever, the colliers, as a class, will be found able either to read or write; a state of things which every body conversant with the subject cannot fail to deplore.

To the Right Honorable
Henry Austin Bruce, D.C.L. M.P.,
Secretary of State, Home Department,
London.

I have, &c.,
James P. Baker,
Inspector of Mines.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Jan. 2	1	White's Farm -	West Bromwich	John Spittle - -	T. Thornes -	Bondsman -	26	About twenty-eight pounds weight of the "slips" in thick coal fell upon deceased in gate-road, and killed him on the spot.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	2	Park Lane -	Tipton - -	Colbourn and Sons -	J. Holt - -	Pikeman -	35	Fall of coal in thick coal rib and pillar pit, which deceased was in the act of breaking down.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 7	3	Tipton Moat -	Ditto -	Tipton Moat Colliery Company.	H. Gordon -	Horse driver	16	Crushed between timber setting and a skip, owing to the "skip rails" being laid too near side of gate road.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 13	4	Blackheath -	Rowley Regis -	W. H. Dawes - -	S. Mason - -	- - -	40	Fall of coal in thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	5	Birchill's New -	Walsall - -	G. Williams - -	P. Sculley -	Bondsman -	21	Whilst in the act of improperly getting into skip, he slipped into the "sump."	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 16	6	Tansey Green -	Dudley - -	Woodall and Co. - -	J. Griffiths -	Ditto -	30	Killed by fall of coal, which deceased was at the time trying to get down; "thick coal."	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	7	Park Head -	Ditto - -	Evers and Martin -	T. Hickman -	Ditto -	35	Fall of coal in thick coal pit, brought about by his own disobedience.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	8	Tibbington -	Tipton - -	J. Howl - - -	Thos. Cooper -	Pikeman -	21	Explosion of fire-damp - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 26	9	Whitehall -	West Bromwich	J. Kendrick - -	R. Ingram -	Stoker -	—	Explosion of winding engine boiler -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 28	—	Tibbington -	Tipton - -	J. Howl - - -	J. Humphries -	Pikeman -	34	Injured by accident No. 8, died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
Feb. 8	10	Old Park -	Kingswinford -	Earl of Dudley - -	W. Barnbrook -	Ditto -	18	Injured by fall of coal on the 5th; died this day. Thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	11	Ettingshall -	Bilston - -	B. Chavasse - -	W. Harper - -	Sinker -	42	Slipped into pit shaft whilst adjusting "band chain."	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	2	6	1	2	1	12

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.								Brought forward -	2	6	1	2	1	12
—	12	Brownhills -	Brownhills -	W. Harrison - - -	J. Creswell -	Pikeman -	40	Fall of clod in thin mine - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Feb. 11	13	Tipton Green -	Tipton - -	J. Whale - -	S. Sherwood -	Hooker-on -	14	Crushed by descending cage whilst improperly standing in pit shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 13	14	Crescent -	Willenhall -	Messrs. Bagnall - -	T. Williams -	Collier -	19	Fall of new mine coal from a "slip." The coal was cogged and spragged. Deceased had only one arm; such persons are quite unfit for underground employment.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	15	Netherton -	Dudley - -	Messrs. Grazebrook -	J. Bradley - -	Pikeman -	19	Fall of coal in thick coal pit whilst undercutting a "nob" or small pillar, the result of a "bump."	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	16	Tibbington -	Tipton - -	J. Howl - - -	J. Somberland -	Bondsman -	—	Accidentally fell into sump which he was engaged covering with planks at the time.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 26	17	Salt Well -	Netherton -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Hipkiss -	Ditto -	50	Fall of coal from a "slip" in the "rib" of a thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	18	Piercey - -	West Bromwich	T. Cox and Co. - -	T. Golding - -	Pikeman -	33	Knocked a tree out, contrary to orders, and thereby caused his own destruction in a thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mar. 1	19	Old Park -	Kingswinford -	Earl of Dudley - -	E. Whittaker -	Ditto -	22	Injured on the 24th ultimo, whilst cutting "Brazils" in thick coal caused by a "bump;" died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	20	Fishley - -	Bloxwich - -	The Fishley Colliery Co. -	J. Mellor - -	Bondsman -	39	Injured by a fall of roof in a thin mine on the 27th ultimo; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 2	21	Bradley -	Bilston - -	G. B. Thorneycroft and Co.	W. Mason -	Ditto -	21	Fell out of skip whilst ascending, caused by a jerk of the rope.	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	2	13	4	2	1	22

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
								Brought forward -	2	13	4	2	1	22
1869. Mar. 8	22	Old Hill -	Rowley Regis -	D. Rose - - -	J. Hickman -	Pikeman -	32	Pulling a rate of coal on side of gate road in thick coal pit, which unexpectedly and suddenly fell, killing him on the spot.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	23	Wallows -	Brierley Hill -	Earl of Dudley - -	O. Skidmore -	Collier -	15	Fall of slipper in thick coal -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	24	Shut End -	Kingswinford -	J. Bradley and Co. -	T. Bennett - -	Ditto -	45	Fell out of skip whilst ascending -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 18	25	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Powell - -	Pikeman -	33	Injured on the 17th by a fall of "patchells" in thick coal; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	26	Wallows -	Brierley Hill -	Ditto - - -	W. Ashman - -	Ditto -	–	Supposed to have been suffocated by carbonic acid gas.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 31	27	Reddal Hill -	Cradley -	Messrs. Hingley - -	H. Careless -	Deputy -	—	Over winding - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
April 7	28	Princes End -	Tipton - -	Barbors Field Co. -	J. Elwell - -	Bondsman -	21	Fall of coal in thick coal pit from a "slip" in one of the pillars.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	29	Tipton Moat -	Ditto -	Tipton Moat Colliery Co.	J. Thomas -	Ditto -	25	Explosion of fire-damp - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 16	30	Foxyards -	Ditto - -	Earl of Dudley - -	G. Briscoe - -	Collier -	14	Walked into pit shaft - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 17	31	Corbyns Hall -	Kingswinford -	J. Timmins and Co. -	J. Granger -	Pikeman -	32	Whilst holing in brooch coal a portion fell, which knocked the spraggs out, and brought about a fall of roof.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	32	Essington Wood	Essington -	Darlaston Iron and Steel Company.	R. Whitehouse -	Ditto -	59	Fall of coal in thin mine in a waste. Deceased was cutting the coal, which fell, and proved so fatal to him.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	33	Salt Well -	Netherton -	Earl of Dudley - -	T. Fulford -	Collier boy	13	About 6 or 7 cwt. of fine coal fell from a "slip" in thick coal.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	34	Stourbridge -	Stourbridge -	F. T. Rufford - -	J. Brooks - -	Charter-master.	—	Walked into pit shaft - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 29	35	Black Heath -	Rowley Regis -	W. H. Dawes - -	S. Weaver and - / G. Green -	Bondsman - / Collier boy	35 / 14	Fall of coal in a thick coal gate road, the result of a "bump" which knocked the timber out.	–	2	–	–	–	2
								Carried forward -	3	22	8	3	1	37

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued*.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.								Brought forward -	3	22	8	3	1	37
May 7	36	Victoria - -	Darlaston -	J. Dutson - -	G. Cooke - -	Banksman -	—	Pushed skip into pit shaft, and followed it. Had neglected to adjust the iron rod fencing on pit waggon, and thereby lost his life.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 8	37	Wallows -	Brierley Hill -	Earl of Dudley - -	G. Askins - -	Pikeman -	20	Accidentally buried by a fall of "roof and shut" in thick coal pit, whilst knocking some timber out.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	38	Old Park -	Kingswinford -	Ditto - -	W. Heathcock -	Ditto -	41	Whilst driving a wedge in the benches of a thick coal pit, a piece of the slipper coal fell from a "slip" which broke over the sprags. Injured on the 7th instant, died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	39	Salt Well -	Netherton -	Ditto - - -	S. Baugh - -	Ditto -	30	Injured by a fall of fine coal, 25 lbs. weight, in thick coal pit. He died the same day, soon after he reached his home.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	40	Himley - -	Kingswinford -	Ditto - -	W. Hickman -	Ditto -	—	Injured by a fall of coal, 16th February; died this day. Thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	41	White's Farm -	West Bromwich	J. Spittle - - -	J. Lowe - -	Bondsman -	—	Fall of coal in thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	42	Rounds Hill -	Tipton - -	Earl of Dudley - -	T. Turner -	Pikeman -	55	Fall of coal in thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	43	Baptist End -	Netherton -	Messrs. Dunn - -	J. Bird - -	Deputy -	24	Fall of coal in thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
June 3	44	Neachells -	Willenhall -	S. Groucutt and Sons -	E. Law - -	Hooker-on -	20	Crushed by descending cage -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 4	45	Pelsall - -	Pelsall - -	B. Bloomer - -	A. Newman -	Horse-driver	15	A piece of coal fell off the "face," and crushed him against a skip.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	46	Princes End -	Tipton - -	Barbors Field Company -	J. Birk and two others.	Bondsmen -	30	Fall of coal in thick coal pit, which fell out from between two "slips."	–	3	–	–	–	3
								Carried forward -	3	33	9	4	1	50

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
								Brought forward -	3	33	9	4	1	50
1869. June 10	47	Salt Well -	Netherton -	Earl of Dudley - -	W. Hill - -	Bondsman -	20	Fall of "brazils" in thick coal pit, the result of a "bump" which forced the timber out.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	48	Wyrley -	Wyrley - -	T. Bantock - -	W. Perks - -	Collier -	—	Winding machinery flew out of gear whilst descending pumping pit.	–	–	–	2	–	2
					S. Smith - -	Engineer -	—							
„ 12	49	Paddock -	Coseley -	H. B. Whitehouse -	D. Groucutt -	Pikeman -	17	Fall of coal in thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	50	Round's Hill -	Tipton - -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Mason - -	Bondsman -	40	Fall of coal in thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	51	Lane Head Bridge.	Willenhall -	J. Hawkins - -	C. Baker - -	Ditto -	45	Fall of rock from roof of a thin coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	52	White Heath -	Rowley Regis -	T. Price - -	S. Rudge - -	Ditto -	30	Fall of coal and slack, brought about by a "bump."	–	2	–	–	–	2
					J. Bowater -	Ditto -	22							
„ „	53	Rocket - -	Bilston - -	Earl of Dudley - -	T. Morgan - -	Sinker -	—	Premature explosion of a "shot" in sinking pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
July 7	54	Bromford -	West Bromwich	W. H. Dawes - -	G. Middleton -	Pikeman -	32	The coal which deceased was cutting accidentally fell upon him in thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	55	Cannock and Rugeley.	Rugeley -	Cannock and Rugeley Colliery Company.	J. B. Bailey -	Horse-driver	—	Fall of roof in thin mine - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	56	Piercey - -	West Bromwich	T. Cox and Co. - -	T. Mason - -	Pikeman -	27	Fall of coal in thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	57	Hatherton -	Bloxwich -	G. and R. Thomas -	W. Athersmith -	Ditto -	—	Suffocated by carbonic acid gas -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 15	58	Tibbington -	Tipton - -	J. Howl - - -	S. Groucutt -	Bondsman -	—	Fall of roof in thin coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	59	Gospel Oak -	Ditto - -	Grazebrooks and Aston -	S. Edwards -	Pikeman -	—	Injured by fall of coal in bottom coal pit gate road, whilst holing, on the 28th instant; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Aug. 3	60	Buffery - -	Dudley - -	T. Crewe - -	S. Crewe - -	Collier boy	—	Suffocated by carbonic acid gas -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	61	Deepfield -	Bilston - -	Earl of Dudley - -	T. Potts - -	Bondsman -	37	Fall of coal in thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	62	White's Farm -	West Bromwich	J. Spittle - -	F. Brooks -	Ditto -	—	Suffocated by carbonic acid gas -	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Carried forward -	3	45	10	9	1	68

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.								Brought forward -	3	45	10	9	1	68
Aug. 21	63	Wyrley Cannock	Cheslyn Hay -	Wyrley Cannock Colliery Company.	C. Brindley -	Pikeman -	24	Injured by fall of coal whilst holing in thin mine on the 17th instant; died this day; the result of inadequate timbering.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	64	Ebenezer -	Wednesbury -	B. Whitehouse - -	J. Dawes - -	Bondsman -	20	Struck by some bricks which fell out of the shaft whilst ascending.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	65	Pool Hayes -	Willenhall -	Messrs. Fenn - -	S. Hartshorn -	Collier -	—	Fall of coal in thin mine (accidental)	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	66	Spring Vale -	Bilston - -	T. Bontock and Co. -	T. Satchwell -	Bondsman -	25	Whilst preparing to stand a prop, the coal over his head suddenly fell, killing him on the spot.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	67	Highfields -	Ditto - -	H. B. Whitehouse -	G. Carter - -	Pikeman -	38	Fall of coal in thick coal pit, which he was at the time endeavouring to break down.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sept. 2	68	Birchill's Hall -	Walsall - -	Maiden and Parkes -	J. Hewitt -	Bondsman -	—	Fall of roof whilst examining one of the old stalls of a thin coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	69	Wednesfield Heath.	Wolverhampton	J. Round and Co. -	W. Round -	Sinker -	33	Deceased was the owner's son, and was engaged cleaning the sump, when a piece of coal fell out of the side of the shaft, and killed him on the spot. His father had examined the shaft himself within a few minutes of the accident.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	70	Roughwood -	Bloxwich -	Roughwood Colliery Co. -	J. Steele - -	Bondsman -	—	Fell off cage whilst ascending -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 25	71	Wallows - -	Brierley Hill -	Earl of Dudley - -	J. Raybould -	Labourer -	50	Crushed between railway truck and the wall of the siding.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	72	Hall Bridge -	Tivitdale -	W. Hipkins and Co. -	The Owner -	Owner -	35	Suffocared by carbonic acid in pit shaft.	–	–	–	2	–	2
					J. Briscoe -	Collier -	21							
„ „	73	Granville -	Rowley Regis -	Swindell and Collis -	W. Smart -	Under Deputy.	55	Deceased was pulling some overhanging coal in upper thick coal workings, a piece of which fell upon and killed him instantly.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	3	51	11	13	2	80

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.								Brought forward -	3	51	11	13	2	80
Sept. 28	74	Barn Farm -	Darlaston -	S. Speake - -	Thos. Clarke -	Bondsman -	52	Fall of coal in new mine, whilst in the act of taking the spurns out.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	75	Baptist End -	Netherton -	Messrs. Dunn - -	E. Warton -	Ditto -	40	Accidental fall of roof and timber, the latter of which only struck deceased. Thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 2	76	Station -	Bloxwich -	Station Colliery Co. -	W. Williams -	Colliery boy	14	Fall of roof in gate road. Thin mine.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 5	77	Green Lane -	Walsall -	J. Baker - -	J. Vincent -	Pikeman -	54	Injured on the 2nd instant by fall of coal and batt, whilst cutting the spurns out in thin mine; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	78	Moxley -	Bilston - -	S. Groucutt and Sons -	S. Boden - -	Ditto -	—	Fall of coal in thin mine - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	79	Rounds Hill -	Tipton - -	Earl of Dudley - -	B. Jenks - -	Ditto -	28	Had neglected to sufficiently spurn the coal whilst cutting in thin coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	80	Roughwood -	Bloxwich -	Roughwood Colliery Co. -	W. Muller -	Ditto -	27	Injured by fall of coal on the 12th instant; died this day. Had neglected to sprag.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	81	Ebenezer -	Wednesbury -	B. Whitehouse - -	S. Davies - -	Ditto -	21	Injured by explosion of firedamp on the 16th instant; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 23	82	Copp Hall -	West Bromwich	J. Bagnall and Co. -	J. Bebb - -	Deputy -	46	Fall of about 5 or 6 tons of "brazils" and tow coal from a "slip" in thick coal pit.	–	2	–	–	–	2
					P. Key - -	Pikeman -	40							
„ 26	83	Deepfield -	Bilston - -	P. Williams and Co. -	J. Parkes - -	Bondsman -	50	Whilst removing a prop to take a bar out, the setting gave way, which let down some slack, and smothered him.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	84	Ebenezer -	Wednesbury -	B. Whitehouse - -	R. Lunn - -	Night Deputy.	27	Injured by explosion of fire-damp on the 17th instant; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	5	61	11	13	2	92

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.								Brought forward -	5	61	11	13	2	92
Nov. 14	85	Tipton Moat -	Tipton - -	Tipton Moat Colliery Co.	J. Purchase -	Pikeman -	25	Injured on the 20th ultimo by fall of coal; died this day. Thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	86	Haden Hill -	Rowley Regis -	W. Bassand and Co. -	D. Cartwright -	Bondsman -	—	Fall of coal; thick coal pit -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	87	Old Park -	Wednesbury -	Patent Shaft Company -	T. Warton -	Deputy -	42	Walked or slipped into pit shaft -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 25	88	Rough Wood -	Bloxwich - -	Rough Wood Colliery Co.	J. Crutchley -	Pikeman -	24	Fall of roof in thin mine. Accidental.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	89	Green Lane -	Walsall -	J. Baker - - -	W. Jackson -	Hooker-on -	63	Brick fell out of a shaft which the deceased assisted to repair the day previously.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Dec. 2	90	Cotterill's Farm	Tipton - -	Darlaston Iron Co. -	R. Williams -	Collier boy	13	Injured by fall of rock from a slip on side of a gate road on the 10th ultimo; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	91	Neachells -	Willenhall -	S. Groucutt and Sons -	A. Smallman -	Bondsman -	30	Injured by fall of coal on the 7th instant; died this day. Deceased was removing the spraggs, when the coal fell upon him.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	92	Monway -	Wednesbury -	Patent Shaft Company -	F. Bowen - -	Pikeman -	48	Injured by the coal he was cutting in a new mine coal pit, which injury terminated fatally four hours after the occurrence.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	93	Tipton - -	Tipton - -	Colbourn and Co. -	J. Davenport -	Horse-driver	—	Kicked by the pit horse - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 20	94	Blackheath -	Rowley Regis -	W. H. Dawes - -	J. Southall -	Hooker-on	—	Fell into sump from an upper inset -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 27	95	Old Park -	Wednesbury -	Patent Shaft Company -	S. Westwood -	Pikeman -	18	Injured by fall of coal from the face whilst holing on the 22nd October; died this day. Deceased had neglected to sprag.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	96	Spring Vale -	Bilston - -	T. Bantock and Co. -	S. Wynn - -	Deputy -	42	Explosion of firedamp on the 23rd instant; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
								Total - -	6	68	14	14	2	104

N 4

List of the FATAL ACCIDENTS and LOSS OF LIFE in IRONSTONE MINES in the SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WORCESTERSHIRE DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Iron-stone and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869. Feb. 16	1	Deep Moor	Walsall	J. Bagnall and Sons	P. Griffin	Bondsman	33	Fall of roof in Blue-flatt pit. Injured on the 10th instant; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mar. 8	2	Old Park	Wednesbury	Patent Shaft Company	T. Lloyd	Ditto	36	Injured by fall of ironstone measures on the 2nd instant; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Apr. 13	3	Willenhall New	Willenhall	Fletcher, Solly, and Co.	T. Towers	Pikeman	39	Fall of ironstone measures	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	4	Ashfield	Bloxwich	B. Bloomer and Son	J. Cartwright	Miner	15	Crushed by tub in gate road whilst improperly riding thereon.	–	–	–	1	–	1
May 15	5	Saltwell	Netherton	Earl of Dudley	J. Baker	Pikeman	25	Fall of ironstone measures whilst holing.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	6	White Heath	Rowley Regis	W. Price	J. Cadman	Ditto	—	Injured by a timber prop on the 28th ultimo; died this day.	–	–	–	1	–	1
June 5	7	Friar Park	Wednesbury	W. H. Dawes	J. Pugh	Miner	17	Skip knocked a tree out, and caused a fall of roof.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 16	8	Old Park	Kingswinford	Earl of Dudley	J. Beardmore	Bondsman	17	Injured his hand carrying an iron rail on the 25th ultimo; died this day.	–	–	–	1	–	1
—	9	Wall End	Bloxwich	Messrs. Thomas	W. Grovenor	Ditto	—	Injured on the 15th; died this day	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 30	10	New Priestfield	Willenhall	W. Ward and Sons	W. Cadman	Hooker-on	15	Brick fell off a skip at pit top, and struck deceased at the bottom of the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Sept. 17	11	Bentley	Walsall	Messrs. Barker	W. Taylor	Pikeman	—	Found dead at bottom of a pit shaft	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	12	Dock Meadow	Bilston	T. Bantock and Co.	E. Hyde	Brusher	29	Fall of clod	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 21	13	West Bromwich Hall.	West Bromwich	S. Groucutt and Sons	T. Jobourne	Miner	18	Crushed by trolly waggon	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	14	Rough Hay	Darlaston	Messrs. Addenbrooke	F. Aberley	Banksman	35	Walked into pit shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total	–	6	2	6	–	14

Mr. Wales' Report.

Report on the Working of the Mines Inspection Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) for the South Wales District for the Year ended 31st December 1869.—By Thomas E. Wales, Esq.

Sir, Swansea, 28th February 1870.

As Inspector of Mines for the South Wales District, I have the honour to report as follows for the year ending 31st December 1869.

The number of fatal accidents and loss of lives arising therefrom are, I regret to state, considerably larger than the previous year, as the following figures show:—

Total lives lost in 1868 - -	104
Ditto 1869 - -	181
Increase in 1869 - -	77

And the following monthly statement will show how and when these accidents occurred:—

Monthly Statement of Deaths caused by Accidents in the Coal Mines of the South Wales District in the year 1869.

	Number of Fatal Accidents.	Explosions of Gas.	Suffocation.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	On Surface.			Total Deaths.
								Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boiler Explosions.	
January - -	10	1	—	1	5	2	1	—	—	—	10
February - -	14	3	—	2	7	2	2	—	—	—	16
March - -	8	3	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	10
April - - -	8	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	8
May - -	10	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	2	4	14
June - - -	10	53	—	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	62
July - -	5	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
August - -	5	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	5
September - -	14	—	—	1	7	—	5	—	—	1	14
October - -	8	1	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	8
November - -	11	6	—	2	4	1	3	—	—	—	16
December - -	12	1	—	—	3	4	2	—	3	—	13
Total - -	115	70	—	11	52	15	21	—	7	5	181

And the annexed tabular form will show the per-centage of fatal accidents and persons killed, the quantity of coal raised per fatal accident, and quantity of coal raised per life lost:—

	1869.	1868.
Computed number of persons employed -	29,000	29,000
Quantity of coal raised in tons - -	9,180,000	9,000,000
Number of fatal accidents - - -	115	100
Number of lives lost by ditto - -	181	104
Number of persons employed per fatal accident - - - - -	252	293
Number of persons employed per life lost -	160	281
Number of tons of coal raised per fatal accident - - - - -	79,826	90,000
Number of tons of coal per life lost - -	50,718	86,538

Explosions of Gas.

Eight explosions have occurred during the year, resulting in the loss of 70 lives

The first took place in the Aberdare Merthyr Colliery on the 10th of January, resulting in the death of one person, and was caused by the deceased passing the danger signal with a naked light, and exploding a small quantity of gas.

The second occurred in the Forchaman Colliery, belonging to the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, on the 9th February, resulting in the loss of three lives.

This explosion occurred through a small quantity of gas having lodged in a cavity of the roof caused by a fall, and at the time proper means were being resorted to for its safe dislodgment.

The pit was worked with locked safety lamps; but, unfortunately, one of the deceased, against the rules of the colliery and express orders of the colliery officials, fired a shot, which ignited the gas and caused the explosion. I have never met with a more flagrant breach of the rules than this was.

The third explosion occurred on the 26th of March, in Mynydd Newydd Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Vivian and Sons, resulting in the loss of three lives.

This colliery is by no means a fiery one, and is worked with candles or naked lights. A small quantity of gas had accumulated in a certain heading during the day; the men were removed, and a danger signal placed at the entrance; and it was intended to have removed such gas during the evening; but, from the evidence at the inquest, it appeared that one of the deceased men had passed the danger signal with a naked light in search of a shovel, fired the gas, and caused the explosion.

The fourth explosion occurred in the Ferndale Colliery, belonging to Messrs. David Davis and Sons, on the 10th of June, resulting in the loss of 53 lives.

The coroner's inquest in this case was a lengthened one, extending over more than three months.

I was assisted in the investigation as to the cause of this explosion by my colleague Mr. Brough, whose evidence as well as my own, as given at the inquest, I append.

Mr. Lionel Brough said:—I am the Government inspector of the coal and ironstone mines of the South-western division of the kingdom, and I have assisted Mr. T. E. Wales by order of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department. I have been twice in the Ferndale Colliery since the explosion. My first inspection took place on Wednesday, the 16th June, and the second underground visit was on Thursday, the 15th day of July. I have listened to most of the evidence given in this court since it was opened, and that which I did not hear has been supplied to me by my colleague. Ferndale is aired by furnace power, but Mr. Wales' description of it is more complete than mine, inasmuch as he is far more intimately acquainted with the colliery than I can possibly make myself by the mere inspection of a couple of days. Suffice it to say, then, that on the 15th July we made out that the various currents of air amounted to 102,047 cubic feet per minute, but then it must be borne in mind that on that day the water was nearly roofed on the top of the No. 7 dip steading, so that the normal quantity of wind was not then actually passing. Five days after the explosion, Mr. Wales informs me that he found a larger quantity than that which I have just recorded. My own opinion is, that when all was going well the average amount of fresh air passing down the winding pit would not be less than 110,000 cubic feet per minute. I do not see but what that would be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the Act of Parliament as far as "ordinary circumstances" are concerned; but as at times the Ferndale Colliery, and indeed most others, is liable to extraordinary and abnormal conditions, then I would very much like to be more on the side of safety, and for that reason it would be desirous to advocate that the words "under ordinary circumstances" should in any future legislative enactment be struck out of the first general rule. However, it is the existing statute that guides us in the present inquiry, and I must repeat that I am not here to state that 110,000 cubic feet of air was too little for the ventilation of the Ferndale Colliery. Nevertheless, if more wind could have saved all those lives on the 10th of June last, then the value of the expunging of those three words would be made manifest. I am conscientiously of opinion that the rule would have been better, because clearer, if those three words had never been inserted at all, and their expurgation will be the initial step towards the reduction of the number of deaths that take place by explosions of firedamp underground. If the present quantity of air should be found insufficient to keep this colliery safe, then the owners will be bound to supply the required increase, and certainly the application of more power is not difficult, nor will it be found to be very expensive. There is room enough for another furnace, and the

ventilation may be rendered complete by raising a stack on the upcast, but it should be of the full size and shape of the pit.

One advantage, at all events, would arise from this latter improvement—even if it did not increase the volume of air, it would certainly prevent the baffling to which it is liable in consequence of the peculiar configuration of hill and valley in the immediate neighbourhood, and also by reason of the mountain storms that often prevail there. With regard to the cause of the disaster which brings us together this day, I have formed an opinion which I think is reasonably founded, but in order to give the opinion greater weight I must premise that in all the evidence that has been tendered the allegation of accumulation of firedamp in the workings is but faintly supported. Indeed, it becomes questionable whether standing gas was really met with at all for some time previous to the explosion. This I hope to be true, for we cannot hide from ourselves that the deliberately allowing of gas to gather together in working faces and travelling roads, and then letting it remain there, would not only be a violation of the law, but also an outrage to humanity. Blowers are deposed to by various witnesses, and their frequent appearance is beyond all doubt, but that the gas remained for any length of time in the working places is without confirmation. Upon the whole, these sudden eruptions of gas seem to be promptly dealt with, and, so far, accumulations of firedamp were not permitted. On this subject nothing can be more clear than the ruling of the justices of the Court of Queen's Bench in the Tredegar case. The Lord Chief Justice said that the provision of the statute is to the effect that the whole mine must be kept ventilated, so as to prevent the working in places becoming dangerous by reason of gas accumulating in them. You must ventilate so much of it as that it will be safe for the working people. And Mr. Justice Blackburn said he "concurred in that "interpretation of the rule as laid down by my Lord; the meaning is, that you shall "ventilate the mine to such an extent that there will be no danger to the working "places." In all that I have now said and quoted with regard to accumulations of gas and of sudden blowers I refer, of course, to the circumstances in existence previous to the explosion. What happened afterwards has nothing to do with the present inquiry. I have not been able in my own district to do away with the use of gunpowder. In this respect Ferndale is better off than any collieries I habitually inspect, because, through the intervention of Mr. Wales, the owners consented to the total abandonment of shot firing in the coal; but for all this advantage, and notwithstanding such a supply of fresh air as is seldom met with in the principality, the pit has fired a second time. It is true that the Rhondda Vach is a virgin magazine of firedamp which has never been tapped as far as I know anywhere, except at the Ferndale Colliery. This circumstance assists us in some degree in understanding the nature of those heavy falls of roof and frequently recorded occurrence of blowers, and so to a certain extent becomes a clue in seeking for the cause of explosion. I am, then, strongly inclined to believe that the leaving of the upper vein (the two-feet-nine) untouched has much to do with the disturbance of strata that appears so often in the journal or log book. On reference to that record many entries will be found of "blowers and heavy falls to-day," and occasionally will be seen "no blowers or falls to-day," which would almost admit the fact of blowers and falls being really the normal condition of the colliery. The "upper four," being worked on the outstroke, the measures above it get loosened, perhaps even up to the "two-feet-nine" itself, and I entirely believe that the concentrated gas in it and in its concomitant beds acts most energetically on the roof of the larger seams, and expends itself in such force as not only to bring down ponderous falls of top in the working faces and roadways of the "upper four," but also to fill them suddenly with floods of discharged firedamp, and then a bad lamp brings about explosion. That, indeed, may take place with perfect lamps, for the physical action of a heavy fall is displacement of air, which rushes in all directions where space can be found, carrying with it the eliminated hydrocarbon at such speed that it must be a remarkable lamp that will not pass the flame; in other words, the sudden expansion of the compressed gas and the heavy falls are but cause and effect. Do away with the action of the one, and the other will cease to appear. Mr. Wales and myself believe that the cessation of those phenomena, or a great mitigation thereof, will be arrived at by working the "two feet nine" simultaneously with the "upper four" and a little in advance of it, and that this process will greatly modify the difficulty of working and airing the colliery. In all extraction of coal, if it is found that one system is unsuitable, then by all manner of means alter that method of working. If the mode just described will not do, endeavour to arrive at some other. There are many ways of getting coal. Anyhow it will be far better to attempt some improved plan than to undergo another explosion at Ferndale. In my own opinion, in

which I believe I am joined by Mr. Wales, the disaster we are now investigating was entirely brought about by one of those falls of roof. Its site might have been near No. 5, or No. 6, or No. 7, all north headings. In my map I have marked with the letter F a heavy fall in each of those places. The ignition of the gas brought down would be by a lamp, perfect or imperfect, as already described. I cannot take upon myself to say which of those falls caused the explosion, but I am strongly inclined to think it was the one between No. 7 south and No. 5 north, but either of the three would be sufficient to account for the terrible results that followed. Moreover, the direction of the doors and disturbed timbers is consistent with explosion at any one of those three points, unless, indeed, the evidence given by Richard Griffiths shakes that view. I think he said the two doors at No. 7 were blown northwards, but that is extremely doubtful. Such then is my opinion of the cause of the Ferndale fatality, namely, a heavy fall at top. I may add that I did not myself find any gas in my explorations, which to a certain extent is confirmatory of this view. I may here observe, as I did at the inquest of 1867, that as an explosion has followed, by partial vacuum it sometimes happens that timber which withstood the blast may fall in a contrary direction by the "suck of the pit," as it is called; therefore we should not always and invariably rely on the direction in which we may find materials prostrated. On the occasion of my first inspection on the 16th June, I rather inclined to the theory that in some portion of No. 7 dip workings was to be found the source of destruction, but subsequent examination and closer reasoning convince me that the cause of explosion was a great fall somewhere between Nos. 5 and 7 north, as already mentioned, Now where such a colliery as Ferndale is concerned, the strict sense of duty compels me to speak of safety lamps so called. The present requirement, then, is one that will not pass the flame through the gauze under a speed of 30 or 40 feet per second; and that class of lamp I think did not prevail in Ferndale prior to the explosion. Now, this desideratum is said to be found in the invention of Mr. Hann, of Mr. Lindsay Wood, and of Mr. Morrison; also our county member (Mr. Vivian) the other day spoke to me about another lamp at the Morfa, of a very promising kind indeed, but which as yet I have not seen. After ventilation, I need not say, that the next most important consideration is the lighting of coal mines. In experiments lately made by practical men in the north of England it was found that at the speed of eight feet per second, and in some instances even still lower, the gauze actually passed the flame. If this be so, it is incumbent on colliery owners to use only those lamps which are reputed to be the safest. Men's lives must not be endangered for the sake of sixpence or a shilling in the price of a lamp. In coming near the conclusion of this evidence, I may remark that in working the "two-feet-nine," and so preventing any falls, the prevalence of blowers will disappear also to a very considerable extent. But in this way of carrying on the colliery it will be absolutely necessary to find stuff to fill up all the hollows; and, moreover, in the working faces the top must be received on a strong gob. It will be remembered in evidence that Mr. David Rees informed Mr. Bedlington of the necessity of filling up the places. Another witness (R. Griffiths) had also spoken of the danger of leaving places unfilled. I also beg permission to add my testimony to the same effect. Stowing or filling up all hollows will add to the security of the top, and greatly assist in preventing the leakage of air. If there were no stuff in the pit it might be sought for elsewhere, but however, if the "two-feet-nine" and the "upper four" are both worked at the same time, there will then perhaps be plenty of stone and stuff for "gobbing" and filling up. I do not know that it is any part of my duty here to meddle with the alleged difficulty of procuring timber for the construction of cogs, but I must make one remark about the mode of supporting the top in the working places, and it is that nothing in the world can hold it up so well; but with the present mode of working the "upper four" feet vein the roof will come down somewhere. And who knows but that these strong and staunch cogs have something to do with the fall of these tremendously heavy superincumbent masses in the roadways and elsewhere? I grant that a cog will securely support the top in its own immediate neighbourhood, but as the colliery is now carried on, I repeat the vast and thick roof is sure to come down in some part or other of the roads or workings. Another point in the evidence I cannot refrain from remarking on is the strange plan to which workmen are obliged to resort in order to obtain rails and other materials, that is to say, by going into abandoned places to procure that which is essential to the getting of their bread. If the evidence about this extraordinary method of supply is to be relied on, I cannot help expressing a doubt in my own mind to which party it is most disadvantageous, the workmen or the owners. Perhaps the men are the worse off, because to their share falls the element of danger. During my second inspection I found a portion of the return air course, perhaps a couple of hundred yards or so, of magnificent sectional area, but I was told that such improve-

ment had been stopped. This I regret, because if all the returns had been of that size, the very objectionable water gauge of 2·10 inches might have been reduced by at least half an inch. There is no truth-teller underground like the water gauge. Finally, I beg permission to bring under your notice a circumstance connected with this event that had obtained consideration years and years before either Ferndale explosion. I speak of panels in underground workings. The colliery we are now giving and hearing evidence about is so laid out, whether by design or by chance I know not, as in some respects to come under the category of panelling. The explosion of 1867 was unattended with death on the Duffryn side, and now the second explosion of June last, though frightful in fatality in the Duffryn, has not killed a single person in the Rhondda and the Glo-bach. Those two districts remained entirely undisturbed. There are many amongst us who think panelling is of little use; but the two explosions in Ferndale tell altogether a different story; and what is remarkable is, that the separation of one district from the other is but imperfectly arrived at, and yet on the occasion of both explosions that faint and uncertain isolation appears to have been the means of saving life. This is worth remembering by those who in future may have to lay out new collieries in fiery neighbourhoods. The disasters which have occurred this year, both at home and abroad, have been so desolating as to urge us on to neglect no improvement, to overlook no prudential step within our means, to ward off and put a stop to these terrible explosions of firedamp.

Copy of my own Report at the Inquest.

As Inspector of Mines for the South Wales District, it has devolved upon me to inspect the Ferndale Colliery, to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the explosion which occurred there on the morning of Thursday, the 10th of June last.

It will be remembered that it is not yet two years since the previous explosion occurred in this colliery, whereby no less than 178 lives were lost. This fact should stimulate all concerned in this important inquiry to make it one of a most searching nature.

You have already had a very detailed account from the different witnesses as to the mode of working, and I shall not therefore trouble you with a repetition of that, but at once proceed to give a general outline of the colliery.

The Ferndale Colliery is sunk in a district where large tracts of the celebrated Aberdare steam coals abound and are comparatively untouched, so that it is the only outlet for the large quantity of gas liberated, and occasionally under great pressure in working those coals. The coal worked at this colliery is known as the Aberdare upper four feet steam coal. It is a fiery coal, and is therefore worked entirely with locked safety lamps. In accordance with suggestions made by myself for the safer working of this colliery, shot firing is strictly prohibited during working hours. Long wall is for the most part the principle of working, but double stall is to some extent introduced. I believe the quantity of air travelling at the time of the explosion on the 10th of June would probably be about 110,000 feet per minute. After noticing the evidence of the several witnesses who had been called, Mr. Wales went on to give an account of his own examination of the Duffryn district immediately after the explosion. He said: I had business in the Aberdare district on the morning of the explosion, and I was enabled to search the colliery within six or seven hours after the explosion occurred. On reaching the pit I immediately descended and proceeded up the north and west level, where the explorers were engaged in recovering the bodies. I found the air-crossing had been blown away, and been again partially repaired, as well as the different doors. I also found that several falls had occurred, and between No. 6 and No. 7 headings north there was a very large fall. The roof was then in a very unsettled state there. This would go to show that at that point the roof had been subjected to some great disturbing cause, and that of recent origin. I have also from time to time since that been in the colliery, and made very careful examinations into such matters and things as I thought were calculated to enable me to form an opinion as to the cause of the explosion, where it occurred, and the probable condition of the workings immediately before it occurred. On Thursday, the 15th of July, Mr. Brough and myself examined the whole of the Duffryn district, excepting of course the No. 7 dip, which was then filled with water; and although the quantity of air passing was considerably reduced, we failed to find any accumulation of gas, even of the smallest extent. The quantity of air passing into the district at the time of the explosion would probably be about 30,000 feet per minute, so that it would require a discharge of from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of gas per minute to have

rendered such a current explosive, and if such a discharge continued only for five minutes there would be from 120,000 to 150,000 cubic feet of highly explosive gas, quite sufficient in my opinion to have caused the terrible results which we all so much deplore. Experiments made by some of our ablest mining men of the day have proved beyond a doubt that the safety lamps now in general use—I mean the Davy, Stephenson, and Clanny—are unsafe, and will pass the flame when exposed to an explosive current having a velocity of eight or nine feet per second, which is only from five to six miles an hour; and at almost any point on the No. 1 west "intake" level the air would be travelling at a much higher velocity than eight or nine feet per second; so that if that current of air was rendered explosive, it was not necessary that it should come in contact either with a naked light or a defective lamp to have caused the explosion. Since these startling facts were made known much attention has been given to the subject, and several lamps—Messrs. Lindsay Wood's, Hann's, Morrison's and others—have been discovered, which I am told are safe up to a velocity of 30 or 40 feet per second, but it is found that such lamps are easily put out on being moved, which is a great drawback to their general adoption, but I hope this defect may ultimately be overcome. From the absence of evidence to show that there was any accumulation of gas in any part of the district on the morning of the explosion; from the frequent occurrence of blowers; from the large quantity of air, about 30,000 feet per minute, passing into the district, and from my own personal observations made during several careful inspections of the district, one having been made on Saturday last, I am of opinion that the calamity is to be attributed to a large and sudden outburst of gas somewhere on the No. 1 west intake level, which may have come from the two-feet-nine vein, which lies only 10 or 12 yards above the four-feet coal, and that owing to the high velocity at which the air was travelling, it was exploded by one of the lamps; and from the position of the doors, &c., I think the explosion probably began somewhere near the beginning or top of No. 7 dip on the same No. 1 west level. If the two-feet-nine coal was worked in advance of or simultaneously with the four-feet coal, it might to some extent relieve the working of the latter from those sudden outbursts of gas; and I would also suggest that the principle of working by double stall be discontinued, and that the workings of the colliery generally should be more concentrated. The adoption of such would, I think, greatly reduce the distance the air has to travel, as well as the number of doors necessary to direct it through the workings. But in my opinion the great safeguard against these sudden outbursts of gas will have to be found in the discovery of a more perfect safety lamp; one that will either be quite safe in explosive currents travelling at high velocities, or one that would be immediately extinguished in coming in contact with explosive gas.

The coroner then directed the jury upon the evidence.

The jury, after deliberating for an hour and a quarter, brought in the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to their death from an explosion of fire-
" damp in the Ferndale Colliery, on the 10th of June last; but we have not sufficient
" evidence to satisfy us as to where it arose. We are of opinion that the air was not
" properly distributed over the whole of the pit, and that the wind-ways were not of
" sufficient size. We regret that we should have to investigate another explosion in
" this colliery so soon after the terrible catastrophe of 1867. We regret also that the
" suggestions of the jury on that occasion have not all been fully carried out by the
" manager and officials of the pit. The evidence shows a lamentable want of care on
" the part of the officers of the pit. We beg to offer the following suggestions: First,
" That a Government inspector should visit every pit once in three months, and that a
" sufficient number of sub-inspectors should be appointed with proper authority.
" Second, we think that all officers having the charge of collieries should undergo an
" examination and obtain a certificate of their qualifications before they are allowed to
" undertake their duties. Third, we recommend that all old workings be filled up
" immediately after they are abandoned. Fourth, we recommend that the resident
" manager should have the sole control and management of the workings of the mine."

The fifth explosion occurred on the 17th of July in the Pontyclerc Colliery, Carmarthenshire, belonging to Mr. John Lloyd, resulting in the loss of one life.

This colliery is not a fiery one, but a small quantity of gas had become lodged in a certain abandoned part of the colliery, which was ignited by the deceased.

The sixth explosion occurred in Ynisfro Colliery, Rhondda Valley, belonging to the Troedyrhiew Coal Company, on the 6th of August, resulting in the loss of one life.

This colliery is not of a fiery kind, but, from some derangement or other, a small quantity of gas had been lodged, which was also ignited by the deceased.

The seventh explosion occurred in the Hendreforgan Colliery, Swansea Valley, belonging to Mr. Alexander Bain, on the 11th of November, and at the inquest I gave the following evidence:—

Swansea, 18th November, 1869.

Since the explosion I have made two careful inspections of the Hendreforgan Colliery, to ascertain the cause of the explosion there on Thursday, the 11th instant, resulting in the loss of six lives.

The colliery is won by a slope (engine plane) or bully from the surface, falling from 12 to 20 inches per yard, and is about 400 yards long, intersecting some six or seven veins of coal, three of which are now being worked, namely; the Little Vein, the Big Vein, and the Brass Vein; and the explosion occurred in the last.

The colliery is worked for the most part with open lights, not safety lamps; and the ventilation is effected by a furnace placed at the bottom of a chimney on the surface.

The total quantity of air passing into the colliery was only 3,600 feet per minute, which passed down to the letter A in one current.

At that point a split of about 1,000 feet per minute went in the direction of B, and underneath the bully to C; the remainder, 2,600 feet, passing on to the bottom of the bully D, where that current was split, a very small portion passing up to E and F, and joining the first split at point B, the other portion passing around the face of the east level workings G and H.

All the splits or currents again joined at I, and then passed on to ventilate the workings in the Big and Little Veins.

In my opinion the quantity of air, only 3,600 feet per minute, was much too small for the proper and safe ventilation of the colliery, and its distribution or application was most defective, so much so that the gas from the old workings, F, was allowed to pass on to the bully at A, where doubtless it came in contact with a naked light, and caused the explosion.

Only a few days before the explosion occurred the ventilation of the colliery had been changed, and the air put to travel the way I have described.

Unfortunately no stopping or ganging had been placed between the bully and the letter B, (*i.e.*) between the intake and the return air course; the result was that very little air, if any, passed round the old workings E and F, where, no doubt, gas accumulated and passed to A, and where, as already stated, it exploded.

It was doubtless a great blunder on the part of the man in charge of the colliery not to have had a stopping placed at A, which would have prevented the gas issuing on the bully at that point, and in all probability prevented the explosion.

The arrangement of the ventilation was of the worst description; the same current of air having to pass through the workings in all the three veins, instead of supplying a fresh current of air to each.

In all my experience I have never met with a case where less knowledge of mining was brought to bear, and to that fact I attribute the explosion and loss of life.

I would strongly recommend that the colliery be at once placed under the care of an experienced mining engineer; that the quantity of air be increased to 12,000 or 15,000 feet per minute; and that the workings in each vein of coal be supplied with a current of fresh air.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury, who recommended that my suggestions should be carried out forthwith, and the coroner severely reprimanded the owner, Mr. Alexander Bain, for entrusting the management of his colliery to an incompetent person.

The last explosion occurred in the Gadly's colliery on the 13th of December, resulting in the death of one person. The deceased was a fireman, a person who examines the interior of the colliery before the workmen go into work, and had been for many years; but he had incautiously been making his examinations with his safety lamp top off, and fired a small quantity of gas, burning him so severely that he only survived a few days.

Falls of Stone and Coal.

The number of deaths under this head reaches 63, as against 49 in 1868, being an increase of 14.

I have in former reports stated that, as it is the custom in this district for the colliers to set their own timber in the working places, the responsibility of fixing a suitable and sufficient quantity devolves upon themselves, provided they have an ample supply always

at hand, which it is the duty of the employers to furnish, and any complaint or suspicion of an insufficient supply would receive my immediate attention.

Shaft Accidents.

The number of deaths under this head is 15, being an increase of seven on last year.

Eleven of these accidents were caused by the deceased falling whilst engaged in or passing through the shafts, and crossing the bottom of the shafts whilst the carriages were working, and in attempting to get into the carriages to descend after the signal had been given; resulting in the loss of one life in each case.

Two deaths arose through the breaking of two wire ropes in sinking shafts.

In neither case had the rope done much work, but I believe their breaking was due to their having been put to work over sheaves of small diameter, which are ill adapted for wire ropes; and the remaining two deaths occurred at the Vochrin Colliery, belonging to the Dowlais Iron Company, on the 6th of December, caused by the rope slipping off the spiral drum whilst the deceased were ascending the shaft, which is about 400 yards deep.

At the inquest I gave the following evidence in this case:—

The great feature of the spiral drum is to enable the engine to lift the loaded carriage and rope, which are of great weight in deep pits, such as the present is, without the application of any extra power; and a capital invention it is. So far as I know, there are only five such drums at work in this district, exclusive of those at the Dowlais Iron Company's collieries. Since this accident occurred I have made a careful inspection of each of those drums, which all vary in size and position.

In my opinion, what most affects the proper and safe working of spiral drums is the angle which the rope forms between the pulley and certain portions of the drum. In the present case that angle, or deviation from a straight line, was about 1 in 36, and, in my opinion, this accident is principally due to that fact, and not to any defect of the rope, which was broken by the jerk caused by its falling from the drum. And as the drum is concealed from the sight of the engineer, I would recommend that all the men should be lowered and raised by the small engine on No. 2 shaft.

In erecting spiral drums, special care should be taken to have the rope working at as easy an angle as possible, and in no case ought it to be more out of a straight line than 1 in 80.

The jury returned the following verdict:—

"That the deceased came to their deaths accidentally, from the rope slipping off the "drum on to the shaft, and thereby causing a jerk to the rope which caused it to break. "We recommend that the suggestions made by Mr. Truran and confirmed by Mr. Wales "be carried out at once; and that the suggestion of Mr. Wales, that the men for the "future should not be allowed to pass up and down this pit, but through the other, which "was intended exclusively for that purpose, be carried into effect."

Miscellaneous Underground Accidents.

The loss of 20 lives has occurred under this head, as against 31 in 1868.

Eighteen from injuries by trams on engine planes, main levels, and headings; one from an explosion of gunpowder; and one from machinery.

In this last case it was supposed that the deceased was killed whilst engaged in oiling the machinery when working.

Two boiler explosions have occurred during the year, resulting in the loss of five lives.

The first took place on the 31st of May, at the Plough Colliery, belonging to the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, causing the death of four persons.

Although the boiler had been in use for more than 20 years, owing to the good quality of iron and good water supplied, the thickness of the boiler plates was not materially reduced, but the ends were flat and not round, which construction is ill calculated to resist pressure. To the latter fact the bursting of the boiler was due, and not to any other cause. It is to be regretted that such defect in its construction had not been remedied before the said accident occurred.

The second case occurred at one of the Dowlais Iron Company's collieries, on the 29th of September, causing the death of one person.

The thickness of the iron in this boiler, although it had not been so long in work as the other, was, through having been supplied with bad water, much more reduced;

indeed, this boiler had been reported as in an unsatisfactory state, but not dangerous; and orders were given that a new boiler was to be fixed. Unfortunately a heavy breakage of machinery occurred at another colliery, which reduced the quantity of coal raised for the supply of the works, and those in charge, not being aware of the dangerous condition of the boiler, it was determined to postpone fixing the new one (which had been conveyed to the spot) for another week.

Ironstone Mines.

Three fatal accidents have occurred during the year, resulting in the death of one person in each case, and all from falls of stone.

August 16th. David Jones, miner, was killed by a fall of stone at one of the Dowlais Iron Company's ironstone mines.

November 19th. Michael Barnett, miner, was killed by a fall of stone in one of the Sguborwen ironstone pits, Aberdare Company, belonging to Mr. Samuel Thomas; and on

December 14th. John Nicholson, miner, was killed by a fall of stone, in one of the Cyfarthfa ironstone pits, belonging to Mr. R. T. Crawshay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. E. WALES,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State,
Whitehall,
London.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South Wales District during the Year ended 31st of December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Underground.						On Surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1869.																	
Jan. 2	1	Gwndraeth -	Llanelly -	David Watney - -	William Anthony	Pitman -	—	Killed by falling down shaft whilst engaged in regulating the flow of water.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	2	Lower Duffryn	Aberdare - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	David Lewis -	Collier -	35	Killed by fall of roof - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 6	3	Forest - -	Swansea -	John Glasbrook - -	Walter Evans -	Ditto -	—	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 7	4	Dowlais -	Dowlais - -	Guest and Co. - -	Thomas Evans -	Ditto -	28	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 9	5	Plymouth -	Merthyr Tydfil -	Fothergill and Co. - -	John Griffiths -	Ditto -	29	Killed by fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 12	6	Lower Duffryn	Aberdare - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	J. Phillips -	Ditto -	31	Killed by fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 13	7	Park Slip -	Bridgend -	J. Brogden and Sons -	T. Williams -	Ditto -	32	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 15	8	Park - -	Pontypridd -	D. Davies and Co. -	J. Williams -	Ditto -	—	Killed by cage whilst crossing bottom of shaft.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 19	9	Cwmllynfell	Swansea - -	James and Aubrey -	R. Jones -	Ditto -	13	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	10	Merthyr Aberdare.	Aberdare -	Aberdare Merthyr Coal Co.	Griffith Hughes	Ditto -	47	Kilted by an explosion of gas. The deceased went past the danger signal with a naked lamp.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feb. 1	11	Forchaman -	Aberdare -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	H. Pickrell -	Haulier -	17	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 3	12	River Level -	Ditto -	Fothergill and Co. -	John James -	Collier -	14	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 4	13	Glyngwednen -	Llanelly - -	Llewellyn Walters - -	John Fisher -	Ditto -	24	Killed by a fall of coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	14	Cwm Clydach -	Swansea -	Cory Yeo and Co. -	Thomas Hopkins	Overman	48	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	15	Gwellynwith -	Neath - -	Evan Maddock - -	David Davies -	Collier -	27	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 5	16	Nantmelyn -	Aberdare -	Mordecai Jones - -	T. Reynolds -	Labourer	50	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 8	17	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	S. Jones -	Collier -	21	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 9	18	Forchaman -	Ditto - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	Lewis Griffith -	Ditto -	42	Killed by an explosion of gas. Lewis Griffith and William Williams, two of the deceased, fired a shot, which was a flagrant breach of the rules of the colliery, shot firing being strictly prohibited.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
					William Williams	Ditto -	34										
					David Evans -	Ditto -	27										
								Carried forward -	4	2	11	–	2	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Underground.						On Surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1869.								Brought forward -	60	6	25	–	6	10	–	1	5
Feb. 15	19	London and Merthyr.	Hirwain -	London and Merthyr Colliery Company.	John Williams -	Rider -	24	Killed by trams on incline - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	20	Cwm Park -	Pontypridd -	David Davies and Co. -	William James -	Sinker -	22	Killed by steel wire rope breaking. The rope was comparatively new, but the pulley was too small for such a rope.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 20	21	Brithdir -	Neath - -	Dynevor Coal Co. -	Thos. Williams -	Collier -	33	Killed by trams on engine plane. Deceased was riding, which was against the rules of the colliery, and fell off the trams.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	22	Park - -	Aberdare -	Hirwain Coal and Iron Company.	William Tucker	Ditto -	23	Killed whilst getting into carriage to ascend.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 25	23	Lower Duffryn	Ditto - -	P. D. S. Coal Company -	David Evans -	Ditto -	32	Killed by fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 27	24	Dowlais - -	Dowlais -	Guest and Company -	Thomas Lloyd -	Ditto -	26	Killed by fall of coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mar. 2	25	Bwlfa - -	Aberdare -	Bwlfa Coal Co. - -	Richd. John -	Collier -	25	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 12	26	Upper Duffryn	Ditto - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	Jno. Williams -	Ditto -	32	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 17	27	Navigation -	Ditto -	Nixon Taylor and Co. -	Edward Davies -	Ditto -	14	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 20	28	Pentrefelin -	Swansea -	Vivian and Sons - -	James Luthlan -	Pitman -	46	Killed by incautiously attempting to pass underneath balance bob whilst working.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 26	29	Mynoyd Newydd.	Ditto - -	Ditto -	James Matthews Thos. Matthews Enoch Lewis	Collier - 38 Ditto - 30 Ditto - 20		Killed by explosion of gas. The evidence proved that one of the deceased (Enoch Lewis) passed a danger signal with a candle, and ignited a small quantity of gas.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 27	30	Middle Duffryn	Aberdare -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	John Owens -	Ditto -	28	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 29	31	Forchaman -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	M. Howells -	Ditto -	37	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Carried forward -	63	7	31	–	9	12	–	1	5

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Underground.						On Surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1869.								Brought forward -	63	7	31	–	9	12	–	1	5
Mar. 30	32	Church -	Pontypridd -	Pentre Coal Company -	Wm. Williams -	Labourer	32	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
April 2	33	Fennydarran -	Merthyr Tydfil -	Guest and Co. - -	David Williams -	Collier -	13	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 6	34	Tyrdraw -	Swansea - -	Thomas and Beddow -	Evan Davis -	Ditto -	36	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 9	35	River Level -	Aberdare - -	Fothergill and Co. - -	Danl. Matthew -	Ditto -	16	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 12	36	Graigola -	Clydach -	Nixon and Co. -	John Davies -	Engineer	30	Scalded to death. A stone fell from the mountain and injured the deceased, and also broke the water and steam taps, which let the steam out of the boiler upon him; he only survived his injuries a few days.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 21	37	St. George's -	Llanelly -	Sims, Willyams, Neville, and Company.	John Rogers -	Collier -	53	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 24	38	Maesy Bettws -	Bridgend -	Richard Jenkins - -	Wm. John -	Ditto -	25	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 26	39	Morfa -	Taibach -	Vivian and Sons - -	John Davies -	Haulier -	15	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 27	40	Deep Duffryn -	Aberdare - -	Nixon, Taylor, and Co. -	Willm. Davies -	Door boy	13	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
May 4	41	Neath Abbey -	Neath - -	Neath Abbey Coal Co. -	David Davies -	Collier -	66	Killed by trams on surface -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 10	42	Gadlys -	Aberdare - -	Gadlys Iron Company -	Wm. James -	Ditto -	19	Killed by fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 15	43	Maindy -	Pontypridd -	David Davies and Co. -	James Roberts -	Ditto -	21	Killed by trucks on surface -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	44	Dunraven -	Ditto - -	Dunraven Coal Co. -	James Rees -	Ditto -	53	Killed by fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 17	45	Pentrefelin -	Swansea -	Vivian and Sons - -	Hector Gray -	Ditto -	17	Killed by fall of coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 18	46	Abercormboy -	Aberdare -	D. Davies and Sons -	Rees Jones -	Ditto -	38	Killed by falling down shaft -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 22	47	Cethin -	Merthyr Tydfil -	R. T. Crawshay - -	Thos. Randle -	Ditto -	22	Killed by fall of stone - -	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
					Wm. Davies -	Ditto -	32										
„ 27	48	Morfa - -	Taibach -	Vivian and Sons - -	Thomas Moat -	Haulier -	18	Killed by trams on engine plane -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
								Carried forward -	63	9	41	–	9	14	–	4	5

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Underground.						On Surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1869.								Brought forward -	4	2	11	–	2	1	–	–	–
May 28	49	Dunraven -	Pontypridd -	Dunraven Coal Co. -	David Rees -	Hitcher -	50	Killed by falling under carriage -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
,, 31	50	Abergwain -	Aberdare -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	David Griffiths -	Collier -	34	Killed by boiler explosion on surface. The boiler had worked for more than 20 years, and was of bad construction, having two flat ends, one of which gave way.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
					George Rose -	Stoker -	31										
					Dd. Lewis -	Labourer	22										
					David Richards	Collier -	17										
June 2	51	Hirwain -	Aberdare -	Hirwain Coal and Iron Company.	Willm. Evans -	Collier -	18	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 7	52	Castle - -	Merthyr Tydfil -	R. T. Crawshay - -	Dd. Williams -	Hitcher -	38	Killed by falling down shaft -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
,, 9	53	Park - -	Pontypridd -	David Davies and Co. -	John Evans -	Collier -	24	Killed by fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 10	54	Ferndale -	Ditto - -	David Davies and Sons -	James Jones and 52 others.	Colliers -	50	Killed by an explosion of gas from a blower.	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 12	55	Cadoxton -	Neath - -	Evans and Bevan - -	John Jones -	Collier -	27	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 16	56	Navigation -	Aberdare - -	Nixon, Taylor, and Co. -	J. Rees - -	Ditto -	62	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 17	57	Llynvi - -	Bridgend -	Llynvi Iron Co. - -	J. Davies -	Ditto -	27	Killed by trams on engine plane -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, 21	58	Cwm Neol -	Aberdare - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	J. Kersley -	Labourer	58	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	59	Pentyrch -	Cardiff - -	Booker and Co. - -	Daniel Lewis -	Haulier -	15	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, 29	60	Navigation -	Aberdare - -	Nixon, Taylor, and Co. -	John Long -	Pitman -	28	Killed by stone in shaft - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
July 6	61	Lower Duffryn	Aberdare - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. - -	John Havard -	Collier -	27	Killed by attempting to get on to carriage at bottom of shaft.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
,, 12	62	Abernant -	Ditto - -	Fothergill and Co. -	John Thomas -	Ditto -	23	Killed by a fall of coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 16	63	Neath Abbey -	Neath - -	Neath Abbey Coal Co. -	Jno. Williams -	Ditto -	25	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 17	64	Pontyclerc -	Llanelly -	John Lloyd - -	Daniel Watkins -	Ditto -	63	Killed by an explosion of gas -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 27	65	Cwm Clydach -	Swansea - -	Cory Yeo and Co. -	Wm. Davies -	Ditto -	28	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Carried forward -	58	4	17	–	6	3	–	–	4

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Underground.						On Surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1869.								Brought forward -	58	4	17	–	6	3	–	–	4
Aug. 6	66	Ynisfeio -	Pontypridd -	Troedyrhiw Coal Co. -	Wm. Davies -	Collier -	29	Killed by explosion of gas - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 17	67	Bryngwyn -	Llanelly - -	Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	John Bassett -	Door boy	13	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	68	Coedcae -	Pontypridd -	Coedcae Coal Co. - -	Evan Williams -	Collier -	70	Killed by a fall of coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 23	69	Bwllfa - -	Aberdare - -	Bwllfa Coal Co. - -	David Hughes -	Ditto -	31	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 31	70	Forchaman -	Ditto - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	Wm. Allen -	Weighman	53	Killed by trucks on surface -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Sept. 4	71	Bute Merthyr -	Pontypridd -	Marquis of Bute - -	Wm. Price -	Collier -	19	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	72	Cwm Neol -	Aberdare - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	Jas. Hese -	Ditto -	23	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	73	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	L. Llewellyn -	Ditto -	12	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 9	74	Pool - -	Llanelly - -	Mason and Elkington -	Wm. Morgan -	Ditto -	32	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	75	Bute Merthyr -	Pontypridd -	Marquis of Bute - -	Jas. Stephens -	Ditto -	22	Killed by firing a shot - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	76	Dowlais - -	Merthyr Tydfil -	Guest and Co. - -	David Pugh -	Ditto -	14	Killed by a fall of coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 17	77	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	T. Jenkins -	Ditto -	31	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 14	78	Lower Duffryn	Aberdare -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	Thos. Thomas -	Ditto -	48	Scalded whilst applying water to extinguish a fire.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	79	Bryncoch -	Cardiff - -	Thos. Williams and Co. -	W. Davies -	Ditto -	55	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 16	80	Llynvi - -	Bridgend -	Llynvi Coal Co. - -	J. Thomas -	Ditto -	—	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 21	81	Penygraig -	Pontypridd -	Penygraig Coal Co. -	T. Jenkins -	Ditto -	—	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 24	82	Star - -	Kidwelly -	Star Coal Co. - -	—	Ditto -	—	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	83	Dowlais Iron -	Merthyr Tydfil -	Dowlais Iron Co. - -	J. Williams -	Engine tender.	22	Killed by boiler explosion - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 30	84	Oakwood -	Bridgend - -	W. Davies - -	E. Evans -	Collier -	—	Killed by the rope breaking, owing, I think, to the sheave or pulley being too small.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Oct. 4	85	Aberaman -	Aberdare - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. - -	C. Evans -	Door boy	13	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 6	86	Dynevor -	Neath - -	Dynevor Coal Co. -	W. Jones -	Collier -	—	Killed by an explosion of gas -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Carried forward -	60	6	25	–	6	10	–	1	5

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Underground.						On Surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stones.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1869.								Brought forward -	63	9	41	–	9	14	–	4	5
Oct. 8	87	Pentyrch -	—	Booker and Co. - -	W. Jones -	Collier -	27	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 9	88	Cwmaman -	Aberdare -	W. Thomas - -	T. Miles -	Ditto -	20	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 11	89	Dunraven -	Pontypridd -	Dunraven Coal Co. -	D. Jones -	Ditto -	36	Ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 12	90	Neath Abbey -	Neath - -	Neath Abbey Coal Co. -	S. Morgan -	Ditto -	—	Crushed by the trams -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 13	91	Forchaman -	—	P. D. S. Coal Co. - -	T. Williams -	Haulier -	15	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	92	Aberdare -	Aberdare -	R. Fothergill and Co. -	J. Davies -	Collier -	—	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nov. 1	93	Aberewmboy -	Aberdare -	David Davies and Son -	Enoch Thomas -	Labourer	24	Killed by trams on incline plane -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 2	94	9 Feet - -	Do. - -	R. Fothergill and Co. -	Rees Thomas -	Collier -	27	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 4	95	Birch Rock -	Pontardulais -	Birch Rock Colliery Co. -	Thos. Thomas -	Ditto -	55	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 5	96	Dowlais - -	Dowlais - -	Guest and Co. - -	Thos. Griffiths -	Ditto -	35	Killed by fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 11	97	Blaengwawr -	Aberdare -	David Davies and Co. -	Margt. Daniel -	Labourer	17	Killed by falling down shaft -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
					Rich. Nicholas -	Collier -	36										
					Wm. Hopkins -	Ditto -	30										
„ „	98	Hendreforgan -	Ystalyfera -	Alexander Bain - -	Thos. E. Jones -	Ditto -	25	Killed by explosion of gas - -	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
					Dd. J. Davies -	Ditto -	20										
					David Jones -	Ditto -	19										
					Saml. Arthur -	Ditto -	11										
„ 17	99	Forch Neol -	Aberdare -	Bevan Bros. - -	Wm. Davies -	Ditto -	29	Killed by a fall of stone - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	100	Bryngwyn -	Llanelly - -	Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	Jno. Phillips -	Ditto -	16	Ditto - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 23	101	Cwmllynfell -	Swansea Valley	James and Co. - -	Lewis Rowlands	Ditto -	48	Killed by a fall of coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	102	Aberdare -	Aberdare -	Aberdare Coal Co. -	Willm. Morgan	Ditto -	15	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 30	103	Rhyd-yr-Heleg	Cardiff - -	Booker and Co. - -	Thos. Thomas -	Ditto -	18	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Dec. 1	104	Blaen Rhondda	Pontypridd -	H. Kirkhouse - -	Dd. Williams -	Sinker -	33	Killed by falling down shaft -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 2	105	Lower Duffryn	Aberdare - -	P. D. S. Coal Co. -	J. Chapel -	Labourer	27	Killed by trucks on surface -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
								Carried forward -	69	11	49	–	11	19	–	5	5

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*concluded.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Underground.						On Surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1869.								Brought forward -	69	11	49	–	11	19	–	5	5
Dec. 3	106	Craig-yr-wlt -	Cardiff - -	Booker and Co. - -	Edwd. Pryse -	Collier -	29	Killed by a fall of roof - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 4	107	Park - -	Pontypridd -	D. Davies and Co. -	Jenkin Jones -	Ditto -	14	Killed by falling from trucks -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 6	108	Vochrina -	Dowlais - -	Guest and Co. - - -	Willm. Lang -	Ditto -	44	Killed by rope breaking, falling from spiral drum.	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
					—	—	19										
„ 7	109	Maindy -	Pontypridd -	D. Davies and Co. -	John Roberts -	Collier -	45	Killed by fall of roof - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 13	110	Gadlys - -	Aberdare - -	Gadlys Iron Co. - -	Rees Price -	Fireman	36	Killed by an explosion of gas; deceased took his lamp top off.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	111	Park Slip -	Bridgend -	J. Brogden and Sons -	Wm. Jones -	Labourer	48	Killed on engine plane by trams -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	112	Nantmelyn -	Aberdare - -	M. Jones - -	James Voss -	Door boy	14	Fall of roof - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 29	113	Lantwit -	Llantrissant -	Executors of late T. Powell	Henry Hughes -	Ditto -	14	Killed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	114	Brumbill -	Taibach - -	Vivian and Sons - -	Thomas Parsons	Labourer	16	Killed by trams on surface incline -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 31	115	Lletty Shenkin	Aberdare -	Lletty Shenkin Coal Co. -	David Evans -	Engineer	18	Killed by machinery underground -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
								Totals -	70	11	52	–	15	21	–	7	5

Mr. Moore's Report.

Report of the Inspector of Mines and Collieries in the Eastern District of Scotland, for the Year ended 31st December 1869. By Ralph Moore, Esq.

Sir, Glasgow, 28th February 1870.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1869.

The quantity of coals raised in the district was eight millions five hundred thousand tons, and the number of men employed twenty-eight thousand. It would appear that fewer men have been employed than during the preceding year, which may be accounted for by emigration, and by the increased number required by the shale works, where shale is used for making oil.

Throughout the year the men worked quietly, and during an extraordinary depression of the coal trade made fair wages. I have received from coal masters details of the wages made by colliers in various localities of the district:—

	£	s.	d.
In Lanarkshire, in the Wishaw and Hamilton districts, in a seam five feet thick, rooms 12 feet wide, stoops 20 yards square, a man, during the year worked 259 days, and "hewed and filled" 725 tons coal and dross, for - - - - - - -	72	6	6
In the same district, under similar circumstances, another man worked 832 tons in 261 days, for - - - - -	52	17	6
Another, 667 tons in 247 days, for - - - -	43	8	3
In Airdrie, seam of coal 4 feet, rooms 12 feet, stoops 12 yards, a man (52 years of age) in 249 days worked 850 tons, for - -	51	3	10
In Fife, in a seam four feet thick, worked by the long-wall method, a collier worked 253 days, and hewed and filled 786 tons, for -	46	19	2
In Midlothian, seam of coal 3 feet, long-wall, a man worked 243 days, and hewed and filled 515$\frac{17}{20}$ tons of coal for - -	51	10	4

The earnings of a boy from twelve to fourteen years of age, when working with his father, will be about one half, and from fourteen to sixteen, three fourths of these sums.

Accidents.

Fifty-five fatal accidents were reported to me. They were fatal to fifty-eight persons, being fifteen more than the previous year. The excess was in falls of roof and coal, and in miscellaneous accidents.

Ventilation.

There is a progressive improvement in the ventilation of collieries in this district, more particularly about Hamilton and Wishaw, where the extensive application of the Newcastle system of leaving large pillars, requires more air. Larger ventilating furnaces and larger air-ways are now to be found, and the underground managers and overmen, (who are better paid than they used to be,) are becoming more alive to the importance of large air-ways and good stoppings, and also to the principles of ventilation. Ventilating fans, driven by steam power, have not as yet been introduced into the district. There was one fatal accident by an explosion of fire-damp, that of a man who died a few days after he was burned by an explosion of gas at Cornsilloch Colliery, Hamilton, in March last. He was working in a bratticed place, and was re-entering his place, after fifteen minutes' absence, with his naked light, and ignited some gas which had accumulated during his absence. The pit had newly reached the coal, the door stoop was not turned, and the ventilating arrangements were only temporary.

In December 1868, a collier named Millar went into his working place in Merryton Colliery with his naked light and ignited some firedamp which had accumulated in it during the night. He died in the beginning of last year from the effects of the injuries received, and in June last, Alex. Matthie, the fireman, was tried before Sheriff Bell and a jury for permitting him to enter the place when gas was in it. He was fined ten pounds.

Falls of Roof and Coal.

One hundred and forty accidents from falls of roof and coal were reported to me. Twenty-nine of these were fatal to thirty persons.

Of these thirty persons, twenty-seven were colliers and others who were engaged at the working faces, where the coal and roof required only temporary support, which by the special rules should have been seen to by the sufferers themselves, and three were persons who were injured while repairing the permanent roads.

The whole of these fatal accidents and many of the others were investigated by me. They occurred indiscriminately in good and bad roofs, but mostly in good roofs; not from want of scientific knowledge, for none was needed, but simply from props not being judiciously and timeously applied. The sufferers were under the impression that no supports were required, or at all events that the roof or coal would stand until they had more leisure to attend to it. For example, the following letter, addressed to me by a coal master, describes a very common occurrence:—"I beg to "subjoin details of an accident mentioned in the accompanying report. The subject "of the accident, John Cochrane or Martin, works in this colliery in the splint coal seam, "the only one at present being worked, in the north workings, in the immediate vicinity "of the place where John Peat was slightly burned by firedamp, and which was the "subject of your last inspection here. The roof is very irregular, consisting of an undu- "lating sandstone, which sometimes rests on the coal, and at other times rises to a con- "siderable height above it, the intervening space being only separated from the coal "by a thin falling from two to four inches thick or thereby. A piece of this 'falling,' "twenty inches by thirty-two inches, by four inches or thereby, was yesterday morning "hanging loose at his face, in the centre of his place. A neighbour, who happened to "be in Cochrane's place, warned him to take the piece down, as it was evidently unsup- "ported and dangerous. He admitted the fact, but as he was afraid of 'losing his ben' "[not having coals ready when the drawer came in for them], he proceeded first to "take down a piece of coal on the right-hand side of his place. After doing so, and while "waiting for the empty hutch, he sat down to 'hole' under the loose piece of stone which "shortly after fell and injured him."

The special rules of this district hold the collier bound (without extra payment) "to "prop and secure the roof and strata above and along the coal faces, at which they shall "be employed, or under which they have occasion to be, in their operations of "working and filling the coals." This rule is framed on the assumption that as the propping at the faces is only temporary, and mainly for the safety of the collier himself and those who work with him, he being constantly in the place, and watching the changes continually going on, will know best what to do and when to do it, and at any rate self-preservation will make him keep the place secure.

Close attention to this source of accident leads me to the conclusion that the system is defective, because any time occupied by the collier in supporting the roof he looks upon as so much time lost, and he does run unnecessary risks by delay, as shown above. Besides, it is not the fact, nor is it to be expected, that all colliers are sufficiently experienced to know when the roof requires support.

The practical working of the rule is, that whether the collier is a skilful or an ignorant man, the securing of the roof and coal where he works is left entirely under his control. The result is that, whereas in other accidents the increased supervision by the colliery officials, under the General and Special rules introduced by the Legislature, has effected a decrease in the deaths, in falls of roof and coal, where no supervision exists, the death rate is as high as ever it was.

This leads me again to repeat the suggestion that deaths from falls of roof and coal would be fewer if experienced men were employed to visit the men's places at intervals during each shift, to set props, or at least to see that sufficient props were put up to the roof and coal. I have no hope that a rule of this kind will be adopted by all, without legislative enactment. It would add slightly, in many cases, to the cost of producing coals, but it would diminish loss of life.

In Shafts.

The number of fatal accidents in shafts last year was eight, which were fatal to eight persons. In all of them the parties themselves were much to blame. Three of the accidents were in sinking pits; one from a mistake in signalling; one by a man foolishly attempting to slide on a rope down a pit fifty fathoms deep; and three by persons in daylight coming in with "empties" to the pitmouth, and without paying attention as to

whether or not the cage was there, running them into the open shaft, and falling down the pit along with them. In two of these cases there were self-acting gates, but they were on the upper scaffold, while the hutches were run on at the level of the surface.

Miscellaneous Accidents Underground.

The number of fatal accidents was ten. Of these, four were on inclined planes, one was crushed while greasing machinery in the pit, three were crushed by the cage while putting on tubs at the pit bottom, and one was suffocated by chokedamp in a sinking pit. These accidents were all carefully examined by me. With regard to the mistakes in signalling, there was the usual amount of contradictory evidence, the pitheadman and engineman saying one thing, and those at the pit bottom the reverse. The signalling arrangements were all effective, and as good as could be made.

Accidents on the Surface.

The fatal accidents on the surface were nine. Three persons were killed by the engine getting out of gear with the winding drum, and the rope "running amain." These accidents will always happen so long as geared engines are made to do the double duty of pumping and winding by the present arrangement. Close attention to the matter has convinced me that it is the arrangement that is at fault, and that the most experienced and cautious engineman fails to guard against accidents with them. There are many contrivances, more or less effective, for keeping the wheels in gear, but, so far as I know, none are so good as having separate engines for pumping and winding, so that the drum is always in gear. This arrangement is becoming extensively used, and it is my constant practice to recommend its adoption.

The other accidents were mainly caused by the fault of the sufferers themselves, and do not call for special remark.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RALPH MOORE,

Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the EAST SCOTLAND DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners or Agents.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1869.														
Jan. 15	1	Home Farm	Hamilton	Hamilton & McCulloch	Au. McMinn	Collier	—	By fall of coal while taking out stoops	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	2	Ashgill	Larkhall	Merry and Cunningham	Jas. Quin	Sinker	—	Fell out of sinking kettle while ascending shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 23	3	Aitkenhead	Bailieston	Provanhall Coal Company	Hugh Burns	Roadman	40	Fell part way down pit. Mistake of signals.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Feb. 2	4	Shieldmuir	Wishaw	Wishaw Iron Co.	Jno. Morton	Ditto	40	By fall of coal while examining pillar.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 3	5	Newbattle	Dalkeith	Marquis of Lothian	Jas. Paterson	Collier	29	By upper leaf of great seam falling on him while working under it.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	6	Roughrigg	Airdrie	Forrester and Robson	George Bennie	Ditto	38	By fall of roof at face. Long wall. Seam 30 inchee. Roof good.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mar. 1	7	Cornsilloch	Larkhall	N. Cochrane and Co.	Thos. Cairnduff	Ditto	25	Explosion of firedamp	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 9	8	Lodge	Slammanan	John Watson	John Chalmers	Ditto	20	Fall of roof at face. Coal 30 inches. Long wall.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	9	Wishaw	Wishaw	Wishaw Iron Co.	George Halley	Ditto	35	Jammed by a fall of top coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	10	Stonecraigs	Coltness	Coltness Iron Co.	A. Dalziel	Drawer	15	Crushed by cage at pit bottom. Mistake of signals.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 17	11	Lochfitty	Dunfermline	Beath and Blaeradam Coal Company.	Peter Webster	Collier	30	By the coal he was holing rolling over on him.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	12	Niddrie	Edinburgh	John Grieve	And. King	Drawer	15	Fall of roof at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	13	Overton	Wishaw	Coltness Iron Co.	J. McCourt	Collier	17	Fall of roof while removing pillars	–	1	–	–	–	1
Apr. 2	14	Alloa	Alloa	Alloa Coal Co.	Wm. Ramaye	Ditto	24	Fall of coal while removing pillars	–	1	–	–	–	1
May 1	15	Coltness	Wishaw	A. G. Simpson	R. Bradley	Ditto	30	Fall of "brushing" at road head	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	16	Kinneil	Boness	George Wilson and Co.	Richd. Grant	Ditto	52	Fall of roof in splint coal at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 6	17	Rosehall	Airdrie	Robt. Addie and Sons	J. McNulty	Brusher	30	Fall of brushing while working at it	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	18	Walliford	Musselburgh	J. and C. Christie	W. Wright	Contractor	39	Fall in main road while receding it	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	19	Carnbræ	Coatbridge	Merry and Cunningham	J. McCorachie	Collier	45	Fall of roof at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	20	Benhar	Whitburn	George Simpson	Rob. Baxter	Pitheadman	46	Winding drum got out of gear and ran amain. He was struck by rope.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 19	21	Edgehead	Dalkeith	Jno. Christie	J. Aitken	Collier	47	Hurt by a piece of stone falling off roadside. Died in infirmary.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward	1	16	2	1	1	21

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners or Agents.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1869.								Brought forward -	1	16	2	1	1	21
May 24	22	Carfin - -	Motherwell -	W. S. Dixon - -	D. Morrison -	Stoker -	40	Killed while greasing a beam in shaft	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	23	Overdalserf -	Larkhall -	R. Wotherspoon -	Wm. Adair -	Labourer -	30	Ran "empty" into shaft when cage was not there, and fell in.	–	–	1	–	–	1
June 4	24	Carfin - -	Motherwell -	W. S. Dixon - -	Jas. Trotter -	Collier -	40	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 7	25	Lumphinans -	Lochgelly -	Lumphinans Iron Co. -	Thos. Beveridge -	Ditto -	—	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	26	Wishaw -	Wishaw Iron Co.	Wishaw Iron Co. -	Hugh Dickson -	Ditto -	—	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	27	Knownoble -	Wishaw -	Scott and Gilmour -	William Ross -	Ditto -	30	Fall of coal at face - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	28	Netherton -	Wishaw -	Ditto - -	Geo. Arbuckle -	Ditto -	—	Fall of stone at face - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	29	Avonhead -	Airdrie - -	Avonhead Coal Co. -	- - -	- - -	—	Engine out of gear and men ran down pit.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	30	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	- - -	- - -	—	Ditto - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
July 1	31	Dundonald -	Lochgelly -	Mr. Naysmith - -	Thos. McMahon -	Collier -	42	Ran down on incline. Place of refuge close by.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 3	32	Alloa - -	Alloa - -	Alloa Coal Co. -	Jas. Mitchel -	Roadsman -	40	Fall of stone while repairing road -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	33	Niddrie -	Edinburgh -	J. and C. Grieve -	Thos. Denholm -	Labourer -	25	Killed on incline. Mistake of signals	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	34	Rosehall -	Airdrie - -	R. Addie and Sons -	M. Cairns -	Brusher -	40	Fall of brushing he was working at -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Aug. 18	35	Middhill -	Holytown -	Hurl and Young - -	James McKinnon -	Boy -	13	Ran "empty" in wrong opening and fell down pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 19	36	Wishaw -	Wishaw -	Wishaw Iron Co. -	James Stark -	Collier -	48	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	37	Newbattle -	Dalkeith -	Marquis of Lothian -	W. Mitchel -	Ditto -	15	Ran on to cage while it was in motion and crushed by it.	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sept. 3	38	Haywood -	Wilsonton -	Haywood Coal Co. -	Rob. Pillans -	Ditto -	33	Squeezed by hutch on incline -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 8	39	Cowdenbeath -	Dunfermline -	Smith Sligo - -	A. Hunter -	Ditto -	52	Fall of roof at face - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	40	Shieldmuir -	Motherwell -	Wilsons and Co. - -	W. McCrae -	Ditto -	35	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	41	Milnwood -	Holytown -	Jno. Christie - -	Jas. McGill -	Ditto -	18	Fall of roof at face - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	42	Quarter -	Hamilton -	Colin Dunlop and Co. -	W. Fleming -	Sinker -	42	Rope caught on bunton and fell on him.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 22	43	Elphingstone -	Musselburgh -	Deans and Moore -	Jno. Ferguson -	Drawer -	14	Squeezed while putting something on cage in motion.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	44	Benhar -	Whitburn -	R. Addie and Sons -	J. Salsburgh -	Pitheadman	52	Ran hutch into wrong side of shaft and fell after it.	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	1	27	6	6	4	44

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners or Agents.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1869.								Brought forward -	1	27	6	6	4	44
Oct. 9	45	Newbattle -	Dalkeith -	Marquis of Lothian -	J. Buchan -	Labourer -	50	While putting crane in single gear with weight on, it overpowered six men, of which these were two.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	46	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	J. Shimm - -	Ditto -	50		–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 15	47	Castlehill -	Carluke -	Shotts Iron Co. - -	J. Cameron -	Sinker -	40	Suffocated by chokedamp -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	48	Drumshangie -	Airdrie - -	Law and Brand - -	Joseph Eager -	Drawer -	30	Crushed by cage at pit bottom. Mistake of signals.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 24	49	Limerigg -	Slammanan -	Robert Baird - -	W. Jackson -	Collier -	—	Crushed by cage while attempting to cross the bottom.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	50	Balquhatstone -	Ditto -	Jno. Watson - -	Chas. Morgan -	Ditto -	22	Fall off rope which he was attempting to slide down.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	51	Garriongill -	Wishaw -	Coltness Iron Co. -	Wm. McGhie -	Ditto -	17	Jammed by hutches on incline. He had no business there.	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nov. 16	52	Stepends -	Airdrie -	Summerlee Iron Co. -	R. Know -	Engineman	40	Fell in among machinery - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	53	Glespin -	Douglas -	James Gwann - -	J. McLean -	Engine -	20	Fell in between wheels, while greasing them in motion.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	54	Townhill -	Dunfermline -	Townhill Coal Co. -	A. Hynd - -	Collier -	25	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	55	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Jas. Milne -	Ditto -	29	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 18	56	Cleland -	Holytown -	Monkland Iron Co. -	R. [illegible]dair - -	Roadsman -	35	Struck on head by a block falling from pulley.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 30	57	Kinneil -	Boness - -	Kenneil Iron Co. -	R. Grant - -	Miner -	13	Fall of stone from roof of working place.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 15	58	Brownieside -	Airdrie - -	Shotts Iron Co. - -	G. Smillie -	Sinker -	42	Fall of hanging scaffold - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
									1	30	8	10	9	58
				List of Fatal Accidents and Loss of Life in Ironstone Mines.										
Apr.	14	Shotts -	Shotts - -	Shotts Iron Co. - -	Pat. Moore -	Collier -	20	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–

Mr. Alexander's Report.

Report upon the Inspection of Mines in the Western District of Scotland, for the Year ended 31st December 1869.—By William Alexander, Esq.

Sir, Glasgow, 28th February 1870.

I have the honour to lay before you my Fourteenth Annual Report upon the mines and collieries in the Western Mining District of Scotland.

No marked changes have taken place about these works for the period referred to, and comparatively few extensions or new fittings have been made. Upon the whole the changes have not been appreciable, but, owing to the depressed state of trade during the early part of the year, the gross output of coal has rather decreased. As compared with former years, it does not appear that the risks or dangers which beset those who labour in mines have been much diminished; nevertheless it is satisfactory to observe the gradual introduction and extension of some of the more approved measures for the general safety. These improvements, it is to be regretted, do not advance with the rapidity which those anxious to provide greater security for the persons engaged in and about mines could desire, but unquestionably they *do* extend; and by bringing prominently into notice some of the more valuable amendments as from time to time they are produced, it may be expected that ultimately the range of danger will be narrowed, and underground labour will become less perilous and insecure.

From returns made to me by nearly every colliery owner in the district, I find that the quantity of coal and dross raised during 1869 was 6,137,043 tons; and the number of persons engaged in producing and delivering it at the surface was 20,007.

Of these, 251 received serious personal injury, and 39 of them died from the effects of such injuries. These saddening occurrences happened apparently to the practised and discerning in much the same proportion as to the young and inexperienced.

Of those fatally injured 20 were married men, whose ages varied from 23 to 63 years, 13 were single, and six were boys.

A glance at the schedule No. 1. which accompanies this, being a classified record of the fatal accidents, will show the prevailing difficulties and dangers which those who work in the mines of this district have to contend with.

From explosions of firedamp 4 were fatally injured,
„ falls of coal and roof 28 „ „ „
„ falling into shafts, &c. 6 „ „ „ and
„ accidents above ground 1 was fatally injured.

The fatal explosions of firedamp, though few, happened *nearly all* in the most blundering and careless manner possible. In two of these cases the firemen were the victims, and, without doubt, they neglected to take the ordinary and well-known precautions to protect themselves, and which as firemen they were bound to observe. The first, while busied putting up a few yards of "brattice" in a place which had been abandoned for a short time, kept his naked lamp burning so near to him that it ignited a small quantity of gas which lay there, and which he was in the act of displacing at the time. The second was night fireman, and before allowing the "brushers" to descend, he in making an examination of the works discovered that the ventilation was defective. He dismissed the workmen for the night, the pit not being in a fit state for them to work in; but after a few hours he again descended with an open light, it is supposed for the purpose of making a further examination, when an explosion took place near to the bottom of the shaft. In the third case the firemen failed to examine the mine before allowing the workmen to enter, and an explosion was the result. In three out of these four cases the accidents were no doubt clearly caused by the neglect or incaution of the firemen, which leads me again to repeat that the persons undertaking to perform this description of work have a very important duty to discharge. The special rules bind them to make a careful examination of every working place before allowing the workmen to enter them; but as the fireman generally makes his examination alone, there is no one to check him. It would, in my opinion, tend to perfect this division of underground management if the

fireman was compelled, by special rule, to leave his mark with chalk, or the date of his examination, every morning upon the face of every working place.

The situation of fireman is one of the most important about a colliery; and the appointment should be of such value as to induce steady workmen to compete for it, and also prepare themselves for properly discharging the weighty duties connected therewith. Instead of which, I have known in some cases that the person acting as fireman wrought also daily as a collier, but got a few shillings a week for performing the duty before commencing his work. When such a mode of examination is authorized it is not surprising if irregularities take place in the mines where it is practised; and, under such circumstances, there can be no doubt that the general discipline of the mine suffers and becomes relaxed. A system so objectionable, however, can only exist under the most sparing or ignorant management, and is not once tolerated at properly managed collieries.

The loss of life from falls of coal and roof, forming upwards of 71 per cent. of the whole, has been greater than during any of the past fourteen years. Although not uniform they take place in all mines, and under every system of working. The variations of roof do not admit of a correct comparison being made, otherwise the question might be fairly considered as to whether the roof should be secured by persons making periodical visits, as is done in some districts, or by the workmen themselves, who are constantly employed at the face, and where nearly all such accidents happen.

As very often a slight movement in the roof is the only warning or premonitory symptom which precedes a fall, it has always appeared to me that the person working continuously in the place ought to be most alive to the indications and best acquainted with the local peculiarities. He may occasionally neglect to secure himself, but it is difficult to conceive that any one making an occasional visit would be more likely to detect or anticipate danger. It has also the effect of fostering self-reliance, a quality which underground workmen, above all others, ought to possess, they being often unavoidably placed in circumstances where action requires to be taken without much delay or deliberation.

For falls of coal that is coal, falling during the time it is being worked, no management can do more than endeavour to enforce a systematic course of "gibbing" the coal, while undermining or working under it. And for the prevention of falls of roof, which, in fatal cases, nearly always happen at the face, I cannot suggest anything better than what I have frequently advised, that a systematic course of propping with wood should be observed, without reference to whether the roof may at the time be supposed to require it or not. It is easy to conceive that such a regulation might sometimes interfere with a workman in his place, that is, prevent him from proceeding in perhaps the most expeditious and ready mode, but apparently greater safety can only be obtained by some such system of support, so that the roof when it *does* fall, by breaking and deranging the supports, may enable the persons engaged in the place to escape, or by sufficient warning induce them to better secure it. There is no mystery about falls of roof, and there can be no doubt that if a greater quantity of timber was placed for support in a methodical manner, without reference as to whether it at the moment was required or not, this class of accidents would be diminished. In support of this I can say that of the numerous cases which happened during the past year, though many of them were beyond human control, a considerable number would have been prevented by the system of propping advised.

In shafts the accidents, six in number, have been 30 per cent. fewer than the average of the last fourteen years. This is satisfactory, and such as might have been anticipated, considering that covered cages working into guides are now nearly universally employed. Putting on or "cleeking" coal at "midworkings" in the open shaft has been discouraged; in a few cases safety appliances have been constructed with the view of giving greater security to the persons engaged at such openings; and at the surface moveable fences, to act in connexion with the cages, are being gradually introduced to prevent persons from falling unwittingly into shafts. These are a few of the leading improvements connected with shafts, which have been slowly extending for the last thirty years. They have so far proved efficacious, and it is to a farther extension and perfecting of these arrangements and contrivances that we may still look for a continued diminution of this class of accidents.

In the late draft bill of 1869 for the regulation of mines several important general rules were proposed. In addition to these I would suggest that another general rule should be added, prohibiting the practice of placing "tubs" upon cages in open shafts at midworkings, unless under certain conditions which would provide for the safety of the persons engaged at such works. This objectionable system is principally confined to shafts where two or more seams exist, and are being worked. But by

introducing "cross-cut" mines, as is often done, the roadways might be concentrated at the shaft to one or two seams, and in such cases a cage might be arranged to wind from each seam; or in another way, by continuing the present system of midworking, and become bound to introduce a well-contrived appliance which would in all conditions, in the absence of the cage, act as a fence upon the shaft. An illustration of such an apparatus was given in my report for 1867, and it is satisfactory to be able to inform you that it is still in operation and is being introduced at other works. Such a regulation would not restrict colliery operations generally, nor add to the cost of production, but it would at once put a stop to persons falling down shafts from "midworkings," which in the aggregate form a large number annually, and, strictly speaking, *are preventible*, and should not happen.

Again, two lives have been lost by falling into shafts from the surface. This description of accident is one of the *most preventible*, and it appears to me that all persons who require to work about pit mouths are entitled to ask and expect that the necessary precautions should be observed for their safety, namely, that a moveable fence should be constructed at every working pit. Such an arrangement is well known, and has been strongly recommended by the inspectors of mines for several years. It is gradually getting into general use, but its adoption has in several cases been quickened by the occurrence of some sad calamity which it was—when too late—painfully evident might easily have been prevented. I have directed attention to these fences throughout this district for upwards of twelve years. Probably three fourths of the pits are now fitted up with them, but from this time I propose, when such an accident takes places at any colliery where the precaution for preventing persons from falling into shafts has not been adopted, to do all I can to have proceedings taken, in so far as common law will support the charge, for culpably neglecting to make fair and reasonable provisions for the safety of the persons employed. And if it is common law that the proprietors of works are bound to use all reasonable and known appliances for the security of their workmen while engaged at a dangerous occupation, I trust that a jury will have little difficulty in arriving at the common-sense finding, that if three fourths of the proprietors of mines consider it proper and right to use a simple contrivance—which only costs a few shillings—to prevent persons from falling into shafts, that it would be no hardship to enforce such a wholesome regulation at the works of the few.

From miscellaneous causes only one person was fatally injured. He was an experienced workman, and at the time of the accident was engaged putting some empty waggons into a "back lye" at the colliery. In this case the waggons, owing to the construction of the railway, when put in to motion, moved slowly, by an arrangement of switches, in to the different "lyes" alongside the pit. The deceased, it appears, had at the time been shifting the switches, when the waggons came upon him, and he, either by losing his footing or otherwise, was caught and crushed under them. So far as I could learn, the sufferer, who was 60 years of age, had injudiciously persisted in attending at the work while partially incapacitated from having been indulging too freely in the use of intoxicating drink.

The fatal accidents in the ironstone mines of the coal measures, and worked in connexion with coal or with any disused or exhausted coal mine, have been eight. Of these, two were occasioned by falls of roof, three in shafts, one by the explosion of gunpowder while engaged blasting, and two from miscellaneous causes on the surface.

The non-fatal accidents from every description of mine, though slightly reduced, are numerous, and form a long and gloomy list, arranged under the usual classification.

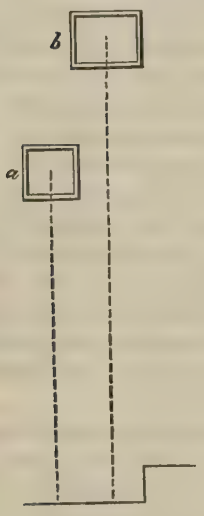
66 were injured by explosions of firedamp.
99 „ „ falls of coal, ironstone, and roof.
6 „ „ in shafts, and
41 „ „ miscellaneous causes above ground.

The working of the Stat. 25 & 26 Vict. c. 79, I regret to inform you, is still unsatisfactory. In 1867 I pointed out the difficulty of enforcing compliance with it, in consequence of the mode of procedure required to be observed in the civil courts. In such cases of non-compliance, to obtain delay very often seems to be the object, and the law enables parties desirous of delay to carry it out most effectively. At present there are three cases in court, the most frivolous objections are brought forward, and possibly, after one or two years of frittering from court to court, the pits will be abandoned or, it may be, connected with others, and the proceedings will of necessity be brought to a close. I see no cure for this state of things; under existing circumstances it is creating a disagreeable feeling, and tends to retard the proper carrying out of that really wise and useful measure. In the event of a change being made upon the existing law relating to mines, I think that it would be incomplete unless it contained provisions for enforcing a more speedy observance of this particular part of it; and, probably, the most direct and

effective way would be to insert a smart fine for each offence, and a penalty of at least 5*l.* a day for every day during which the offence continues to be committed after notice thereof has been given. I have not in any case attempted in an unreasonable way to enforce this measure. There are certain preliminary operations required about a pit after being sunk, and for which a certain allowance may be granted during the time that the connexions are being *actively* made. But when parties set about laying out their works, and proceed without the slightest regard to forming the necessary communications, it is quite time to introduce some more active and decided check than the present Act provides for.

During the past five years experience of the double-shaft system the question has frequently been put as to what is the most suitable position in which to place the shafts to each other. Regarding this there is a variety of opinion. I believe, however, that the shafts should be some distance apart; at least, a great deal more than 10 feet. The form of shaft long peculiar to this district does not appear to have been affected by the late enactment. And what under the old, or single-shaft system system, would have been a single shaft of 12 or 14 feet by 6, is now two, *a b* fig 1, each 6 feet by 7, or thereby, and placed 10 feet apart.

Fig. 1.



I am satisfied that this arrangement is not the best for ventilating purposes, in consequence of the action of the cage upon the air in the upcast shaft. Hand-sketch, fig. 2, exhibits an arrangement not much more costly, but incomparably superior for the collieries of this district. The winding pit A is arranged on the single-shaft system as before; and the outlet shaft, situated to the "rise" at B, convenient to the winding machinery C, which may when required be taken advantage of, is used wholly as an upcast. By this system the operations at pit bottom and at the surface are more concentrated, and conducted with greater safety and economy, and the upcast, free from the objectionable retarding movement of the cage, admits of a more effective and satisfactory system of ventilation being carried out.

Fig. 2.

Safety apparatuses in connexion with winding in shafts, the object of which is to save life in case of the winding rope breaking or getting disengaged from the cage, were introduced into this district upwards of 18 years ago; and though they apparently were calculated to protect the lives of those who required to be lowered and raised in shafts, it is doubtful if much real good resulted from the use of them. It appeared to me at the time that there was a general desire to employ them if trustworthy and could be proved to be of real benefit. However, for some years they have been comparatively out of use, and I know of only one colliery where they are at present in operation. Considering that there are upwards of 300 shafts in this district where persons are lowered and raised daily, it is creditable to those engaged in looking after the details of this particular branch of management, and must be satisfactory for them to know, that for the last seven years no fatal accident has happened about these collieries by the breakage of a winding rope. As such appliances have been frequently recommended by gentlemen anxious no doubt to diminish the risks of the persons employed in mines, I think it proper to add, speaking for myself, that I would not care to see steps taken to enforce the use of any such contrivance. Bearing in mind the facts stated, it might be prudent in the meantime to let well alone, and rather rely upon well-made and carefully looked-after winding machinery, attended to by steady and judiciously appointed enginemen. The best arranged apparatus requires to be constantly looked after, so as to keep it in a proper state of repair. Among the last important occurrences of the kind which took place here, by the cage falling away in the shaft, and with a safety apparatus known as "White and Grant's," perhaps one of the best which has been introduced, I felt satisfied that the disengaging catch had been the cause of accident.

Though the improvement in the education of the boys employed underground is not very marked, undoubtedly a greater number now go to school and receive a limited education. It is questionable if boys generally will make great exertions to attend school, and, unless their parents are anxious and also determined to make them do so, it is easy to conceive that, unless there is some compulsory means used, a short and often irregular attendance may not be followed by very satisfactory results. It seems desirable that those who intend to labour in mines should, above all others, have acquired a certain amount of education in early years, and before commencing to work. The half-time system is not well adapted for mining, and it would be much better to limit the age at which boys could be employed in mines to 12 years, so that they might really acquire an elementary education, which could be amplified according to the taste or talent of the individual in after life at night schools or educational institutions, which, happily for the rising generation, are soon likely to be introduced in centres of industry, and placed within the reach of all.

I do not feel called upon to particularize many of the accidents which took place throughout the different divisions of this district for the past year. There are a few, however, which it may be of advantage to detail more fully.

Accident No. 10, *Schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by some misapprehension of signals on the part of the engineman.*

In this case there were two seams of coal being worked at different levels. The deceased was a roadsman and general assistant, and had occasion to visit both seams. It appears that on the morning of the accident he, along with the manager, had been "signalled away" upon the cage from the lower seam. It was the intention of the deceased to go off at the upper seam, but from some cause the cage was not stopped at it. The bottomer at the upper seam, on being called upon to signal back the cage to that level, did so, and it was lowered accordingly. At this point some unfortunate misunderstanding as to signals took place, and the engine-man, instead of allowing the cage to remain steadily at the upper seam, raised it while the deceased was in the act of getting off. He was caught between the cage and the side of the shaft, and, after being dragged up a certain distance, fell away from the manager, who had partly a hold of him, to the bottom of the shaft.

The opening for getting off the shaft into the upper workings, was narrow and ill adapted for persons going off the cage at, and though it was occasionally used, particularly by the manager and his assistants, it was not the proper inlet from the shaft.

Accident No. 14, *Schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by the deceased getting entangled with the signal wire in the shaft, while about to repair it.*

On the day of the accident the "signal wire" in the shaft had broken, near to the connexion formed with the signal hammer at the surface, and the deceased, who was one of the underground assistants, repaired it. I understand that after the repair had been made, the pit had not been worked more than an hour, when the wire broke a second time. The deceased and a neighbouring workman, for the purpose of again repairing the wire, had gone on to the cage, and were in the act of being drawn up when the broken wire, hanging partially loose in the shaft, got entangled with the cage, and in some way coiling round the deceased, he was drawn off the cage, and fell down the shaft a distance of 50 feet or thereby.

It was an overlook on the part of the deceased to attempt to go up the division of the shaft where the wire was hanging loose and broken, without first communicating with the engineman as to the state of things, so that he might have raised the cage slowly, and taken all necessary precautions.

Accident No. 20, *Schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by the deceased falling into the shaft.*

It is difficult to understand how this accident happened, and as no one saw the deceased fall into the shaft, it can only be conjectured that, as his oil pourie was found close to him at the pit bottom, he had gone near to the shaft for the purpose of oiling some of the parts of the machinery, and either overbalanced, or in some way fallen in. The parts of the machinery near to the shaft, and occasionally requiring a little attention, were ill situated for getting at, and the deceased, who had long acted as engine-man, and was advanced in years, had probably exposed himself rather more than was really necessary.

Accident No. 26, *Schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by an explosion of firedamp.*

The workings of this pit were principally confined to the broken or taking out pillars. The deceased on the morning of the accident went into his place as directed by the fireman, and continued to work therein for about six hours, when a small accumulation of gas was ignited at his open lamp, and he was injured by it, at first it was thought slightly ; but he was an aged man, and died from the effects of it about a week after.

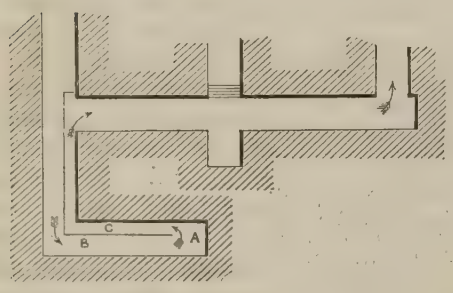
Apparently the gas had been forced out upon the deceased's lamp ; it may have been by a fall of roof beyond the possible range of the fireman's inspection, but the ventilation at that particular place was weak and barely sufficient to cope with any unusual discharge of gas.

This points to the necessity for the strict use of safety lamps while taking out pillars, if gas is suspected to exist.

Accident No. 27, *Schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by an explosion of firedamp.*

In this case the deceased acted as fireman, and was otherwise engaged assisting in the management of the pit. It appears that one of the working places, A, fig. 3, near to the extreme of one of the sections of work, had been abandoned for some time.

Fig. 3.



The brattice by which the air was guided into it was not quite up to the face, consequently the air did not pass farther than the end of the brattice, or about 30 feet from the face of the coal. Between the end of the brattice and the coal a small quantity of gas had accumulated. I understand that on the day of the accident the deceased and an assistant had gone into the place A for the purpose of extending the brattice, to clear out the gas, and getting it put into working order. They had extended the brattice 12 feet, or to within 18 feet of the coal face ; they had used safety lamps to work with, but kept their open lights back, as at B, about 38 feet from the face. It is understood that at the time of the accident the assistant had gone from the face to where the open lights were placed with the safety lamp for the purpose of trimming it, and during his absence the deceased had commenced to "waff" or displace the gas beyond the brattice, when either by passing back the "intake" to B, or along the return towards C, and finding an opening through the imperfect brattice, it ignited at the open lights at B. There was a slight explosion, by which they were both burned, and the deceased shortly after died from the effects of the injuries.

This description of accident *should never* happen. Under the circumstances it was absurd to allow open lights to be near to the gas, although the quantity was small, while in the act of displacing it ; and it is difficult to conceive how a steady careful man, such as the deceased is reported to have been, should have acted so inconsiderately.

Accident No. 36, *Schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by the deceased falling into the shaft.*

The deceased was a young man and assistant pit-headman, and at the time of the accident he was engaged emptying a water chest, and returning with it to be placed upon the cage, when he fell into the shaft and was fatally injured.

If self-acting moveable fences, such as are in use at the majority of pits, had been in operation this unfortunate accident *could not* have happened.

Accident No. 37, *Schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by an explosion of firedamp.*

The unfortunate sufferer in this case was a young lad who worked with a collier in the "main" seam. It appears to have been arranged with the oversman that they should change their place of work from the main to the "ell" coal, and they had their choice

Fig. 4.

of the walls A, B, fig. 4. I understand that on the morning of the accident the deceased had gone into the "ell" coal, as explained by the person with whom he worked, for the purpose of examining the roads leading into the walls A and B, to find out which of them would be the most suitable for "drawing" upon, and while in the act of going into the wall-face A, a quantity of firedamp was ignited at his lamp, and by which he and the person who was working in the wall C were seriously injured.

In this case the fireman had wilfully neglected to examine the colliery before allowing the workmen to enter to their work. He was charged by the Procurators Fiscal, Messrs. Hart and Gemmell, with culpable homicide, also culpable neglect of duty, and tried by the sheriff of Lanark and a jury. He was found guilty of culpable neglect of duty, (the charge of culpable homicide was not proven,) and sentenced to one month's imprisonment or pay a fine of 10*l*.

Accident No. 38, *Schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by an explosion of firedamp.*

The deceased was night fireman, and on the evening of the accident, before allowing the workmen to descend to their work, he in making his examination discovered that the ventilation was defective. He dismissed the workmen on account of the pit not being in a fit state for persons to work in, but after a few hours he again descended with an open light for the purpose of making a farther examination when, as reported, a quantity of fire-damp was ignited at his unprotected light near to the pit bottom. Owing to the situation of the "waste" of this pit, it is difficult to comprehend how an explosion of firedamp could happen at the pit-bottom without being much more destructive than the one in question. And no doubt a flask of gunpowder had been exploded in addition to any other explosion, which of itself might possibly have accounted for the accident.

There was something painful about this occurrence, the poor fellow, on account of a derangement of the "slides" in the shaft, having to lie a considerable time at the bottom of the pit before he could be got up. He lived a few weeks after the accident, but died from the effects of the injuries.

I have, &c.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Inspector of Mines.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.
Principal Secretary of State, London.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the WESTERN DISTRICT of SCOTLAND during the Year ended 31st December 1868.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869.														
Jan. 14	1	Grange, No. 2 Pit	Kilmarnock	Robert Yeats and Co.	George Crichton	Collier	23	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	2	Corseford	Johnstone	Ludovic Houston	John Steel	Ditto	29	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
Feb. 6	3	Goatfoot	Galston	Boyd, Gilmour and Co.	James McGee	Ditto	18	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	4	Heathery Knowe	Baillieston	Heathery Knowe Coal Co.	Wm. Penman	Ditto	22	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	5	Highland Park	Kilsyth	Brown and Rennie	John Mitchell	Ditto	63	Fall of coal at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mar. 9	6	Rosebank, No. 1.	Cambuslang	James Dunlop and Co.	Henry W. Garvin	Brusher	36	Fall of roof while engaged sccuring it.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	7	Swineridgemuir	Beith	Merry and Cunningham	Andrew Barr	Drawer	12	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
April 9	8	Coats	Coatbridge	Thomas Jackson	James Judge	Collier	22	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	9	Govan	Glasgow	W. S. Dixon	Peter Shields	Ditto	22	Fall of coal while undermining it	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	10	Galston	Galston	John Horne	Andrew Connal	Roadsman	58	Was raised by the cage in the shaft when going off at a mid-working.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 24	11	Holmes, No. 3 Pit	Ditto	Ditto	Wm. Drummond	Waggoner	60	Was run over by a waggon from a "back-lye" when shifting the switches near to the screen	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 28	12	Westmuir	Glasgow	Robert Gray and Co.	David Greenshields	Collier	19	Fall of roof at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	13	Strone	Kilsyth	Stone Colliery Company	John McKay	Ditto	25	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
May 6	14	Springside	Kilmarnock	Archd. Kenneth	John Hutchison	Roadsman	40	Was caught by the signal wire, and drawn off the cage, when about to repair it (the wire).	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 8	15	Dalzellowlie	Maybole	James Coupar	Alexander Jones	Collier	45	Fall of coal at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	16	Broomlands	Irvine	Boutreehill Coal Company	Andrew Stewart	Drawer	15	Fall of roof at face	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	17	Bankhead	Galston	Eglinton Iron Company	Andrew Holland	Collier	19	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward						

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
								Brought forward -	–	14	2	–	1	17
1869.														
June 2	18	Bleeze - -	Dalry -	Merry and Cunningham -	Alex. Crawford -	Collier -	40	Fall of roof at face - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	19	Alva - -	Alloa - -	James Johnstone -	James Gillespie -	Drawer -	15	Fall of coal at face - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	20	Dalzellowlie -	Maybole -	James Coupar - -	Alexander Paton -	Engineman	58	Fell down the shaft from the surface	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 18	21	Gilmilnscroft -	Auchinleck -	James Watchman -	James Caddis -	Collier -	45	Fall of coal at face - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	22	Annbank -	Ayr - -	T. J. Gordon - -	George Dunlop -	Pony driver	16	Fall of roof on a roadway - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 10	23	Ashyard - -	Galston -	James Eaglesham - -	William White -	Collier -	22	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	24	Lucknow -	Stevenston -	Merry and Cunningham -	Joseph Kelso -	Ditto -	16	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	25	Dalharco, No. 2 Pit	Dalmellington	Dalmellington Iron Co. -	Robert Hamilton -	Ditto -	28	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	26	Tunnel Pit - -	Coatbridge -	Drumpeller Coal Company	Robert Graham -	Ditto -	53	Explosion of fire-damp - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 26	27	Barleith - -	Hurlford -	John Galloway and Co. -	James Young -	Fireman -	50	Ditto - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
Aug. 30	28	Maidenbank -	Muirkirk -	Eglinton Iron Company -	Andrew Gemmell	Collier -	25	Fall of coal at face - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sept. 3	29	Stevenston -	Stevenston -	Merry and Cunningham -	John Duff -	Ditto -	20	Was crushed in the shaft while being raised.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 15	30	Neilston - -	Kilsyth -	James Wallace and Co. -	Alex. Fisher -	Ditto -	33	Fall of roof at face - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 11	31	Eastfield - -	Cambuslang -	T. G. Buchanan - -	James Lindsay -	Ditto -	20	Fall of coal at face - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	32	Todds Calder -	Coatbridge -	W. S. Dixon - - -	Peter Gillespie -	Brusher -	37	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	33	Burnbank -	Galston -	Boyd, Gilmour, and Co. -	Richard Armour -	Labourer -	32	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	34	Fergushill, No. 17	Kilwinning -	Archd. Finnie - -	Alexander Bryden	Drawer -	14	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 8	35	Kirkwood - -	Coatbridge -	John Hendrie - -	Thomas White -	Sinker -	48	Struck by a stone which fell from the side of the shaft - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 9	36	West Pleaus -	Bannockburn	Moyes, Murray, and Co. -	Thomas Robertson	Pit-headman	23	Fell down the shaft from the surface	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 14	37	Mount Vernon -	Baillieston -	John Young - -	Walter Davidson -	Collier -	16	Explosion of firedamp - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	38	Burgh Colliery -	Irvine -	A. G. Simpson - -	William Cairns -	Fireman -	40	Ditto - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 22	39	Mount Vernon -	Baillieston -	John Young - -	John Connolly -	Collier -	48	Fall of roof at face - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
									4	28	6	–	1	39

SCHEDULE No. 2.

LIST of the FATAL ACCIDENTS in IRONSTONE MINES, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the WESTERN DISTRICT of SCOTLAND during the Year ended 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Mine.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Ironstone Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Iron-stone and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1869. May 31	1	Lochside, No. 3 Pit.	Kilbirnie -	Merry and Cunningham -	Chas. Mulharen -	Labourer -	55	Fell down the shaft by the cage being raised when he was in the act of getting off it.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Aug. 5	2	Barrhill - -	Cannock -	Eglinton Iron Co. -	Andrew Weir -	Miner -	30	Was struck by a kettle which got disengaged while being raised, and fell upon him.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 31	3	Cadder - -	Bishop Briggs	Carron Iron Co. - -	John Allen -	Pit-headman	35	Was struck by the winding rope in its descent down the shaft, after breaking.	–	–	–	–	1	1
Oct. 8	4	Peep o'Day -	Airdrie -	Monkland Iron and Steel Co.	Robert Watson -	Sinker -	35	Got entangled with the crank of the pumping engine.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 12	5	Neilston, No. 1 Mine.	Kilsyth -	W. Baird and Co. -	Alexander Patrick	Roadsman -	27	Explosion of gunpowder whilst stemming a shot.	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nov. 27	6	Cadder - -	Bishop Briggs	Carron Iron Co. - -	John Bankier -	Sinker -	30	Breakage of a chain, which knocked him off a scaffold in its descent.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Dec. 21	8	Faskine - -	Airdrie -	Wm. Baird and Co. -	James Smith -	Ditto -	18	Fall of roof at face while engaged securing it.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	7	Kenmuir - -	Do. -	Wilson's and Co. - -	Pat. Develine -	Miner -	26	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
									–	2	3	1	2	8

Mr. Southern's Report.

REPORT on the INSPECTION OF MINES in the NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH DURHAM, and CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, from the 31st December 1868 to the 31st December 1869.—By GEORGE WILLIAM SOUTHERN, Esq.

SIR, Newcastle-on-Tyne, February 27, 1870.

As Inspector of Mines for the Northumberland, North Durham, and Cumberland district, I now have the honour to transmit to you my Report for the year ending 31st December 1869.

I regret to have to state that the number of fatal accidents, as reported to me, show an increase of five (5), and of deaths resulting therefrom an increase of eleven (11) over those of the previous year; the increase or decrease, under the different heads of causes, with the total aggregate increase, being shown in the following comparative table:—

	Separate Accidents.		Number killed.		Total, separate Accidents.		Total Deaths.	
From	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Explosions of fire-damp	3	2	3	6	—	—	—	—
Falls of Coal and Stone.								
Falls of coal	4	5	4	5	—	—	—	—
Do. of stone	24	21	26	23	—	—	—	—
In Shafts.								
Over-winding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ropes or chains breaking	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Whilst ascending or descending	7	6	7	6	—	—	—	—
Falling into shaft from top	2	4	2	4	—	—	—	—
Falling from part way down	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Things falling down shafts	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries in shafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Underground.								
Explosions of gunpowder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suffocation by gas	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Irruption of water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falling into water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On incline and engine planes	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
By								
Trams or tubs underground	10	13	10	13	—	—	—	—
Machinery underground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries underground	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
					61	60	63	66
On Surface.								
Machinery	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Boilers bursting	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sundries	6	8	6	8	6	12	6	14
Total					67	72	69	80

From the foregoing table, it will be seen that there have been two fatal cases of explosion of gas in this district during the past year, and by which six deaths have been caused.

The fatal accidents from falls of coal are one in excess, and from falls of roof a decrease for the year of three accidents and deaths.

The shaft accidents, although high in number, show a decrease as compared with the previous year of two.

From explosion of gunpowder there has been one fatal accident; from suffocation by gas, one; and on engine and incline planes, one.

By trams and tubs there have been thirteen fatal accidents and deaths, being an increase of three on the previous year; and they have in many instances arisen from violation of the "special rules" by the sufferers themselves, and in some cases evidently in contradiction to particular instructions given them.

From the bursting of boilers we have had three fatal cases, causing five deaths.

Explosion of Gas.

From this cause there have been, as before stated, two separate accidents, and by which six deaths resulted. The first, No. 7 on the list appended to this Report, having happened at Springwell Colliery on the 29th January, by which five lives were lost, and it occurred in the Low Main seam of this colliery, in which naked lights were used and shots fired. The Low Main seam lays about 10 fathoms above a seam called the Hutton seam, which has been very extensively worked in that district, there being underneath that part where the Low Main is being worked large tracts of goaf, besides a portion left in pillars for the support of the main ways in the Hutton seam; and at the particular spot where the accident is supposed to have originated the Low Main workings were just on the point of crossing from an underlying narrow tract of whole coal in the Hutton seam to an underlying tract of goaf in that seam, a position of things which would make it much more liable to cracks in the thill or floor in the Low Main seam, through which gas might exude from the Hutton seam.

I proceeded to the colliery as soon as possible after being informed of this accident, and found the workings just as left by the explosion, and at that time there was no indication of the presence of gas found. After inspecting the workings, I made a measurement of the currents of air, and ascertained that there was altogether, going by the Low Main incline plane, nearly 31,000 cubic feet per minute, which was the quantity Mr. Berkley of Marley Hill, the chief viewer of the colliery, stated to be the result of his measurement previously. Of this quantity, 10,000 cubic feet were used in the ventilation of the Low Main workings, and this quantity is again split, and 6,000 cubic feet go into the face of the cross cuts which are shown on the accompanying plan. On reaching the face of the cross cuts, it is again split, and about an equal portion ventilates the north and south ways, the latter being the district in which the explosion took place. The rate at which the current was travelling was 107 feet per minute, a quantity thought to be sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, for ventilating the workings in that seam, there being only seven working places, of the ordinary pillar and stall system, to ventilate on the south side, and the quantity of air measured quite at the face of the workings, and with only a run of 500 yards from the point of splitting to the first working place. But in this case we have extraordinary circumstances, as may be seen from the position at that particular part, as described above, with regard to the seam below. And I would also here notice that the barometer had fallen considerably during the four days previous to the accident.

The whole quantity of air ventilating this colliery, immediately after the accident, I ascertained from measurement of the different currents to be nearly 69,000 cubic feet per minute, there being of this quantity 54,000 cubic feet for ventilating the workings, and the remaining 15,000 cubic feet used for the underground boilers.

From improvements since effected, this quantity is now considerably increased.

At the adjourned inquest, Mr. C. Berkley, chief viewer of Springwell and other collieries, produced plans of the workings, and described the ventilation and the different arrangements of the colliery. He said the air going into the Low Main seam was perfectly fresh, and, from observations of his own on his occasional visits to the mine, thought it perfectly safe, and which had always previously been corroborated by the resident agent's reports.

Mr. John Peel, resident viewer of the colliery, said, that on the day prior to that on which the accident happened, he, in going into the Maudlin seam workings for the purpose of inspecting them, met John Parkin, the under-viewer, coming from going his rounds in the Low Main seam, and on inquiry as to whether all was right, he was informed as to his, Parkins, having seen a crack in the thill in the south district, two pillars up, but on examining it for gas could not detect any. On that assurance he, Mr. Peel, proceeded to inspect the Maudlin seam workings, and arranged for his doing the same in the Low Main on the following day. At the time of the accident, which was at about 2 a.m., this district was in the charge of Thomas Aisbitt, one of the deceased, he having just relieved Schorer, the master-shifter, of the charge of the mine, and who before

Reference.

Arrows ——→ Shew direction of Current.
Crimson Lines —— Shew indications of Fire.
Dotted Lines ..... Where Steppings & Brattice are blown down.
A.A.A.A Steppings blown to West.
ACAC Partially blown down.
BB Stoppings blown to East.
DD Doors.
D^C D Canvass.
Rr Regulators.
— Steppings.
Z Supposed origin of Fire. 1 Coulson 2 Boggin 3 Cain
× Places where bodies were found.

Plan
Shewing the Workings
in the
Low Main Seam
Springwell Colliery.

SCALE, 2 Chains to an Inch.

Staple to Moudlin
W H Bore Holes
Staple to Harvey Seam
Stone Drift to Low Main Seam
Springwell Shaft
Staple to Moudlin
Flues
Rr
DD
HUTTON SEAM GOAF.
Staple to Hutton Seam
Hutton Seam Whole Coal or Pillars.
Hutton Seam Goaf.
Hutton Seam Barrier of Whole Coal.
HUTTON SEAM GOAF.
(Shaded Brown)

leaving said he informed Aisbitt of a little gas having been seen, but only thought it necessary to order the hewer at that place not to fire shots, and to be careful of his candle, but that there was sufficient cause of danger to direct Aisbitt's particular attention to it.

Hugh McRae, the hewer working in the place shortly before the accident, was, according to evidence at least, offered a safety lamp, and refused taking it, and, notwithstanding being ordered not to fire a shot, had afterwards fired one.

From the evidence adduced from two or three other witnesses, it came out that gas had been seen two days before; and although the rules of the colliery are strict as to their provisions when gas is seen at all, yet there would appear to have been neglect in complying with them.

The verdict of the jury was to the following effect: "That Daniel Cain and others "were killed by an explosion of gas in Wynn's board in Springwell Pit on the 29th "January; that the brattices should have been kept nearer the face; that McRae "was acting wrongly in not taking the advice of Schorer as to his candle and shot; "that Thomas Aisbitt ought to have had the flat laid off when informed there was gas; "and that it would be better if the rules of the colliery were known more generally "among the workmen."

Safety lamps are now and have been since the accident exclusively used in the workings of this seam.

Accident No. 49 was caused by the explosion of gas in an exploring place at South Pontop Colliery, on the 19th August, by which one man came to his death. From the evidence at the inquest the particulars of the case appeared to be these: Previously to the date of the accident, a small quantity of gas had been met with, coming off at a rise hitch through which the place was driven about 6 yards, and from the position of the place, it being to the rise of the adjoining working, the gas would lodge in it. So soon as the gas was observed, the driving of the place was discontinued, and both the overman and the deputy overman, on being sworn at the inquest, said that props were put up at the entrance to this place (which is the usual way of intimating that no workmen are to go in there); and besides this, they both warned the deceased against going, and the deputy had done so as lately as the morning of the day of the accident, seeing that he was working in an adjoining place, and the most likely of any to do so.

Notwithstanding all the precautionary measures that were taken, he, the unfortunate man, did not heed them, and went into the place, when the gas was ignited by his light, and he received such injury that he died ten days afterwards.

Falls of Coal and Stone.

From this cause there have been 26 accidents during the year, occasioning 28 deaths. They have resulted in many instances from slips in the roof, which, before the stone fell, were not at all or not sufficiently discernible to warn the workmen of danger, and as usual in such cases the portion of stone dislocated from the rest of the strata dropping down without giving any previous signs of its liability to do so.

Accident No. 28 occurred at Killingworth Colliery on the 7th May, when Thomas White, an old man, and Peter Carr, a boy, met with their deaths. They were working in a way which is only used for the purpose of having coals conveyed by it to the furnace, and were under the charge of Robert Langlands, the master wasteman, who examined the place, tried the roof, and found it rather heavy, and then, with a simple caution to the workmen to mind it, set them to work, and proceeded to the furnace. Some stone having afterwards fallen at this place, he was called back to examine it, and after doing so gave it as his opinion that no more would fall, and then left, being, as he said at the inquest, so satisfied with the soundness of the roof that he would not have been afraid to work under it himself. However, in a short time, pieces of stone began to fall, and continued doing so for some time before the main fall took place, thereby giving ample warning of the impending danger, and the poor old man White, was advised by two boys, who, from even their short experience in the mine, apprehended what was going to happen, to come away, but the advice was disregarded. Although there wae no direct evidence at the inquest to attach blame to the master wasteman, yet I certainly think there had been a great want of care on his part in not taking more precaution for the safety of the men and boys.

In some of the fatal accidents happening both from falls of coal and stone, neglect of care on the part of the sufferers themselves has clearly been proved, and it is much to be regretted that ordinary workmen, and even deputies, who are, as a rule, chosen from among the hewers as being of a more than ordinarily intelligent and experienced class

of men, should be so callous to danger as to run unnecessary risks, and too often simply for the sake of saving a little trouble to themselves.

Suffocation by Gases.

There has been one fatal accident of this class in the district during the year, it being No. 45 in the list.

It occurred at a small sinking shaft at Brown Rig, near Bellingham, on the 13th August. Two brothers, Thomas and William Elliott, had a contract with the owners to sink the shaft, which they were doing by means of a jack roll, and had reached a depth of about 30 feet.

On the morning of the accident, some sinking gear for working with being required, Thomas Elliott went some little distance away to procure it, whilst his brother, William Elliott, proceeded direct to the pit, and on reaching it, instead of waiting for the arrival of his brother Thomas, he "slid" the rope, and there having some stythe accumulated in the shaft during the night, he was overcome by it, and found in the bottom by his brother quite dead.

In Shafts.

Accident No. 5 occurred at Andrew's House colliery. Isaac Lee, an onsetter, was proceeding to bank with a pair of broken limmers, by standing on the top of the cage and holding them, and when a short distance from the bottom was knocked off the cage and was killed. It was supposed that, owing to his not having the limmers in a proper position on the cage, the shafts caught a bunting, and caused the accident. It was recommended that in future limmers required to be sent up the pit should be tied into the cage, and for no one to ride with them.

Accident No. 11 occurred at the Longhirst sinking pit. Thomas Wheatley was engaged with others in the sinking operations, and being prepared to fire a shot, lighted the fuse, and got into a sinking tub besides another man who had previously placed himself in it, and signalled to be drawn to bank, which was attended to, but unfortunately, in getting into the tub, the deceased caused it to "swag," and consequently to come very unsteadily up the shaft, and on reaching a collaring of the pumping set it was caught by it, which threw Wheatley out, and caused his death.

Accident No. 16, occurred at Choppington New Winning. One of their new shafts, which was sunk to the depth of 45 fathoms, had a wooden fence around it, and George Miller, a joiner, and others, were employed in taking it down, and whilst doing so had the top of the pit covered with planks about 4½ in. apart. The deceased had got one of the deals off the fencing, and was bringing it along the planks, when by some means, which could not be clearly proved at the inquest, the plank on which he was walking fell down the pit, and the deceased with it. The putting on of the planks was under the deceased's own supervision. One witness thought the accident had been caused by there being a little ice on the crib on which the planks lay, and by that means causing it to slip over the edge of the shaft.

Accident No. 20 occurred at Cleator Moor Colliery, and was in many respects similar to accident No. 11; but in this case the sinking tub was not even lifted from the bottom before the men got into come away from firing a shot.

Accident No. 47 happened at the Robinhood or Flimby Colliery to John Cooper, a pump man, who, with others, was engaged in making repairs to the sets, when one of them having occasion to go to bank to seek assistance to let the crab rope down, the deceased stood on the clack piece door top of the (upper) forcing set to await his return, but had inadvertently not got himself placed clear of the descending cage, which on its reaching him knocked him off the pumps, and he fell to the bottom of the shaft.

Accident No. 69 took place at West Cramlington Colliery. The sides of the cages have a casing of sheet iron, to protect the men in going up or down the pit from the timber in the shaft; but, on the day previous to that on which the accident happened, one of those iron sheets had got damaged, and was taken off, and had the rules of the colliery had proper attention, men would have been prohibited from riding in this cage from that time until it was repaired, but this was not attended to, and the deceased and another man got into it to come to bank, when he poor fellow, either from not having known of the plate being off, or from having forgotten the circumstance, had undoubtedly depended upon it, for safety, and on leaning or falling back in the cage whilst it was in motion was caught by the buntings, and killed.

No. 71 accident occurred at Wardley sinking pit, and under circumstances precisely similar to those of No. 20 accident.

Miscellaneous Underground.

Of the 15 fatal miscellaneous accidents underground (12), twelve were caused by being crushed by tubs, and were of a purely accidental nature; one was kicked by a pony; one from being caught by a rope on the engine plane whilst he was attempting to get on a set of tubs in motion; and the remaining one by riding out bye on a set of full tubs which was drawn by a horse; the last two cases being contrary to the rules of the collieries.

Miscellaneous on Surface.

The accidents under this head are all cases of an ordinary nature, being mostly crushed by waggons, and purely accidental.

Boilers bursting.

I regret to have to report three fatal cases of boiler explosions, one causing one death, and each of the others two deaths, and in all a large destruction of property.

The first accident, No. 8 in list, occurred at Usworth Colliery, on the 2nd February, when William Benjamin, a waggon driver, was killed. The exploded boiler was one of a range of nine, seven of which were at work at the time, and which were all connected together, and supplied steam to some of the engines at the colliery. At the inquest although the utmost pains was taken by the coroner to sift the matter, and thoroughly practical men from a distance had been called in, by Mr. S. B. Coxon, the chief viewer of this and other collieries, to inspect the boiler and investigate the case, yet I am sorry to say no satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at as to the cause. The boiler in question was insured with the Midland Boiler Assurance Association, of which Mr. Waller, of this town and Darlington, is the local agent, and had been by him or his officials inspected about six weeks before the accident. George King, engineman, and Daniel Consandine, fireman, gave evidence of their having seen, up to within a very short time of the accident, that there was a proper quantity of water in the boiler, that the floats were working freely, and that there was no extra pressure of steam. The boiler was a longitudinally built cylindrical one of six feet in diameter and 30 feet long, was seated with an ordinary flash flue, and was pressed at 35lbs. to the square inch, the plates being of the thickness of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. The engineers and foremen smiths of the adjoining collieries of Washington and Springwell, as well as those before mentioned, gave evidence of their having inspected the plates of the exploded boiler, and did not detect any deficiency in either quality or thickness.

The verdict of the jury was as follows:—

"That the deceased, William Benjamin, died on the 2nd February from injuries caused by the explosion of a boiler at Usworth Colliery; that the boiler was a good one; but there is no evidence of any neglect whatever, and why the boiler exploded there is no evidence to show."

The second, being No. 56 accident in the list, occurred at Cramlington Colliery, to a boiler used for driving the saw mill engine, and by its explosion caused the death of Edward Shield and James Roberts. The evidence in this case, as in that of Usworth, was given to show that from actual observation by those in charge of the boiler a short time previous to the explosion the float had been tried, and whilst working freely showed a sufficiency of water, that the steam gauge had been particularly noticed, and that it indicated a pressure much below the usual working pressure. The boiler had been laid off for repairs, and the steam just then being raised for work, the safety valves were said to be loaded at 35lbs. to the square inch. The scientific evidence as to the probable cause of the accident in this case produced an expression of opinion from Mr. Waller only, the local agent for the Midland Steam Boiler Assurance Association, and he gave it as his opinion, from what he had seen of the fragments of the exploded boiler shortly after the accident, and from what he had heard at the inquest, that it had been caused by the recent repairs, that in putting in a new long plate the seam in the old work had been shaken, either by drifting, or hammering of the old and new work together, or screwing up the new plate, and in consequence of that shaking the seam had been injured, and hence the explosion.

The boiler explosion, accident No. 72 in the list, happened at Bewicke Main Colliery, on the 29th December last, and caused the death of George Irwin and George Ranson. The evidence at the inquest went to show that Frederick Green, a fireman who had charge of the boilers at the time, had only a few minutes before the explosion

turned the feed off the No. 2 boiler, the one that exploded, in consequence of its being full enough, and had turned it on to No. 3, the adjoining boiler. His attention being at this time directed to a locomotive engine on the branch railway, about 100 yards distant, it is possible that he might have committed a mistake in what he was doing. The boiler was a comparatively new one, having been built at the Birtley Iron Works and set to work at this colliery on the 1st March 1867.

John Swinney, engine wright for this and other collieries belonging to Messrs. Hunt, Perkins, & Co., said the boiler, a longitudinally built one, was 47 feet in length over the egg ends, and 6 feet in diameter, was fitted up with all the appliances of the present day, such as safety valves, floats, &c., and was pressed at 31 lbs. to the square inch.

There were several scientific witnesses examined at this inquest, and the general conclusion arrived at seemed to be that the repairs made to the boiler had been injudiciously executed, and that there had been excessive caulking, and that the way in which the recent repairs had been done had caused a rent at the rivets in the old plates joined to the new ones put in, and which had doubtless been overlooked. The verdict of the jury was:

"That the men George Irwin and George Ranson were killed by the explosion of a boiler at Bewicke Main Colliery on the 29th December last, and that the boiler exploded at the place where the new repairs had been made over the fire, consequent on bad workmanship, and we recommend a more careful inspection of boilers in future."

There have been during the year 57 non-fatal accidents reported, causing injury, more or less, to 61 persons, whose occupations were as follows:—

Hewers	26
Putters	8
Drivers	5
Deputies	3
Shifters	3
Rolley way man	1
Onsetters	2
Wastemen	2
Stone men	2
Trappers	2
Sinker	1
Horse keeper	1
Apparatus man	1
Masons	2
Joiner	1
Wailer	1
Total number of person injured	61

And the nature of the accidents have been:

Falls of stone	15
Fall of coal	9
Explosion of gas	7
Explosion of powder	3
Run over or crushed by tubs	11
Crushed by cage	3
Whilst ascending the shaft	1
Miscellaneous	8
Total non-fatal accidents	57

To the Right Honourable,
H. Austin Bruce, M.P.,
H.M. Principal Secretary of State,
Home Department, Whitehall, London.

I have, &c.
Geo. W. Southern,
H.M. Inspector of Mines.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the NORTHUMBERLAND and NORTH DURHAM and CUMBERLAND DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1869.														
Jan. 12	1	Kibblesworth	Near Gateshead	J. Bowes and Partners	John Liddle	Shifter	64	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	2	Bedlington	Near Bedlington	Bedlington Coal Co.	William Bell	Pony putter	16	Kicked by pony	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 13	3	Backworth	Near Newcastle	Backworth Coal Co.	Matthew Stoker	Deputy	37	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	4	Springwell	Near Gateshead	J. Bowes and Partners	John Ridley	Driver	13	Head caught between tub and roof	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 19	5	Andrew's House	Ditto	Ditto	Isaac Lee	On-setter	22	Falling off top of cage	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 26	6	Lintz	Ditto	Gooch & Co.	William Bell	Hewer	30	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	7	Springwell	Ditto	J. Bowes and Partners	George Boggon	Ditto	27	Explosion of gas	1	–	–	–	–	5
					John Coulson	Ditto	55		1					
					David Cain	Ditto	46		1					
					Thomas Aisbett	Deputy	31		1					
					John Wind	Hewer	20		1					
Feb. 2	8	Usworth	Ditto	Geo. Elliot & Co.	Wm. Benjamin	Labourer	27	Explosion of boiler	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 3	9	Monkwearmouth	Near Sunderland	Stobart & Co.	Thos. Pattison	Pony putter	18	Run over by set of tubs on engine plane.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 6	10	Millbanks	Near Maryport	Harris & Co.	James Potts	Hewer	32	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	11	Longhirst	Near Morpeth	Rev. — Lawson	Thomas Wheatley	Sinker	22	Falling out of sinking tub	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 24	12	Flimby	Near Maryport	Flimby Colliery Co.	George Smith	Pony driver	16	Crushed by tub	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mar. 4	13	Montague Main	Near Newcastle	Wm. Benson	John Athey	Hewer	27	Fall of coal and stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	14	Usworth	Near Gateshead	G. Elliot & Co.	James Rawling	Driver	13	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	15	Monkwearmouth	Near Sunderland	Bell, Stobart, & Co.	Robt. Thompson	Mason	30	Fell from engine house window	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	16	Choppington	Near Blyth	Jobling & Co.	George Miller	Joiner	23	Falling down sinking pit	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	17	Ellenborough	Near Maryport	Harris & Co.	Willm. Sides	Hewer	50	Crushed by tub	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 16	18	Mickley	Near Newcastle	Mickley Coal Co.	Joseph Charlton	Ditto	51	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	19	Monkwearmouth	Near Sunderland	Bell, Stobart, & Co.	Jon. Nicholson	Plate layer	77	Crushed by waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 19	20	Cleator Moor	Near Whitehaven	Cleator Moor Iron Co.	Josiah Traverna	Sinker	50	Falling out of sinking tub	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 28	21	Walker	Near Newcastle	Lambert & Co.	Wm. Atkinson	Shifter	53	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
April 22	22	Cramlington	Ditto	Lamb, Potter, & Co.	Evan Sanders	Hewer	64	Riding on coal tubs on Rolley way	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	23	Marley Hill	Near Gateshead	John Bowes and Partners	Thos. Thompson	Driver	10	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	24	Seghill	Near Newcastle	Laycock & Co.	Geo. Kellet	Under viewer	60	Fell part of way down shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
May 1	25	Cowpen	Near Blyth	Cowpen Colliery Co.	Wm. Tweedy	Hewer	19	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward	5	8	5	8	3	29

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
								Brought forward -	5	8	5	8	3	29
1869.														
May 1	26	Choppington -	Near Blyth -	Bebside Colliery Co. -	Ralph Keeney -	Hewer -	20	Fell down staple - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 1	27	Tanfield Moor -	Near Gateshead	Jas. Joicey & Co. -	Benjamin Noble -	Water leader	19	Fell down shaft - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 7	28	Killingworth -	Near Newcastle	J. Bowes and Partners -	Thos. White -	Wasteman -	84	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	2
					Peter Carr -	river -	13	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	
„ 7	29	Usworth -	Near Gateshead	G. Elliot & Co. - -	Thomas Gardner -	Hewer -	26	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	30	Cleator Moor -	Near Whitehaven	Cleator Moor Co. -	Jas. Wardhaugh -	Sinker -	54	Falling part way down pit (sinking)	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 11	31	Whitehaven -	Ditto - -	Earl Lonsdale - -	Wm. Tremble -	Fireman, undergrnd.	64	Riding on tub in underground staple when rope broke.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	32	Washington -	Near Gateshead	Bell, Kimpster, & Co. -	Wm. Mattw. Turnbull.	Fireman at bank.	18	Crushed by shaft water tub falling on him whilst at bank.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 6	33	Cramlington -	Near Newcastle	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	Jas. Redstone -	Hewer -	19	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 10	34	Bedlington -	Near Blyth -	Bedlington Colliery Co. -	John Paxton -	Fireman -	26	Burnt in firehole - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
April 27	35	Felling - -	Near Gateshead	G. Elliot & Co. - -	William Woods -	Putter -	13	Had an eye knocked out by tub going amain.	–	–	–	1	–	1
June 7	36	Mickley -	Near Newcastle	Cookson & Co. - -	Joseph Parker -	Trapper -	13	Caught by rope on engine plane whilst attempting to get on tubs.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	37	Cramlington -	Ditto - -	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	John McLean -	Hewer -	57	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 5	38	Louisa Pit, Shield Row.	Near Gateshead	David Burn - -	Saml. Waggot -	Ditto -	39	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 5	39	Cramlington -	Near Newcastle	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	Robert Simm -	Ditto -	20	Explosion of powder - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 12	40	Springwell -	Near Gateshead	John Bowes & Partners -	John Ryan -	Wailer -	13	Crushed by waggons - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 21	41	Team - -	Ditto - -	W. W. Burdon - -	Geo. Ditchburn -	Waggon-rider	26	Crushed by water tank - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 23	42	Eden Pit, Consett	Ditto - -	Consett Iron Co. - -	Matthew Watson -	Driver -	12	Crushed by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	43	Springwell -	Ditto - -	John Bowes and Partners	John Blackbird -	Screener -	61	Crushed by waggons - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Aug. 13	44	Usworth -	Ditto - -	Geo. Elliot & Co. -	William Johnson -	Deputy -	35	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	45	Brown Rigg -	Near Bellingham	Messrs. Armstrong -	William Elliott	Sinker -	21	Stythe in sinking pit - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 18	46	Crosby - -	Near Maryport -	Mulcaster & Co. - -	John Allan -	Deputy -	35	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	47	Flimby - -	Ditto - -	Robert Wilson - -	John Cooper -	Shaft-man -	40	Fell down pit from top of low set of pumps.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 23	48	St. Hilda -	Nr. South Shields	Harton Coal Co. - -	William Reay -	Shifter -	50	Crushed by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 13	49	So. Pontop -	Near Gateshead	John Bowes & Partners -	John Spark -	Hewer -	30	Explosion of gas - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
								Carried forward -	7	16	11	12	8	54

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No of Lives lost in Coal Mines. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
								Brought forward -	7	16	11	12	8	54
1869. Aug. 28	50	Flimby - -	Near Maryport -	Robert Wilson - -	Mary Hines -	Picker and greaser.	40	Crushed by tubs on surface incline -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 30	51	Wearmouth -	Near Sunderland	Stobart & Co. - -	William Stokoe -	Driver -	15	Crushed between tub and balk at flat.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	52	Backworth -	Near Newcastle	Maud, Taylor, & Co. -	Jos. Johnson -	Shifter -	62	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sept. 8	53	Cramlington -	Ditto - -	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	John Whitehouse -	Hewer -	30	Crushed by coal tub - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 20	54	Seaton Delaval -	Ditto - -	Lamb, Burdon, & Co. -	John Scott -	Horse driver	15	Breaking of apparatus chain -	–	–	–	–	1	1
Oct. 1	55	West Sleekburn	Near Blyth -	Bedlington Coal Co. -	Henry Strafford -	Clerk -	23	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	56	Cramlington -	Near Newcastle	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	Edwd. Shield -	Mason -	34	Explosion of boiler - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
					James Roberts -	Cartman -	58	Ditto - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 18	57	West Stanley -	Near Chester-le-Street.	D. Burn - -	John Forster -	Hewer -	19	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	58	Choppington -	Near Blyth -	Bebside Coal Co. - -	Jas. Harmison -	Driver -	13	Crushed by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	59	Usworth -	Near Gateshead	Elliot & Jonassohn -	Henry Robinson -	Wasteman -	74	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	60	Lambley -	Near Alston -	M. Thompson & Sons -	John Bright -	Hewer -	22	Fall of coal - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 1	61	Backworth -	Near Newcastle	Maude, Taylor, & Co. -	William Scott -	Ditto -	58	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 3	62	Heworth -	Near Gateshead	Anderson & Co. - -	Edward Williamson	Putter -	17	Fell down staple of delivery drift -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 24	63	West Cramlington	Near Newcastle	Maude, Taylor, & Co. -	Thomas Percy -	Stone-man -	40	Was caught by bunting, and thrown out of cage, and fell down shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 27	64	Cramlington -	Ditto - -	Lamb, Potter, & Co. -	William Hicks -	Hewer -	49	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	65	Derwent Pit, Consett.	Near Burnopfield	Consett Iron Co. - -	Thomas Thompson	Ditto -	44	Ditto (band-stone) - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	66	Threapthwaite -	Near Whitehaven	Threapthwaite Coal Co. -	James Cavanagh -	Overman -	57	Fell down the shaft - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
Dec. 22	67	Burnopfield -	Near Gateshead	J. Bowes and Partners -	Roger Brown -	Stone-man -	51	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	68	Walbottle -	Near Newcastle	R. O. Lamb & Co. -	John Armstrong -	Screener -	66	Fell off screens - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 29	69	West Cramlington	Ditto - -	Maud, Taylor, & Co. -	Andrew Lynn -	Hewer -	58	Fall of stone - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
					James Moody -	Putter -	18	Ditto - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	70	Seaton Delaval -	Ditto - -	Lamb, Burdon, & Co. -	Jas. Wm. Quarry -	Hewer -	21	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	71	Wardley -	Near Gateshead	J. Bowes and Partners -	Richard Wilson -	Sinker -	50	Fell out of sinking tub part way down	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	72	Bewicke Main -	Ditto - -	Hunt, Perkins, & Co. -	George Irwin -	Weigh-man	36	Explosion of boiler - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
					George Ranson -	Engine-man	18	Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–
								Total - -	7	28	16	14	15	79

Mr. Wardell's Report.

REPORT on the WORKING of the SEVERAL ACTS of PARLIAMENT for the REGULATION and INSPECTION of MINES for the YORKSHIRE DISTRICT during the year ended 31st December 1869. By FRANK N. WARDELL, Esq.

SIR, Sandal House, Wakefield, 28th February 1870.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Report for the year 1869, as Inspector of Mines for the Yorkshire district. The number of accidents is reduced to 62 from 77 last year, and the deaths resulting therefrom reach a total of 69 as compared with 80 in 1868, exhibiting a reduction of 11. The amount of coal raised was 10,893,500 tons, which shows an increase of 1,188,500 tons over that of the preceding year, and gives a proportion of 1 life lost to 157,877 tons of coal produced (the total produce of coal in the kingdom being 108,003,482 tons, and the proportion of lives lost 1 to 96,777 tons). Although my district represents about one eighth of the total number of coal mines, and contributed last year about one tenth as its share of the general yield, it was only responsible for about one sixteenth of the mining mortality of the country. Unfortunately "locks-out" and "strikes" have been prevalent during the past year to a fearful and most melancholy extent, and it is but fair to conjecture that had this not been the case the "output" would have been even larger and an increase attained in the ratio of coal raised to lives lost corresponding with and proportionate thereto. The subject, although indeed a most serious one, hardly perhaps requires consideration in this Report, but the terrible notoriety attained by certain portions of the district cannot be too deeply deplored. Commercially, the fact of between 2,000 and 3,000 men being "idle" for 12 months speaks plainly as to what must be the inevitable consequences, while the co-existing fact that the pits during this time are liable, from disuse and perhaps a very partial examination, to become somewhat defective in their ventilation (owing to "falls" in "air-courses" and to other causes), is one which is sufficiently important to merit the strictest attention of all concerned, owners, managers, and workmen. There is perhaps more liability to accident in mines which have recommenced working after a period of cessation or even partial cessation, owing to the additional circumstance that many strangers are employed who are unaccustomed to the peculiarities of the mine, the nature of the coal, roof, &c. It is, I think, a matter of some surprise, and points to the improving condition of the trade generally throughout the district, that, notwithstanding the unfortunate drawbacks I have alluded to at some individual collieries, the aggregate production is so far in advance of that of last year; and in speaking of the amount of coal raised, I wish to remark that my Return is based upon the quantities actually given in to me by the coal owners throughout the district. This return is almost universally conceded (only one firm of any magnitude, Messrs Charlesworth, refusing the information), upon the very reasonable understanding that the separate returns shall not be made public, but that each is merely furnished to enable me to obtain the gross amount necessary for the return made to the Secretary of State, accompanying the annual report, the owners' return being, in fact, confidential. As I have no power to enforce the return of this information by the owners, I am of course compelled to estimate the produce in all cases where it is refused or unintentionally neglected, but, as I have said, this is necessary in so few instances that the amount of production stated in my return may be taken as practically correct.

The reason for the apparently excessive diminution in the number of collieries is that in many cases I found pits were entered in the previous lists which were in truth merely additional shafts used for the purpose of pumping water, and not for the actual drawing of coal; to this reason may be added the fact that the smaller collieries which are begun are very often soon obliged to be closed, particularly in the thin-seam district, either from want of capital or because the seam turns out unworkable by reason of "throws" or other causes, or from a stagnation of trade; and I believe that a combination of these reasons at the time my return was made effected the apparently unintelligible numerical reduction. The practical result of the year's work, however, has been an increased "output."

It is with thankfulness I am again able to state that the district has been free from any disaster involving large loss of life, the most serious being at the West Retford pit, Tinsley colliery, where in September last three men were suffocated by noxious vapours given off in consequence of a fire in the coal, though by what means it originated is still unknown. At Darfield main, East Gawber Hall, and at Flockton there were three accidents from falls of roof or coal, involving the loss of two lives in each case. At Snydale two men were killed by suffocation after "firing a shot;" and at Manvers main, a "sinking pit," the lives of two sinkers were sacrificed owing to an attempt being made to drill out a "missed shot," all rules to the contrary being set at defiance. The remaining 56 accidents resulted in the same number of deaths.

SUMMARY of Separate Colliery Accidents in the Yorkshire District during the year ended 31st December 1869.

Explosion of firedamp	1
Falls of coal or roof	38
In shafts	6
Miscellaneous underground	12
On the surface	5
Total	62

SUMMARY of Lives Lost in the above Accidents.

Explosion of firedamp	1
Falls of roof or coal	41
In shafts	7
Miscellaneous underground	15
On the Surface	5
Total	69

DEATHS from Shaft Accidents.

Things falling from part way down	1
Things falling from surface	1
Falling into shaft from part way down	2
Got upon cage top to do something to signal wire, when incautiously pulling it, the cage ascended and crushed him	1
While drilling out a "missed shot" in a "sinking pit" contrary to rule	2
Total	7

MISCELLANEOUS—UNDERGROUND.

Suffocation	2
On inclined planes	3
By trams and tubs	5
Kicked by a pony	1
Caught his hand in a pulley wheel near shaft bottom, and died of lockjaw	1
Coal took fire in the pit by some means unknown; being unable to reach the shaft they were suffocated	3
Total	15

ON THE SURFACE.

Run over and crushed by waggons	3
Crushed by a boiler which he was assisting to lower	1
Fell off screens into a cart when emptying a tub, owing to a cross bar breaking	1
Total	5

MONTHLY STATEMENT of DEATHS caused by ACCIDENTS in the COAL MINES of the YORKSHIRE DISTRICT during the year 1869.

	Explosions.	Falls of roof and coal.	In shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
January	—	4	—	2	—	6
February	—	1	—	1	—	2
March	—	2	—	1	1	4
April	—	2	—	—	—	2
May	—	1	1	2	1	5
June	—	5	1	—	—	6
July	—	6	2	—	1	9
August	1	3	—	2	—	6
September	—	3	—	4	—	7
October	—	7	1	2	—	10
November	—	4	—	1	1	6
December	—	3	2	—	1	6
Total	1	41	7	15	5	69

LIST of COLLIERIES where FATAL ACCIDENTS have taken place in the years 1868 and 1869.

Owner's Name.	Name of Colliery.	Deaths. 1868.	1869.	Total.
Earl Fitzwilliam	Simon Wood, Park Gate	2	1	3
Aldwarke Main Co.	Aldwarke Main	1	—	1
T. M. Carter and Co.	Allerton Bywater	2	1	3
Farnley Iron Co.	Osmondthorpe, Walsh	3	—	3
Newton, Chambers, and Co.	Thorncliffe	1	1	2
Cliffe Coal and Fire Clay Co.	Hollingthorpe	1	—	1
Lundhill Coal Co.	Lundhill	1	—	1
Jeffcock and Dunn	Carbrook	1	1	2
Messrs. Charlesworth	Warren Vale, Rothwell Haigh, Cosens, Milnthorpe, Thrybergh Hall, Robin Hood	6	2	8
Isaac Wood and Son	Dean Lane	1	—	1
Sturges and Co.	New Gawber Hall	1	1	2
R., M., and Holmes Co.	Holmes	3	1	4
Thrybergh Hall Co.	Thrybergh Hall	1	—	1
B. Huntsman	Soaphouse	1	—	1
Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	Upper George, Mill Shaw, Hagg, Mill, Strangeways	2	2	4
D. Wroe and Co.	Heckmondwike, Waterloo	2	—	2
Sharlston Coal Co.	Sharlston	1	1	2
Fence Coal Co.	Fence	1	—	1
Greenhough and Co.	Adwalton	1	—	1
Charles Winn	Nostell	1	—	1
J. and J. Haigh	Morley	1	—	1
Pope and Pearson	Silkstone	1	2	3
Monk Bretton Co.	Monk Bretton	1	—	1
B. Huntsman	Tinsley, Nunnery	2	4	6
Wombwell Main Co.	Wombwell Main	2	2	4
Mitchell and Co.	Swaithe Main	1	1	2
W. Ingham and Sons	Wortley	1	—	1
Hudson and Co.	Victoria, New Haigh Moor, Silkstone	2	2	4
Silkstone Fall Co.	Silkstone Fall	1	1	2
Joshua Bower and Sons	Preston, West Allerton	3	—	3

List of Collieries where Fatal Accidents have taken place—*continued.*

Owner's Name.	Name of Colliery.	Deaths.		
		1868.	1869.	Total.
Manston Coal Co.	West Yorkshire Manston	2	2	4
Kiveton Park Co.	Kiveton Park	1	1	2
Rhodes and Harvey	Car House	2	1	3
Leather and Littlewood	Ellis Laith	1	—	1
Skinner and Holford	Waleswood	1	—	1
Bowling Iron Co.	Dennison Land Clifton Tong	2	1	3
H. Briggs, Son, and Co.	Methley Junction	1	—	1
A. Harding and Co.	Beeston Manor	1	1	2
J. Jackson	Great Gomersal	1	—	1
J. Leather	Waterloo Main	1	1	2
W. Ackroyd and Bros.	Morley Main	1	—	1
G. and J. Haigh	Ravensthorpe Alverthorpe	2	—	2
Wharncliffe Silkstone Co.	Wharncliffe Silkstone	1	1	2
West Yorkshire Iron and Coal Co.	West Ardsley	1	1	2
E. Sutcliffe and Co.	Victoria	1	—	1
J. Baistow	Norwood Green	1	—	1
Blacker Main Co.	Blacker Main	2	1	3
Burnley's Executors	St. John's	1	—	1
Samuel Fox and Co.	Stocksbridge	1	—	1
Woolley Coal Co.	Woolley	1	3	4
Inspectors of Hoyland and Elsecar	Hoyland and Elsecar	1	—	1
Howley Park Co.	Howley Park	1	—	1
Locke and Co.	Kippax	1	—	1
Staveley Coal and Iron Co.	North Staveley	1	—	1
Garforth Coal Co.	Garforth	1	1	2
Asquith, Bros.	Howden Clough	1	—	1
W. Day	Old Mill	1	2	3
J. Rhodes	Woodthorpe	—	1	1
Pitsmoor Coal Co.	Brightside	—	2	2
G. A. Howorth	Silkstone Main	—	1	1
Norwegian and Titanic Co.	Neville Hill	—	1	1
Firth, Barber, and Co.	Oaks	—	2	2
R. C. Clarke	Old Silkstone	—	1	1
Thorp's Executors	North Gawber	—	1	1
Darfield Main Coal Co.	Darfield Main	—	3	3
Wheldale Coal Co.	Wheldale	—	1	1
R. Craik and Co.	East Gawber Hall	—	2	2
Seth Senior and Sons	Box Ings	—	1	1
Lodge, Webster, and Scott	Healey	—	1	1
G. Watkinson and Sons	Darton	—	1	1
Townend Bros.	Denholme	—	1	1
Rhodes and Dalby	Snydale	—	2	2
Denaby Main Co.	Denaby Main	—	3	3
John Holmes	Churwell	—	1	1
Manvers Main Co.	Manvers Main	—	2	2
Stansfield and Co.	Flockton	—	2	2
Haynes and Co.	Hall Royd	—	1	1
	Total Deaths	80	69	149

Nature of Accident.	Number of Deaths.		
	1867.	1868.	1869.
Explosion of firedamp	1	6	1
Falls of coal and roof	41	36	41
In shafts	18	11	7
Miscellaneous	17	13	15
Above ground	13	14	5
Totals of lives lost	90	80	69
Totals of accidents	84	77	62

The above table, showing the number of accidents and deaths in 1869 together with the two preceding years, so far indicates a satisfactory result, inasmuch as the number is each year smaller and represents a proportionate decrease in the mortality. If it be further added that the amount of coal raised in this district during these three years was 9,850,000, 9,705,000, and 10,893,500 tons respectively, it will be seen that the deaths in the year 1867 were 1 for 109,444 tons raised; in the year 1868 1 for 121,312 tons raised; in the year 1869 1 for 157,877 tons raised; and the gratifying result is obtained that, while in 1867 the total number of deaths was in the ration of 9·1 to each million of tons, it decreased in 1868 to 8·2 and in 1869 still further to 6·3. During the year 1869 the number of persons killed in the mines of this country was 1,116, and the quantity of coal produced was 108,003,482 tons, being in the ratio of 10·3 to each million of tons. Thus it will be observed that the loss of life in the Yorkshire collieries bears very favourable comparison with the aggregate mortality in the mines of Great Britain.

I would beg leave again to draw attention to the fact that the introduction of a better class of "bottom stewards," or managers, more especially in the smaller collieries, would tend to produce most beneficial results. In very many cases these men are totally deficient in education, some I have met with cannot even read or write, and yet they are holding positions pregnant with responsibility, and have the charge and care of human lives. It is impossible that such men should understand the commonest principles of ventilation and management, and a strict observance of the general and special rules cannot be expected of them. In too many instances they are common labourers as well as managers, and, objectionable as this seeming anomaly is, it is nevertheless true that they actually get coal, or are employed as "bye-workmen," while at the same time they are supposed to be examining and inspecting the entire mine, and guarding as far as possible against all dangers threatening the lives of the workmen. It would be out of the question to suppose them competent to understand any plans or the use of any scientific instruments. I am the more anxious to protest against this system as dangerous since in more than one instance in my own district it has been the cause of unfortunate consequences.

In alluding to the mortality occasioned by explosions of firedamp, I cannot too thankfully draw your attention to the fact that the single accident from such a cause producing fatal consequences has only resulted in the loss of one life. This minimum amount of fatality (the same having only been recorded twice previously since the commencement of the Inspection Act) is indeed a subject for the greatest rejoicing when the large extent of the district and the amount of production are considered; and more than all when it is borne in mind that the list of mines includes some of the most fiery in the kindgdom, and that instances are too common where the deadly carburetted hydrogen has found vent in sudden and totally unexpected outbursts, and filled a mine (up to that moment, perhaps, thoroughly ventilated and worked under the strictest supervision and the most careful management) with the rush of a whirlwind. If the four years in which the fearful and devastating explosions took place at "Warren Vale," "Lundhill," "Edmund's Main," and the "Oaks" be taken from the list, and they were truly years bearing an extraordinary and lamentable record, it will be found that the average yearly mortality from this source during the 14 remaining years is 9. 8. The single instance of death from explosion of gas which I have to record was one which ought not to have occurred, the unfortunate steward of the mine being himself the victim of his own carelessness. I will, however, detail the case more at length when I enter into some statements of such accidents as I think too important to be passed over without comment. The first essential requisite to prevent, or at least reduce, the accidents from this source is undoubtedly an abundance of fresh air circulating through the mine. I use the word "abundance" advisedly, for it is not desirable that the minimum amount of air consistent with expected safety should be provided, but provision should be made for contingencies, in the shape, for example, of sudden eruptions of gas. The right and proper distribution of the air throughout the workings is also of quite as great importance. A most deleterious system, and one which cannot be too strongly condemned, is that where, instead of being split and divided, the same current of air is allowed to work around several districts one after another, its vitiations and impurities gathering and increasing as each district is passed; the result being that many of the workmen are inhaling an atmosphere impregnated with baneful gases. One of the most important special rules affecting this class of accident is that which requires that "every "working place and travelling road shall be examined with a safety lamp daily before "the miners and boys descend." There ought to be no mistake or misunderstanding about this, and its efficacy should be felt by both managers and men, each should assist the other to enforce it rigidly; the managers by taking care that the places are examined,

and the men by patiently waiting for the signal that all is right before they descend. There should be no hurry or slovenly haste on either side, for indeed lamentable results too often follow such a course of proceeding. I believe the system of exchanging regular daily written reports between officials to be excellent, and it is one I universally advocate. A manager has his attention drawn to a written report by his deputy, for instance, that gas was observed in such a place; steps can then be immediately taken for its removal. The day deputy reports to the night deputy who succeeds him that all is right, or if not, what and where is the evil. The night deputy in turn makes his report to the day deputy, and so on, both handing their reports to the manager. By "reports" I do not mean anything lengthy or elaborate, or any attempt at detail; a few words, not taking five minutes to write, are sufficient. These reports are then filed, and a manager has thus a most useful store of information to refer to.

The deaths from "falls of coal or roof" form a most serious item in the list, the number last year being 41, or very nearly 60 per cent. of the total amount of mortality in the district. The only hope of any diminution in the frequency of these casualties rests upon the rules being carefully and systematically carried out under a rigid management. In some parts of the district men set their own timber; in others appointed persons set it for them. In all cases it is better to have an over supply than that there should be any deficiency. Where a prop too many will at any rate effect no harm, one too few may cause a man's death. It is also strongly to be urged that experienced deputies should visit the working places as often during the "shift" as possible. The men, on their part, ought to be ready always to obey the instructions of the deputies, and if they are told to set a prop to do so at once, and not wait till they get this corf filled, or that piece of coal down, or until they have had their dinner. Such delays have, I fear, done much to make up so terrible a total of deaths as 41. The rule which renders it imperative that "spraggs" must be set every two yards in "boring" or "holing" the coal is all important, and should be very strictly adhered to. A large proportion of accidents from "falls" are not to be prevented; a "slip" in the roof or a "parting" in the coal, quite imperceptible, will cause a fall to take place suddenly, without the slightest warning. The very stone which falls from the roof, were it tested with a hammer the moment before, would probably sound perfectly solid, but the sides are like glass, and it slips from its place. Such accidents cannot always be foreseen.

The casualties "in and about shafts" amount to seven during the past year, a reduction of four from the total of the year before. It should be borne in mind that wherever any safety apparatus is adopted in connexion with the ascent or descent of the cage, it is not intended that it should supersede adequate machinery, good ropes, and proper supervision.

Four out of the seven deaths were caused by carelessness or wilful disobedience of the special rules.

Under the head of "inclined planes," amongst the "miscellaneous accidents under-"ground," the total number killed is three, and by being crushed or run over "by "trams or tubs" five, or a total of eight. This is a decrease of two from the previous year, but it is still very much in excess of what it ought to be. In all cases where underground inclined planes or engine planes exist, an avoidance of the same as travelling roads is much to be desired, and, wherever practicable, a separate and distinct way for travelling upon should be constructed; this has been done, I am happy to say, in very many instances, and indeed where such a course is, from cogent reasons, impossible, the general and special rules, if strictly adhered to, provide against such accidents of this class as are to be humanly apprehended, by clauses specifying clearly that the communication by signals must be definite and distinct, and that proper and sufficient "places of refuge" must be made and maintained at regular intervals along such planes. In many instances where boys are killed by "trams or tubs," a thoughtless recklessness in jumping off and on to a train of corves has been the unfortunate cause, and even where men of mature years have lost their lives on engine or other planes, they have in too many cases fallen victims to their own foolhardiness and imprudence.

Under the head of "accidents on the surface," I have to record a considerable diminution, there having been only five in 1869, as compared with 14 in the previous year. These five deaths were for the most part the result of being run over or crushed by waggons, and do not require any particular observations by me here.

I will now proceed to enter into some details with regard to such of the occurrences in the list as require special comment.

Accident No. 6.

This occured at the Brightside Colliery, near Sheffield, the property of the Pitsmoor Coal Company. The deceased was a "hanger-on" at the bottom of a "jenny-bank" in the mine, and was a young man nearly 18 years old. The incline was about 30 yards long, and the gradient about 1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$. Only one full corf at a time was let down, and by means of a chain. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the links of this chain, the full corf then running "amain," and crushing the poor fellow at the bottom of the incline. There was a proper signalling apparatus, and he had given the signal to the man at the top of the "jenny" that he was ready, and then went into the "level" out of the way. It was conjectured that he had not gone sufficiently far, and that when the chain broke, and the corf ran to the bottom, the latter had rebounded upon him and caused the injuries which resulted in his death.

Accident No. 15.

A very simple and apparently trifling injury in this instance cost a poor boy, 12 years old, his life, at the Oaks Pit, near Barnsley. By some means he got his hand slightly crushed in a pulley wheel in one of the engine planes at the bottom of the pit. Little was thought of it at the time, but in a fortnight lockjaw supervened, terminating fatally.

Accident No. 18.

This accident also occurred at the Oaks Pit, in one of the "sinking pits" which are being sunk at Ardsley. The sinker who lost his life on this occasion was in the shaft bottom when something struck him on the head; what it was or where it fell from could not be ascertained, as nothing was discovered in the bottom. A "shot" had been recently fired, and it is possible that a piece of stone may have lodged on one of the flanches of the pumps, and afterwards fallen down, although I ascertained that before recommencing work after the "shot" the shaft sides and pumps had been examined as required by rule.

Accident No. 22.

Two men were killed at Darfield Main Colliery, near Barnsley, on the 15th June, by a fall of coal and roof. They went to work at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th, and their "shift" would terminate about 10; but as they were anxious to do some extra work, they told the deputy that they should remain until two a.m. On visiting the "bord," where they worked, about 7.30 in the evening, the deputy found the place, in his judgment, safe. "Chocks" were at that time within three feet of the "face," and "punchons" were also properly set. Nothing more was seen of the men until their bodies were found, about 3 a.m. by the day deputy, under a fall of coal and roof. There was an abundance of timber close by, ready for use, and both men bore a good character for steadiness and carefulness; still I am inclined to think, from my examination of the place, that they had gone on working from the time of the deputy's visit till their death without setting more timber; no trace of any beyond what had been up when the deputy was there was found, and subsequent to his visit they had filled nine corves of coal. I found the coal had parted at a "letter off," the sides were slippery and smooth as glass; and there is no doubt the fall took place without a moment's warning.

Accident No. 24.

The dangerous consequences of the absence of due care and caution, so especially requisite in shafts, were here made fatally evident. The scene of the disaster was a "sinking pit" at Wheldale Colliery, near Castleford. The shaft had reached a depth of 148 yards, and on the morning in question a "shot" was fired in the "bottom;" after which two of the sinkers descended, and properly examined the shaft as they did so; they found everything perfectly safe, and the remaining two sinkers then proceeded to join them at the bottom. The deceased, John Bailey, was in a playful humour, and got into the "trunk" in a very unsteady manner. He continued his jokes as they descended, and caused the "trunk" to vibrate to an alarming extent. About 134 yards from the surface there was a scaffold which had been used during the walling of the shaft, but, not being then required was suspended by two chains against the side of the shaft, leaving ample room for the descent or ascent of men and materials. Bailey's unsteadiness caused the "trunk" to catch at the head of this scaffold, and both men were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of about 14 yards. The fall proved fatal to Bailey, and injured his companion

severely. The survivor stated that deceased alarmed him much by moving about in the "trunk" as they descended. Fortunately they did not fall on either of the men who were then at the bottom, or the consequences would have been even more serious. A special rule, directing the engine-man to steady the rope before the tub leaves the top of the shaft, had been, I ascertained, carefully observed.

Accident No. 27.

In this case a fall of roof and coal took place, by which two colliers lost their lives. The accident occurred at East Gawber Hall Colliery, near Barnsley, the property of Messrs. R. Craik and Company. The two men were working in a "bank" in the Barnsley seam, some 20 yards in width. The deputy reported that at the time of his visit in the morning the place was well timbered. The deceased came to work at 2 p.m., and the man whom they succeeded said that at that time there was a "pack" built to about four or five feet from the "face," two rows of "props" and a "chock" between the "pack" and the "pillar;" one row of wood being only three feet from the "face." This man also said that he told the deceased, when they removed the "chock" they were first to set two props in front of it. There were four spare props ready for use at that time. I think that the poor fellows had been removing the "chock" and had not first fixed other props. Both were young men, the elder only 25 years of age; he was quite an inexperienced man, and, in my opinion, certainly ought not to have been in "posting" work, where greater care and some knowledge and experience are requisite. I received complaints after the accident that the men were kept short of wood, and that there was some gas pent up in certain parts of the mine which ought to be removed. I investigated these statements fully, and, so far as I could ascertain from the evidence of others and my own observation, I could not discover any substantial grounds for the first. The "bank" where the accident occurred had been well timbered, and there was a further supply close at hand. The men throughout the pit generally seemed to have no scarcity, and I could not find that any of them had complained of a deficiency. With regard to the second cause of complaint, I found that it had some foundation. Some "bords" in the "new slant" had contained gas on one or two occasions lately, and although the steward, Sidebottom, had his attention drawn to this, he took no steps to remove it. I found the presence of gas sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the "brattice" was not kept properly up and made good, in order that the current of air might pass by the "face." There was very little gas, and all that was required to remove it was attention to the "brattice." I found also that one of the deputies had been in the habit of neglecting to visit these (and probably other) places sometimes for two or three days together. I therefore felt it my duty to give notice to the owners that the ventilation had been defective and insufficient to meet the requirements of the first general rule; that a deputy was in the habit of neglecting to examine certain places for two or three consecutive days; that the "brattice" was not kept up according to special rule; and that it is not advisable to send men to "posting" who are unaccustomed to that particular kind of work. The want of system and regulation thus exemplified, reflected discredit upon the management, and proved an absence of care and caution in the responsible manager, which was highly blameable. I received a reply through the manager, Mr. Pease, to the effect that the deputy had been suspended; that the face of working places should be supplied with a current of air; that the brattice should be kept properly up in future, and that men employed in "posting" should be, as far as could be judged, careful, experienced men.

A copy of this correspondence I had the honour to transmit to you.

Accident No. 35.

This, the only fatal case of explosion of fire damp during the year, occurred at the Holling Pit, Dentolme Colliery, near Bingley, the property of Messrs. Townend, Brothers. The man who lost his life was the underground steward. He went down the pit on the morning of the misfortune, and in the course of his examination of the working places before the men came down, he visited a place known as the "water head," about 200 yards from the bottom of the shaft. There was a door fixed for the purposes of ventilation, about 20 yards from the "face," and on coming to this door, Tidswell (the deceased) went through it with a naked light as well as his safety-lamp, the consequence of which was, there being some gas in the place, an explosion occurred, which burnt him so severely as to cause his death a few days afterwards. Several stoppings in the vicinity were blown out and the door above named blown down. It seems hardly

credible that a man holding the responsible position of the deceased should himself set the example in breaking the special rules, and be guilty of such a piece of gross carelessness as I have stated. Yet so it was. How difficult it is to make the workmen understand the utility of the rules, and the paramount importance of observing them, when those who are placed over them seem themselves to set all rules at defiance! A man will say, as in this instance, "I never expected gas there," and learns when too late that the rules were framed to prevent his depending entirely upon his own opinion, and to meet danger as far as possible by precautionary measures. The poor fellow fell a victim to his own negligence, thus furnishing a very stern and melancholy example. I did not find the general ventilation in a very efficient state, and several of the special rules were being daily violated. I suggested some improvements and alterations to the owners, and the jury at the inquest heartily endorsed them, and appended them to their verdict. I was very glad to find that an additional shaft was being sunk for the purposes of ventilation, and I shall be pleased to hear that it is completed, as it is very greatly needed. Upon visiting the colliery again in the course of two or three months I was surprised to find that my suggestions had not been acted upon, and that there was then gas actually in the same place where the explosion occurred, which had been there ever since. The "stoppings" which had been deranged then were now in the same state, and I found further that the manager, S. Jackson, was totally uneducated, and could not even explain to me on the plans how the mines over which he had the *charge* were ventilated. I wrote to the owners seriously remonstrating with them, and stating that I did not think their manager a fit and proper person to be entrusted with so great a responsibility. They promised attention to the matters I complained of, and are now carrying out my suggestions.

Accident No. 36.

In this instance too, I am sorry to say, proper care and an observance of the rules might have prevented the accident. The two poor men who were killed acted most imprudently and against orders. The deputy was guilty of flagrant violation of rules, and the manager was much to blame for a general state of exceedingly lax discipline throughout the mine. The accident took place at Snydale Colliery, near Pontefract, the property of John Rhodes, Esq. It appeared that a narrow bord was being driven on the N. E. of the shaft, for the purpose of "holing" into a place where water was standing, in order to liberate it. When I examined the "bord," the "brattice," which should have been within 10 feet of the "face" according to rule, was 36 feet back. As the work advanced very slowly, the "brattice" must have been beyond the prescribed limits for some days previous to the fatal occurrence, and seen both by Thresh, the manager, and Hargreaves, the deputy, it being the duty of the latter to keep it up. Thresh had several times drawn the attention of Hargreaves to this, and the fact of his having to do so, I think, reflects poor credit on his own discipline; the last time he did so was at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the accident, Hargreaves promising to attend to it. The men were then within 13 feet of "holing," and they had a bore-hole about 9 or 10 feet in, for the purpose of tapping the water. Thresh at this same time ordered them not to use any gunpowder, the deputy being present and hearing the order. In the course of the afternoon, however, they sent their hurrier to the shaft for powder, and he, not being able to get it, applied to Hargreaves, who, strange to say, at once supplied him with it. He ought not only to have directly refused, but the mere fact of the hurrier's application should have aroused his suspicion, and he should have at once proceeded to the men. The rest is soon told. The men put a very large charge of powder in the hole, fired the fuse, and retired. Upon going in to the face after an interval of a quarter of an hour they were immediately suffocated.

The "bord" was 123 yards long, and there was therefore the very greatest necessity for the "brattice" being kept well up to ensure a current of air passing by the "face." It is possible that had such been the case the current of air would have carried with it the smoke and enabled the unfortunate men to get out again. According to your instructions, I instituted proceedings against Hargreaves for breach of rules. Very much to the surprise of my solicitor and myself the magistrates dismissed the case. I believe this to have been productive of much harm in the district, as tending to lower the importance of the special rules and to nullify the necessity of a strict observance of the same. I protested most strongly against the dangerous and objectionable plan of keeping gunpowder stored *in* the pit, and requested it might in future be kept above ground.

Accident No. 40.

This accident occurred at the West Retford Pit, Tinsley Colliery, near Rotherham, belonging to Benjamin Huntsman, Esq. By some means or other, the seam took fire, and three men, who were unable to get out of the pit, were suffocated. The origin of the fire is still and probably will ever be unknown, though there are several conjectures about it, one of which, and not an improbable one, is that some hurriers, proverbially careless as they are with lights, had left their oil lamps, which they carried, in close proximity to some pack walls, which are there built of wooden chocks. I repaired to the pit, word being brought to me of the accident just as I was about to descend another pit, fortunately in the neighbourhood, and descended with the manager, Mr. Chambers. Every possible means was tried to get round the fire or to get through it, by filling the burning material into tubs and sending it up the shaft; and I can bear witness to the almost superhuman exertions that were used, but all of no avail; the fire spread with alarming rapidity, and in anxiety lest an explosion of gas should occur, or the workers should be maimed, perhaps killed, by the huge masses of roof which were falling every moment, owing to the intense heat, I advised that the shafts should be hermetically sealed, as the only remaining expedient for saving the colliery, there not being a sufficient supply of water accessible to drown the pit. Mr. Chambers fully concurred in this view, and Mr. Huntsman, who was present the whole time and ready to do anything which might be deemed most advisable, immediately agreed. All hope of saving the lives of the two poor men immured (the body of the third having been recovered) had been abandoned long before. It was an impossibility that they could be alive; indeed, they must then have been dead for hours. The work of sealing the shafts was then commenced and finished as expeditiously as possible. The re-opening is at this present time going forward. I cannot speak in too high terms of the noble way in which both masters and men behaved on this most trying occasion; the men strenuously used every exertion so long as the slightest chance remained of rescuing the bodies of their comrades, and when that was despaired of they still worked night and day till the shafts were securely sealed. Mr. Huntsman, who was present during the whole time, encouraged the workers, even working with them, although few, perhaps, gauged the heavy heart with which he did so while reflecting upon the unfortunate calamity, involving the death of three of his workmen and the enormous pecuniary loss he would sustain before the pit could be worked again. Mr. Chambers, on his part, used his best endeavours, first to obtain the bodies, and then to save the colliery, and, in my opinion, adopted the only available and safe course under the circumstances.

Accident No. 60.

In December two sinkers were killed in a "sinking pit" at Manvers Main Colliery, near Rotherham, under the following circumstances: Charles Taylor, the master sinker, and the other sinkers lighted the fuze of a "shot" in the shaft bottom, and then, of course, were drawn to the surface. The shot missed fire, and in about three-quarters of an hour, four of them, including Taylor, descended again. They found that the fuze had "run" but had not exploded the shot. They then commenced to "drill out" the shot, and while doing so it exploded, and so seriously injured two of them that they died shortly afterwards. The shot-hole was about 3 ft. 3 in. deep, and contained a charge of 2 lbs. of powder. Here then was a fearful calamity consequent upon a gross and wilful violation of the special rules, one of which says that "a missed shot must not be drilled out," and another, that "if a shot misses fire, the sinkers must not return to it for six hours." The master sinker, who had charge of the men, and whose duty it was to see that the rules were strictly carried out, not only allowed the men deliberately to break them, but himself accompanied them down the shaft and superintended the "drilling out" of the shot. These facts were totally at variance with the man's character for twenty years as a sinker, and he was declared by the owners to be noted for his steadiness and careful attention to the rules, yet with strange inconsistency he permitted a breach of rules, well knowing, as a practical and experienced man, the very great and dangerous risk attending it. The poor fellows who were killed of course contributed by their own conduct to their untimely end, but the onus of responsibility rested with Taylor, who was committed at the coroner's inquest for manslaughter.

Accident No. 61.

In this case a deputy and a "hanger-on," both steady careful men, were killed by the falling in of part of the "porch" at the Brothers Pit, Flockton, belonging to

Milnes Stansfeld, Esq. The underground steward was also very seriously injured by the same fall. The coal had in former times been worked in close proximity to the shaft. The timbering about the "porch" had been renewed about a month previous to the accident, and the steward stated that at that time there was no pressure at all on the wood, either from the roof or laterally. On the day of the misfortune Westwood, the steward, when leaving the pit, observed one of the couplings driven sideways out of its place; he, the deputy, and the "hanger-on" who were present, immediately began to repair this, and were in the act of setting up a second prop, having already fixed one, when a large quantity of the roof came down suddenly, burying all three, and killing two of them instantly. I recommended the manager, Mr. Wood, if it was intended still to carry on the working of the pit, to have the "porch" properly arched with brick; this he promised to do, and immediate steps were taken to put the plan into execution.

The fatalities in connexion with the working of ironstone last year amount to two. In both cases death resulted from falls of roof, nor is there in either any remarkable circumstance requiring particular observation. During the year I received several complaints, both verbal and written, from various persons respecting insufficient ventilation, negligent management, non-observance of general or special rules, the non-fencing of disused shafts, and other wrong-doings, which I found in some instances agreeing with facts. I have in all cases carefully and minutely made examination and inquiry, and, when necessary, obtained satisfactory redress and remedy. In several instances, however, I have found upon strict investigation that the complaints emanated from some petty quarrel between the complainants and those in authority over them, and had no foundation whatever.

For certain flagrant violations of general and special rules I received your authority to institute proceedings against the parties by whom they were committed, and in most instances the penalty of a fine was imposed by the magistrates. One important motive in obtaining these convictions is the desire that the example may be beneficial to others by showing how important is the necessity for strictly carrying out the rules as required by the Act of Parliament, and I am strongly of opinion that the convictions obtained are in this way of much value, in addition to the fact, of course, that they properly punish the offending parties themselves.

With respect to the subject of education, I have not during the year met with any instances of infringement of the statute. The necessary certificates were forthcoming when required for boys under 12 and above 10 years old, and I did not find that any were employed in the mines under this latter age. Still I am not of opinion that there is any perceptible improvement in knowledge generally, and a large amount of ignorance prevails, both amongst men and boys.

I cannot conclude my Report without again urgently calling upon all concerned, owners and masters and men, to combine together for the purpose of reducing as far as possible the yearly list of killed. The strictest discipline is indeed a *sine quâ non*, a groundwork without which all attempts to ensure safety are useless, and this discipline depends quite as much upon one class as upon the other, upon masters as well as men. It is very false economy for a master or an owner to allow his workman to risk his life when by some trifling outlay he can ensure the safety of that workman through any additional means of precaution; and it is equally false economy on the part of a workman to risk his own life when perhaps a little extra time, in setting timber for instance, would materially lessen the danger of his necessarily hazardous occupation. Of course I am now alluding to the many accidents which it might be possible to prevent; many, very many, happen, and always must happen, which are and will be accidents pure and simple, and which no amount of discipline or precaution can obviate. Amongst many other measures calculated to prevent a certain class of accidents, those in and about shafts, I am strongly of opinion that the adoption of self-acting safety gates, which ascend and descend with the cage, shutting the shaft off, is most expedient and much to be recommended. I advert to this here as well as in my last Report because I am fully convinced that they ought to be generally in use, and because I know they have been the means in many instances of preventing persons from falling down shafts.

It is essential that each colliery should maintain a proper and accurate working plan, and it is especially to be advocated that the manager, who is responsible for the efficient ventilation and general working of the colliery and for the lives of the men, should thoroughly understand such plan; and further it is necessary that this same manager should be a man who will never forget that he has the power of doing infinite good or infinite harm by his example. It can hardly be matter of surprise if men should argue from the fact of rules being broken by those in authority over them that they can do the same with impunity. The rules are stringent, and necessarily so, and I firmly believe

that until all parties concerned are equally stringent in the observance of them the list of mortality in mines will not be materially diminished. If an additional amount of that supervision which is so necessary be adopted by owners and managers, it will entail a proportionate amount of attention and carefulness on the part of the colliers and do much to protect their lives by enabling them to foresee and provide against dangers. The general and special rules ought to raise the standard of management if scrupulously adhered to; negligently and carelessly disregarded they are indeed worse than useless.

It is with much gratification that I am able to report to you that there has not been a single accident from the explosion of a boiler during the past year in my district.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK N. WARDELL,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the YORKSHIRE DISTRICT, during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1869.														
Jan. 1	1	Waterloo Main	Leeds	J. T. Leather	B. Liversedge	Assistant hanger-on.	13	Kicked by a pony	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 5	2	Woodthorpe	Sheffield	J. Rhodes	Joseph Bell	Collier	20	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	3	West Riding and Silkstone.	Leeds	Pope and Pearson	Samuel Edwards	Ditto	32	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	4	Old Mill	Barnsley	W. Day	Robert Lodge	Ditto	34	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	5	Wombwell Main	Ditto	Wombwell Main Coal Co.	George Harrison	Ditto	45	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	6	Brightside	Rotherham	Pitsmoor Coal Co.	John Greaves	Incline-boy	18	Through the breaking of a chain, crushed by a tub at bottom of an incline.	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Total for January	–	4	–	2	–	6
Feb. 4	7	Manston	Leeds	Manston Coal Co.	Thomas Barber	Hurrier	16	Run over by a tub	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 19	8	New Haigh Moor	Wakefield	R. Hudson and Co.	John Oakland	Deputy	44	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total for February	–	1	–	1	–	2
Mar. 8	9	Silkstone Main	Barnsley	G. A. Haworth	Fred. Brown	Labourer	24	Crushed by a boiler which he was assisting to lower.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 11	10	Neville Hill	Leeds	Norwegian & Titanic Iron Co.	Edward Naylor	Collier	36	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	11	Manston	Ditto	Manston Coal Co.	Geo. Nicholson	Ditto	33	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	12	Carbrook	Sheffield	Jeffcock and Dunn	Geo. Godby	Hurrier	21	Fell whilst hurrying, and crushed by the tub	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Total for March	–	2	–	1	1	4
Apr. 2	13	Woolley	Barnsley	Woolley Coal Co.	Jacob Ball	Collier	25	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	14	Brightside	Rotherham	Pitsmoor Coal Co.	Charles Ridge	Ditto	22	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total for April	–	2	–	–	–	2

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1869.														
May 11	15	Oaks - -	Barnsley -	Firth, Barber, and Co. -	Jos. Bowers -	Trapper -	12	Caught his hand in a pulley wheel, and died from lockjaw.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 19	16	Old Silkstone -	Ditto - -	R. C. Clarke - -	Arthur Stones -	Ditto -	12	Run over by a tub - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	17	West Ardsley -	Leeds - -	West Yorkshire Iron and Coal Co.	Jos. Aveyard -	Labourer	40	Crushed by a wagon - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 29	18	Oaks - -	Barnsley -	Firth, Barber, and Co. -	Thomas Sutcliffe	Sinker -	35	Struck by something which fell down the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	19	North Gawber	Ditto - -	Thorp's Executors -	John Ledger -	Collier -	42	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total for May - -	–	1	1	2	1	5
June 10	20	Wombwell Main	Barnsley -	Wombwell Main Coal Co.	James Brown -	Sinker -	21	Fall of coal in a drift turned out of shaft	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	21	Silkstone Fall -	Ditto - -	Silkstone Fall Coal Co. -	J. Marshall -	Collier -	22	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	22	Darfield Main -	Ditto - -	Darfield Main Coal Co. -	Chas. Needham Ed. Dyson -	Ditto - 32 Trammer 28		Ditto - - - -	–	2	–	–	–	2
„ 21	23	Sharlston -	Normanton -	Sharlston Coal Co. -	Alfred Ellis -	Bye-workman	28	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	24	Wheldale -	Castleford -	Wheldale Coal Co. -	John Bailey -	Sinker -	20	Fell out of "skips" while descending a "sinking pit."	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total for June - -	–	5	1	–	–	6
July 8	25	Allerton Bywater	Castleford -	T. M. Carter and Co. -	Geo. West -	Labourer	27	Run over by a wagon - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 12	26	Dennison Land	Bradford - -	Bowling Iron Co. -	Jas. Cantriell -	Collier -	16	Fall of roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	27	East Gawber Hall	Barnsley -	R. Craik and Co. - -	Thos. Halfpenny Alfred Hanson	Ditto - 25 Hurrier - 19		Ditto - - - -	–	2	–	–	–	2
„ 23	28	Box Ings -	Huddersfield -	S. Senior and Sons -	Charles Knowles	Collier -	31	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	29	Hagg - -	Bradford - -	Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	Godfrey Jackson	Ditto -	40	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	30	Woolley -	Barnsley -	Woolley Coal Co. - -	Richard Bristoe	Hurrier -	35	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	31	Milnthorpe -	Wakefield -	J. and J. Charlesworth -	B. Hepworth -	Hanger-on	21	Struck by piece of coal falling down shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 30	32	Healey - -	Batley - -	Lodge, Webster, and Scott	Mark Lumb -	Sinker -	34	Fell down shaft off a scaffold - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total for July - -	–	6	2	–	1	9

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1869.														
Aug. 7	33	Darton - -	Barnsley -	G. Watkinson and Sons -	Geo. Eversedge -	Collier -	24	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	34	Beeston Manor	Leeds - -	Harding and Co. - -	Alfred Fletcher -	Ditto -	19	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	35	Denholme -	Bingley -	Townend Bros. - -	Thos. Tidswell -	Under-viewer	57	Explosion of gas when he was visiting a place with a candle first thing in the morning.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 25	36	Snydale -	Pontefract -	Rhodes and Dalby - -	John Barratt -	Collier -	35	Suffocated by podwer smoke after firing a shot, the "brattice" not being properly up to the specified distance from the "face."	–	–	–	2	–	2
					Henry Noble -	Ditto -	29							
„ 31	37	Woolley - -	Barnsley -	Woolley Coal Co. -	Jos. Whittaker -	Ditto -	38	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total for August - -	1	3	–	2	–	6
Sept. 11	38	Car House -	Rotherham -	Rhodes and Harvey -	Frank Mitchell -	Driver -	13	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	39	Old Mill -	Barnsley -	W. Day - - -	Geo. Holloway -	Ditto -	13	Fall of roof in engine plane - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	40	Tinsley - -	Rotherham -	B. Huntsman - -	Geo. Morton -	Collier -	59	Coal took fire from some unknown cause, and they were suffocated; shafts obliged to be sealed.	–	–	–	3	–	3
					Geo. Allen -	Ditto -	28							
					S. Hollingswotth	Labourer	36							
„ 17	41	Blacker Main -	Barnsley -	Blacker Main Coal Co. -	Henry Horne -	Collier -	31	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	42	West Riding and Silkstone.	Leeds - -	Pope and Pearson - -	Wm. Edwards -	Driver -	14	Crushed by tubs - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Total for September - -	–	3	–	4	–	7
Oct. 7	43	Denaby Main -	Rotherham -	Denaby Main Coal Co. -	Wm. Eckersley -	Collier -	38	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	44	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Do. Do. -	Jonn Waldren -	Switchkeeper	13	Crushed by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	45	Swaithe Main -	Barnsley -	Mitchell and Co. - -	Geo. Beckett -	Packer -	35	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 9	46	Kiveton Park -	Sheffield -	Kiveton Park Coal Co. -	Thos. Spencer -	Collier -	28	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	47	Simon Wood -	Barnsley -	Earl Fitzwilliam - -	Jas. Taylor -	Ditto -	25	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	48	Holmes - -	Rotherham -	Rotherham, Masbrough, and Holmes Coal Co.	Jos. Goodwin -	Hurrier -	41	Crushed by tubs - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	49	Wharncliffe Silkstone.	Barnsley - -	W. S. Coal Co. - -	Sam. Hirst -	Packer -	39	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of the Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost in Coal Mines. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1869.														
Oct. 26	50	Strangeways -	Bradford -	Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	Dan. Kellet -	Collier -	34	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	51	Thorncliffe -	Sheffield -	Newton, Chambers, and Co.	Richard Porter -	Bye-workman	46	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	52	Nunnery -	Ditto - -	B. Huntsman - -	Jas. Broadhurst -	Hanger-on	48	Got on to cage top to repair signal wire, when the cage ascended and crushed him.	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total for October - -	–	7	1	2	–	10
Nov. 4	53	Denaby Main -	Rotherham -	Denaby Main Coal Co. -	John Ainborough	Screenman	19	Crushed by waggons - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 8	54	NewGawberHall	Barnsley - -	Sturges and Co. - -	C. Howorth -	Collier -	42	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	55	Darfield Main -	Ditto - -	Darfield Main Coal Co. -	Thomas Hayes -	Ditto -	32	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	56	Churwell -	Leeds - -	John Holmes - -	John Johnson -	Ditto -	31	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	57	Milnthorpe -	Wakefield -	J. and J. Charlesworth -	T. Hemingway -	Ditto -	40	Ditto - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	58	Garforth -	Leeds - -	Gascoigne and Co. -	George Cust -	Incline-boy	16	Whilst stooping over a "jenny" rope when it was moving, he fell and was drawn on to the drum.	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Total for November - -	–	4	–	1	1	6
Dec. 1	59	Victoria Stanley	Wakefield -	R. Hudson and Co. -	Thomas Smith -	Collier -	26	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	60	Manvers Main-	Rotherham -	Manvers Main Coal Co.	H. Pashley -	Sinker -	30	Drilling out a "missed shot" in a "sinking pit."	–	–	2	–	–	2
					Thos. Smith -	Ditto -	—							
„ 17	61	Flockton -	Wakefield -	Stansfeld and Co. -	Geo. Garforth -	Deputy -	59	Fall of roof in pit "porch" - -	–	2	–	–	–	2
					Ed. Fletcher -	Hanger-on	24							
„ 28	62	Hall Royd -	Barnsley - -	Haynes and Co. - -	C. Fretwell -	Engine-man	21	Fell off screens whilst emptying a corf -	–	–	–	–	1	1
								Total for December -	–	3	2	–	1	6
								Total for the Year -	1	41	7	15	5	69

List of the Fatal Ironstone Mine Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Yorkshire District during the year 1869.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Total.
1869.														
Feb. 12	1	Mill - -	Bradford - -	Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	Wm. Bramley -	Ironstone-getter.	38	Fall of roof. This accident took place on the 15th October 1868, the man lingering for four months.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 25	2	Tong - -	Ditto -	Bowling Iron Co. - -	Rd. Stoiles -	Do. -	19	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total for the year - -	–	2	–	–	–	2

MINES.

REPORTS

OF

THE INSPECTORS OF MINES,

TO

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE,

For the Year 1869.

MR. ATKINSON.
MR. DICKINSON.
MR. HIGSON.
MR. EVANS.
MR. WYNNE.
MR. BROUGH.
MR. BAKER.
MR. WALES.
MR. MOORE.
MR. ALEXANDER.
MR. SOUTHERN.
MR. WARDELL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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